"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; cooler.

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TWELVE PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—War between Great Britain and the Transvaal is now less likely. The action of the British Cabinet Council yesterday was not made public, but it is believed that England has asked for another conference, to be held at Cape Town. Baron Curzon, the Viceroy of India, said the adoption of the gold standard by that country would enable her to enter the field on equal terms with other powers. David Colquhoun, a brother of the former Treasurer of Glasgow, who is accused of stealing $1,000,000, was arrested. The Kaiser says many centuries must elapse before peace can be universal. One of the men charged with the attempted assassination of ex-King Milan of Servia was put on trial at Belgrade, and another hanged himself in his prison cell. The Empress of China has notified Mr. Morgan, M. P., who holds concessions, to commence his mining and commercial operations at once in Szechuen. Peru's new President was inaugurated. Gen. Jimenes, the successful Dominican revolutionist, is announced as a candidate for the Presidency. There is uneasiness in the southern part of the island, and another revolution is feared. It is reported that a gale is blowing in the Leeward Islands, and that it is headed to the northwest.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 2.

H. Walter Webb arrived at his home in Scarboro yesterday from St. Regis Lake.

Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton last night talked to a meeting of the Tammany General Committee of the Eleventh Assembly District on Ramapo.

J. D. Archbold, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company in New York, replied to criticisms of the company yesterday before the Industrial Commission in Washington.

G. M. Valentine, wrecker of the Middlesex County Bank, has brought suit against Edward Marks of Long Branch to recover $10,900 he claims to have lost in gambling.

Page 3.

The Shamrock tested her sails again yesterday. It was demonstrated once more that she is not fast in light airs. She was caught in a squall.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is said to have started a movement to make Gov. Roosevelt McKinley's running mate next year if Vice President Hobart declines renomination.

Yesterday at Syracuse Gov. Roosevelt spoke at the State Fair. He said the State had done much for the farmer, and he hoped would do more. In referring to the Dreyfus case he said such a case could never arise in this country.

Page 4.

Seventy-eight professional and amateur golfers have entered for the championship of the United States.

The team from the District of Columbia won the Hilton Trophy yesterday at Sea Girt by a narrow margin from the Georgia marksmen.

The Brooklyn baseball nine defeated the Bostons yesterday at Washington Park. At the Polo Grounds the New Yorks beat the Baltimores.

Sadducee and Kilmarnock ran a dead heat at Sheepshead Bay yesterday over the Futurity course. The other races were won by Hesper, Rush, Abuse, Azucena, and Star of Bethlehem.

The Grand Circuit meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club ended yesterday, as some of the mile dashes failed to fill. Hal B., Gayton, The Abbott, and Anaconda were the winners.

Page 5.

Capt. Robert Edwards, Jr., was last night elected Major of the Eighth Regiment.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Picking, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, died suddenly from heart disease.

It is believed that J. M. Burley, one of the passengers on the steamer La[illegible]as, which arrived Thursday from Key West, has yellow fever.

Numerous protests have been made against the change of route below Twenty-third Street of the Dewey land parade, and at the next meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee there will likely be an emphatic demand for the original route down Fifth Avenue.

Page 9.

Plans are maturing for the absorption by the Exploration Syndicate of the Orinoco Company, Limited.

The Commercial Travelers' League asked Attorney General Davies to take action against the spool-cotton trust, which is claimed to be violating the law.

Page 12.

The Gerlach Hotel has been leased to E. M. Earle for a period of ten years.

Two New Rochelle fishermen caught a shovel-nose shark nine feet long near Glen Island.

The Mazet Committee will soon resume its inquiries into the levying of campaign assessments upon candidates for the judiciary.

A mare leaped from a pier into the East River on Thursday night and swam around for nine hours and a half before being rescued.

John Hill died on Thursday at North Bergen, N. J., of heart disease caused, it is said, by his having been a witness of a fatal fight at South Beach two years ago.

William Dwyer, an ex-policeman, who was sent to the penitentiary six years ago on complaint of William Kress, a saloon keeper, whom he had arrested, has asked for a reversal of his conviction, two witnesses who testified against him at that time having confessed that they swore falsely.

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WILL WED AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—William Ernest Bush, Baron de Bush, of Preshaw, Hampshire, it is announced, will marry Miss Pauline Joram, the American singer and violinist.

Baron de Bush, eldest son of the late Mr. William John Bush, is now in his thirty-ninth year. He has contributed materially to the knowledge of odoriferous principles and ethereal substances and the distillation of essential oils and essences.

He was created a Baron of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1889, and three years ago received the royal license to use the title in Great Britain. He was President of the Chemical Section at the Brussels Exhibition of 1888, and Chairman of the British jurors at the Edinburgh International Exhibition of 1890.

James B. Eustis Dangerously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—A few days ago James B. Eustis ex-Ambassador to France, who is occupying the Wheeler cottage in Eustis Avenue, was stricken with heart disease, and to-day pneumonia developed. To-night he is very low. Dr. Knapp, the family physician, called for a consultation of physicians, and there is not much hope of his recovery.

A School Directory.
Illustrated Magazine free with to-morrow's Brooklyn Eagle. Price 3 cents.—Adv.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

TRANSVAAL WAR NOW LESS LIKELY

British Cabinet Believed to Have Asked for a Conference.

MILD TALK IN THE VOLKSRAAD

Excitement and Uneasiness Continue in South Africa.

Reported the Queen Will Not Permit War—Orange Free State to Vote on Question of Aiding Transvaal or Remaining Neutral.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Anglo-Transvaal situation wears to-day a more peaceful aspect. The accounts of the action taken at the Cabinet Council yesterday (Friday) are confirmed from the best sources of information. In addition to the troops from India, a brigade of four battalions of infantry is under orders to start for South Africa immediately, one from Lome and three from Mediterranean stations. The sailing of the Castle liner, Harlech Castle, has been canceled, and the steamer will probably be employed to transport these troops.

A semi-official statement comes from Pretoria, through Cape Town, to the effect that the Transvaal Government has explained to the British Diplomatic Agent, Conyngham Greene, that its last dispatch was meant as an acceptance of the proposed joint inquiry.

Montague White, the Consul General of the South African Republic in London, said to a reporter:

"I assure you on the authority of a Cabinet Minister that there will be no war with the Transvaal. In fact, the Queen will not permit war.

"I have received a telegram from Pretoria assuring me that the Transvaal Government quite understands the situation regarding the peace party in England, and is in no wise misled by speeches or demonstrations."

According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Brussels, Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European Governments, does not believe there will be war between Great Britain and the Transvaal, but the Boers will fight to the end, he says, if an attempt is made on their independence.

The Cape Town correspondent of the same newspaper says:

"There is no doubt that Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, and the Afrikander leaders have thrown in their lot with Sir Alfred Milner, and this fact explains the irritation displayed in the Volksraad in the debate on the interpellations. It is reported from Bloemfontein that a ballot will be taken throughout the Orange Free State to decide whether the Government shall remain neutral or shall assist the Transvaal."

The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Cape Town says: "It was the Transvaal's attitude regarding the suzerainty question that caused the Afrikander leaders in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State to cool off promptly. The Transvaal has now resumed a practical tone, and the Afrikanders are exerting a supreme effort to expedite a settlement."

THE VOLKSRAAD LESS WARLIKE

PRETORIA, Sept. 8.—In the First Raad this morning debate was resumed on the interpellation of the Government respecting the concentration of British troops on the border and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal. The House adjourned shortly before noon, after adopting unanimously the following resolution:

"The Volksraad, having considered that friendly correspondence is still passing between the two Governments, that the concentration of troops in great numbers near the border has a detrimental and restless effect on the inhabitants of the State, and that the Transvaal has lived in friendship and peace with all nations, and desires to continue to live in such friendship and peace, now declares its regret at the fact of concentration, and expresses the opinion that, in the case of eventualities which might lead to enmity or war between the two Governments, the cause would not lie with the republic.

"As regards the stoppage of ammunition at Delagoa Bay, the Volksraad trusts that the Government will act according to circumstances.

"The Raad further resolves to drop the matter of the concentration of troops on the border for the present, until the Government shall supply further information to the Raad, although the information obtained is unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, and with a view to the results of the negotiations which are pending, the Raad declares itself determined in the meantime to maintain the rights and independence of the republic."

KRUEGER DENIES SUZERAINTY.

PRETORIA, Sept. 8.—In the course of the debate in the First Raad yesterday, President Krüger said he knew the Lord would give a good judgment in the dispute between England and the Transvaal, and that "if Mr. Chamberlain stood before the countenance of God his own conscience must acknowledge there was no suzerainty." All depended, the President declared, upon the reply received from Mr. Chamberlain. He (Krüger) had given much away already. He had given his jacket and trousers, and the only thing left was independence.

It was said, continued President Krüger, that it was the desire of the British to wipe out the defeat at Majuba Hill, but it was the noblest thing England ever did, when, after that, she restored the independence of the Transvaal. That was due to Mr. Gladstone, who saw that the petitions sent to the Queen were false. "That deed," said Mr. Krüger, "is indelibly engraved on the minds of the inhabitants of the Transvaal as the noblest of England's deeds."

The President's declaration that if it came to fighting God would be the arbiter was loudly cheered.

In conclusion, Mr. Krüger said he hoped the Raad would wait until the reply to the last dispatch had been received. If the proposal for a conference was renewed the Transvaal Government would do its best to meet the other side. God, he said, held the hearts of the people in His hand, and if the people called on Him He would respond. He ruled the lot of all. The President also said he earnestly hoped that Mr. Chamberlain's heart would be changed.

UNEASINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of The Times at Newcastle, Natal, says:

"There would be little surprise here if the Boers assumed the aggressive immediately. It is a matter of astonishment that so few British troops are in the country, especially on the western border."

In its second edition a dispatch from Mafeking is published, which says:

"Col. Baden-Powell will review the troops at Ramathlabama to-morrow. Large numbers of Boers are moving about the border near there. There is uneasiness over the number of Transvaal Dutch here. It is feared they might join the invaders in case of a raid."

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 8.—The anxiety here in regard to the crisis has been intensified by the tone of the debate in the Raad. The railroad offices continue to be besieged by those wanting to get out of the country.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Cabinet Council here to-day attracted greater public interest than any meeting of the Ministers for years.

A well-dressed crowd of people cordially greeted the most prominent of the Cabinet Ministers, and thronged the precincts of the Foreign Office throughout the session, eagerly scrutinizing the faces of those coming and going, in the hope of obtaining an idea of the outcome of the momentous event. The war spirit was evident on all sides, and the Generals were enthusiastically cheered as they appeared, the crowd evidently understanding that they had been summoned to be in readiness in the event of the Ministers wishing their advice.

A crowd of from 2,000 to 3,000 persons assembled at the Whitehall entrance to Downing Street, where the Foreign and Colonial Offices are situated, at an early hour this morning. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Selborne, the Under Secretary, were the first arrivals, and were followed by Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the army, and Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, who, it is said, will have the field command in the event of a war with the Transvaal, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant General to the forces.

The arrival of Lord Salisbury, the Premier, was the signal for tremendous cheering. Next came the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord President of the Council; the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, the President of the Local Government Board, and the Earl of Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, who passed unnoticed.

By 5 o'clock all the Cabinet Ministers were present.

It was reported that A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, would not agree with some of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and there was some talk of a split.

The first indication of the decision of the Cabinet came from the Stock Exchange, where the tone recovered on the report that the Ministers had decided not to send an ultimatum to the Government of the Transvaal, but to insist that the Transvaal must agree to a conference at Cape Town.

The Cabinet Council was concluded at 3 P. M.

The Ministers came out arm in arm, laughing and chatting, greatly contrasting with the manner in which they went in. Lord Salisbury again received an ovation.

Although the Foreign Office has not given out an official statement, the general impression was that no ultimatum would be sent to the Transvaal at present, and that a time limit was placed for a conference at Cape Town.

The short duration of the council and the early departure or the military men summoned were taken as indications that the situation is more pacific, though this is only surmised.

The council was marked by absolute unanimity, and in spite of a lack of official information and the presence of much corroborative evidence that the situation is scarcely less strained, there is no sign of any intention to convene Parliament, and no immediate necessity exists to call out the reserves. It is probable, however, that the appeals from the Government of Natal will result in the dispatch of a large body of troops from England and India to Natal and Cape Colony.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says:

"No official account has been issued of to-day's Cabinet meeting, and it is highly improbable that one will be permitted to appear. From authoritative sources we are in a position to state, with what we believe to be substantial accuracy, the result of their momentous deliberations. There is very reason to believe that Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch was found to contain a telling exposition of the British case, with a point blank refusal to entertain the Boer proposal that England should relinquish suzerainty over the Transvaal, and a pertinent reminder that the offer of a joint inquiry into the franchise proposals cannot remain open indefinitely.

"Though not an ultimatum in form, the dispatch will be one in effect, since it may be expected to contain a strong hint that no answer will be accepted which is evasive or unfavorable in any essential condition."

It is asserted that Lord Salisbury's moderating influence felt throughout the Council. This is probable, but, in any case, the Cabinet was unanimous in favor of Mr. Chamberlain sending a strong dispatch demanding a categorical answer to the proposals Sir Alfred Milner submitted to the Bloemfontein conference.

THE TRANSVAAL EXPLAINS.

PRETORIA, Sept. 9.—The Government has issued a formal announcement that its last dispatch was intended as an acceptance of the joint inquiry. The mistaken interpretation arose through a confusion of ideas.

Both President Krüger and Vice President Joubert declare that they are determined to work for a peaceful settlement.

BOERS MAY POISON SPRINGS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch received here to-day from Ladysmith, Natal, says that the British troops there are actively engaged in manoeuvres over the hilly country subsequent to a parade of the forces. Continuing, the dispatch says:

"With the transportation and equipment the finest ever seen in South Africa and the health of the men excellent, everything is ready for war. All the advices confirm the presence of a large number of armed Boers on the border. They are described as being bellicose, and it is rumored that they have completed arrangements to poison all pools and springs likely to supply the invading force with water. Unrest is reported among the Natal natives, and this, it is suspected, is due to Boer influences."

WORKMEN WANT PROMPT ACTION.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 8.—The reports of the Raad debate at Pretoria published here created intense feeling, and the disparaging references to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, are resented.

The feeling displayed by members of the Raad surprised those who believed that a peaceful solution would be reached, and such a solution, in the opinion of many, has been rendered very difficult.

In spite of a downfall of rain 1,500 workmen assembled last night and passed a resolution imploring a prompt termination by the imperial Government of the present tension, which is "causing grave distress, bringing the community face to face with bankruptcy, alienating the moderate element here and in the Transvaal, and sapping British prestige." The resolution also affirms unabated confidence in Sir Alfred Milner.

The meeting, which was orderly, closed with cheers for Chamberlain, Milner, and Rhodes, and groans for Krüger and Schreiner.

Railway Fares to Cape Town Reduced.

CAPE TOWN, Sept 8.—It was announced in the Assembly to-day that the railroad fares from Johannesburg to this place have, for the refugees, been reduced 50 per cent.

Indian Troops Ordered to Sail.

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.—The Nineteenth Hussars and the Twenty-first Field Battery of Artillery have been ordered to leave Secunderabad for the Transvaal.

Dutch Committee Appeals to Victoria.

AMSTERDAM Sept. 8.—The members of the Dutch Transvaal Committee have cabled to Queen Victoria, imploring her "in the name of humanity and God's kingdom, to preserve the peace."

Gen. Butler Arrives in London.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Sir William Francis Butler, who was recently relieved as Commander of the British troops in South Africa by Lieut Gen. Sir Frederick Walker, arrived in this city to-day. He reported at the War Office and was consulted in regard to the situation in South Africa.

Shipowners Offer Vessels.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Many shipowners have called at the offices of the Admiralty and offered their vessels as transports. They were told, however, that nothing would be done in this direction until the Cabinet Council had decided on what action would be taken.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

TRANSVAAL DIVINE TALKS.

Says War Is Certain, as Feeling Is Strong—England Will Need 555,000 Troops to Combat the Burghers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—"England wants our country, and we do not intend to lose it. There will be war in South Africa—a war of the most awful and bloody character." This opinion was to-day expressed by the Rev. H. S. Bosman, pastor of a Dutch Reformed church in Pretoria, Transvaal. Mr. Bosman is on his way to the assembly of Presbyterians which convenes in Washington, D. C., Sept. 27. He was born in the Transvaal, and, although he left home in April, he has followed closely the events which have given rise to the present crisis.

"To the total number of people of the Transvaal will be added the people of the Orange Free State, Cape Colony, and Natal," continued Mr. Bosman. "The Afrikander people will fight to the last gasp, and if England wins it must be by the ravaging of the country and the extermination of every loyal Afrikander. I am convinced that war is in prospect. President Krüger's dramatic utterances in the Volksraad, his declaration that he had given all but his life in concessions to England, but that the life of the republic he would not give, only faintly express the feelings of the Transvaal people.

"Every man is certain England means nothing less than the seizure of the country. She has had that intention ever since 1878. Afrikanders realize that the crisis has arrived. With their liberty at stake, they propose to fight out the whole question and forever settle the question of who is to be master in South Africa. The question of franchises is only one reason for the strained relations. The real cause lies in England's realization that if she does not now crush the rapid development of the Transvaal, the Free State, the Cape Colony, and Natal into a single republic, it will be too late.

"War must end with the devastation of my country. My people are fearless, skilled in warfare, and well equipped. The standing army consists of only 400 artillerymen, but the burghers, their sons, and hired help, and even their wives, will turn against the invader.

"There is an offensive and defensive treaty between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which will compel the latter to furnish troops. To the 40,000 burghers will be added 30,000 from the Free State and 90,000 from Cape Colony. To combat this number England will need 555,000 troops."

STATE LABOR LEGISLATION.

Knights of Labor Committee Says Much Was Gained Last Session—Unions Are Not Represented.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—The report of the Legislative Committee of the Congress of the Knights of Labor of New York State, showing the record of members of the Legislature of 1899 on labor bills and the fate of such measures, has just been published. It says in part:

More genuine, real, good legislation was gained at the last session than for many previous years. We continually prate before committees of the Legislature of the thousands of organized workingmen we represent. Yet there is not one representative of organized labor in either branch of the Legislature. It is a disgrace to labor, and the knowledge that such is the fact should call the blush of shame to the cheek of any honest toiler of the State. We are casting no reflection on the workingmen in the Legislature—far from it. They stood firm and true for our measures. We but record the fact that they were there as representatives of a political party, not as distinctive representatives of organized labor."

SENT HERE FOR LOVE CURE.

Young Reingold Shot Himself When His Girl in Poland Married.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—There is a sad love story connected with Abraham Reingold, a young Jew from New York, who was discharged yesterday from the Georgetown University Hospital. He lived in a town near Warsaw, Poland, and was in love with a young woman there, but his parents were anxious that he should marry a member of some wealthier family, and to cure him of his love sent him to the United States and kept him here.

When he learned that the girl had been forced by her parents to marry another man he threw up his position and came to Washington, where he was found a few weeks ago with a bullet in his head. His life was at first despaired of, and even now he is partly paralyzed.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. EVANS.

President McKinley States His Opinion to Indiana Grand Army Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—"The President told us that he had every confidence in Commissioner Evans," said Richard McIlroy, the leader of a delegation of Indiana Grand Army men who left Philadelphia yesterday to see Washington, and who visited Mr. McKinley to-day. "We told the President," he added, "that there was no general sentiment against the Pension Commissioner in the Grand Army, and that the great body of the organization is thoroughly satisfied with his administration. We do not believe that the Government should grant pensions indiscriminately and without regard to law.

"The President said he was glad to learn the true sentiment of the organization, and expressed his confidence in the ability and honesty of the Commissioner."

BRING BONES OF A DINOSAUR.

Prof. Crook and His Party Return to Chicago from Wyoming.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Prof. A. R. Crook returned late last night, with the party of five Northwestern students with whom he has been exploring the fossil fields of Wyoming since July 17. Five boxes containing the bones of extinct reptiles stand in the corridor of Science Hall. One of the boxes holds portions of the skeleton of the famous dinosaur, which was the main object of the expedition. Of this specimen, which is called the ceratosaurus, the pelvic arch, femur, vertebrae, and ribs were found. The size of the femur, which is 5 feet long and 2 inches in thickness, indicates that the big saurian was over 15 feet in height. Its length must have exceeded 75 feet.

The securing of the dinosaur was the great exploit of the trip. Other specimens brought back are not so complete, although of much interest and value. One of the best of the minor discoveries is a box of beautiful invertebrates, including a fossil clam 3 feet in diameter.

Married on Fifth Wedding Day Set.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 8.—Harry Moore and Miss Bessie Harris were married to-night. This was the fifth wedding day set. On three other occasions the bride was dressed and the invited guests waiting for the prospective groom. Twice the wedding was to have occurred in a church. The young man always lost his nerve at the last minute.

Rich Farmer Takes a Wife at 75.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Sept. 8.—Frank Martin, seventy-five years of age, a wealthy retired farmer, was married yesterday at St. Ignatius's Roman Catholic Church, the bride being Mrs. Kate Ryder, a widow of Hempstead, about thirty-five years of age. The marriage of Martin was against the wishes of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Hassemann, who is several years the senior of her stepmother.

Pennsylvania Railroad Announces

The following changes in the New York and Long Branch trains: South-bound, the 1:10 P. M. Saturday train will be withdrawn after September 9th; the 5:00 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-day trains will be withdrawn after September 11th; the 7:55 A. M. Sunday train will be withdrawn after the 10th. Returning, week-day trains arriving at New York 8:13 A. M., 5:23, and 11:23 P. M. will be withdrawn after the 11th, and Sunday train arriving 11:23 P. M. will be withdrawn after the 10th.—Adv.

THREATENED THE RECRUITS

Anti-Imperialists in Meadville Called Them Criminals.

OFFICER TOLD TO LEAVE TOWN

Five Men Who Had Volunteered All Refused to be Sworn In After Their Friends Talked to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—Lieut. T. O. Murphy of the regular army returned from Meadville, Penn., to-day, where the anti-imperialists caused his attempted recruiting to be a total failure. As soon as his advertisements were put out anti-imperialists gathered about his place and talked many young men out of the notion of visiting the recruiting office.

Five were secured and passed, however, and were notified to return next morning to be sworn in. Only two came, and these refused to join the army, saying their neighbors had told them they would be ostracized and considered criminals if they joined the army to fight the Filipinos.

Lieut. Murphy was later visited by a delegation of citizens, who told him he had no business in the town trying to inveigle their boys into the army, and he had better leave. Lieut. Murphy and Major Chance, who is in charge of the recruiting office here, are very indignant, and say it is the first time they have experienced any opposition in their recruiting work.

Capt. Bruce Gamble of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the local papers aided Lieut. Murphy as far as possible, but their efforts were powerless against those of Aguinaldo's friends.

THE FILIPINO CONGRESS.

Aguinaldo Chooses President of Supreme Court and Attorney General—Rebels Taxing Chinamen.

MANILA, Sept. 8.—A Filipino who has arrived here from Tarlac says an extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Congress was held at Tarlac Aug. 24. Aguinaldo presided, and chose Mabini as President of the Supreme Court and Gonzaga as Attorney General. They both represent the most conservative and temperate element. Mabini, who recently resigned the Foreign Secretaryship, is the ablest man connected with the revolution. Gonzaga was President of the last peace commission.

The proceedings of the Congress disproved the report that Aguinaldo had declared himself Dictator.

A decree has been issued by the Filipinos compelling the registration of all foreigners in Filipino territory. The Chinese, who are a large fraction of the population, are considered foreigners, including those born in the Philippine Islands. Applications must be made on stamped paper, which figures largely in all the business of the insurrectionary Government. This seems to be largely a scheme to tax Chinamen.

PHILIPPINE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Secretary Root Expresses His Views at a Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the local governments which will be established in the Philippines on the cessation of hostilities.

Secretary Root has given much thought to this matter, and his views as expressed at the meeting to-day were received with approval by all the members present. He pointed out that a system of government which would be suited to the people of Luzon would hardly do for some of the other islands, where the inhabitants were far less advanced.

A member of the Cabinet, in speaking of the matter, said that Secretary Root displayed broad statesmanship and knowledge of the social and economic conditions of the islands.

TO BUY RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

Secretary Root Said to Approve an Old Recommendation of Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Some months ago Gen. Miles recommended the purchase of a number of rapid-fire guns for use in the Philippines. His recommendation was as President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. Gen. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, disapproved the recommendation. One reason for the visit of Secretary Root to Sandy Hook was to see this gun tested and decide upon its merits.

Secretary Root, it is said, has decided that the gun should be used. It is not known how many will be sent to the Philippines.

The Newport Sails from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A cable dispatch has been received from Gen. Otis, which says: "Newport sailed yesterday with 9 officers, 66 enlisted men, 463 discharged men, 10 civilians. Party of enlisted men belonged to Volunteer Signal Corps, remainder sick."

Enlistments for New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The total enlistments to date for the ten volunteer regiments last called out aggregate 3,886, of which number 338 were enrolled yesterday. It is believed that the ten regiments will be fully organized by the 1st of October.

FITCHBURG CLAIMS $20,000.

Hearing on the Lebanon Springs Railroad Reopened.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The hearing of claims against the Lebanon Springs Railroad has been reopened by Justice Fursman upon application of the Hilton Bridge Construction Company and Elnathan Sweet, receiver. The first hearing will be held to-morrow morning.

The purpose of reopening is to allow the railroad company and other defendants to dispute claims presented. The Fitchburg Railroad has $20,000 in claims.

STREET RAILWAY CONVENTION.

Many Topics of Interest to be Discussed at the Meetings in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Managers of Chicago street railways are preparing for the eighteenth annual convention of the American Street Railway Convention, to be held in Chicago Oct. 17 to 20. Tattersalls is the convention hall, and already every foot of space in the big building has been engaged for a display of exhibits, which will include new devices and inventions for the operation of street cars. The headquarters of the association will be at the Auditorium, and business sessions will be held each morning. Many topics of vital interest to street-car men will be discussed, among them being: "Maintenance of Car Equipments," "Modern Railway Shops, Their Design, Machinery, and Shop Practice," "Train Service and Its Practical Application," "Investments in Street Railways—How Can They Be Made Secure and Remunerative," and "Construction and Maintenance of Street Railway Tracks."

Two Deaths from Plague at Oporto.

OPORTO, Sept. 8.—Two more deaths from the bubonic plague were officially reported to-day, but no report was made of any fresh cases.

The best class of tourists repeat their Day Line trips. Why? Ask any one.—Adv.

CROKER LEAVES FOR DETROIT.

He Was at Kaiser Lake, in Michigan, but His Presence Was Concealed from the Press.

Special to The New York Times.

FABIUS, Mich., Sept. 8.—Those anxious about Richard Croker will be pleased to learn that he was at Kaiser Lake, St. Joseph County, Mich., five miles west of Three Rivers. His presence was known to a few residents in this vicinity, but every precaution was taken to keep the fact from the press. Mr. Croker came here recently, and has been a constant visitor at Engleside, one mile away. To-day he left for Detroit.

Engleside is the country home of C. S. Engle of Chicago. The name of the guest was given out as Col. Edwards of Brooklyn. He received no mail and did not come to the station.

OHIO CROPS DESTROYED.

Wind and Thunder Storm Lays Corn Flat—One Death Reported and Much Property Fired by Lightning.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 8.—A heavy wind and thunder storm late last night did a great deal of damage in this city and the surrounding country. The damage in the city was of a minor nature, consisting of trees blown down, outhouses unroofed, chimneys demolished, &c. In the country, especially north of the city, the most damage was done to the corn. Thousands of acres were destroyed, all of which was laid flat on the ground. The crop did not promise much better than half a crop to begin with, and there is not much of it left.

The picnic resort at Silver Lake suffered very severely.

Four barns were struck by lightning in Granger Township, just across the Medina county line, and were entirely destroyed, together with their contents. These were on the Ganyard, Rockwood, Hazen, and Shaw farms.

Charles Aikman, who lives in Granger Township, was struck by lightning. He was living to-day, but the physicians said he would not survive over Saturday.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Sept. 8.—All day long farmers coming to the city have reported great loss by a cyclone and electrical storm in all parts of Wayne County last night. Clarence Rutt, aged twenty-two years, while in his father's barn, was struck and killed by lightning. The flames destroyed the barn and its contents, and cremated five horses. William Bahl suffered a similar loss.

Jacob Geiselman's and Joseph Culler's barns were demolished by the wind. The loss by blowing down of trees and unroofing of buildings was very great.

Want Convicts to Harvest Corn.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 8.—Telegrams from Clark County to Gov. Tanner say the storm of yesterday blew all the broom corn down, and that the farmers need additional help in consequence, to harvest the crop. If the corn is not harvested the loss will amount to thousands of dollars. The Governor is asked if he cannot send convict labor there to assist in the harvest.

WRECK IN PAMLICO SOUND.

Eight Lives Probably Lost with the General Hardcastle.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 8.—A wrecking tug which returned to-day from an expedition to Pamlico Sound reports the wreck of the schooner Gen. Hardcastle, which vessel was found sunk bottom upward. The Hardcastle was bound from Baltimore to a Southern port, and was caught in the big hurricane. It will be impossible to float her.

Capt. Todd, his son, and the crew of six men are missing, and it is the opinion of the wreckers that the bodies are in the vessel and that the men must have lost their lives when the schooner was blown over by the terrific wind.

Diamond Shoals Lightship Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Hatteras says that the Diamond Shoals Lightship remains high and dry on the beach. Capt. Wood of the Lighthouse Board, who has returned from the scene, says an extremely high tide can alone float the ship, which he thinks can be saved.

COURT RESTRICTS STRIKERS.

Says They Shall Do Nothing to Interfere with Other Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—In the case of William Sleicher, Jr., and William Sleicher against James Grogan, as President of the Molders' Union, and others, Justice Herrick, writing the opinion, says the appeal is from an order continuing an injunction granted pendente lite.

The complaint was sworn to Dec. 5, 1898, reciting the inauguration of a strike on or about Oct. 11, 1897, and setting forth various acts of violence and intimidation upon the part of the defendants, and the picketing and patrolling of the plaintiffs' premises by the defendants, whereby workingmen desirous of obtaining employment in the plaintiffs' establishment and customers seeking access thereto, were intimidated, deterred, and prevented from fulfilling their desires.

In conclusion, the Justice says: "There is nothing to indicate to us that at the time this action was commenced the acts complained of were present-continuing acts or that there were any threats or indications of the continuance or perpetuation in the future, and, so far as the evidence shows, the last act upon the part of the defendants which would constitute an interference with the plaintiffs' business was committed in the month of August, 1898; and in the absence of any recent manifestations of violence or intimidation, or any evidence of their present existence or future preparation, I do not think that an injunction pendente lite should be granted.

"An injunction should duly be granted to restrain present illegal or injurious acts or their threatened or anticipated future preparation. The order appealed from should be reversed, and the injunction vacated without prejudice, however, to the rights of the plaintiffs to renew their motion for an injunction, if the defendants at any time during the pendency of this action interfere with the plaintiffs' business or do any of the acts or things they were restrained from doing in the injunction hereby vacated."

Chicago Professors Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Sho Watase, a Japanese, and William Morton Wheeler, both well-known professors in the department of biology at the University of Chicago, have resigned. The former accepts a special Chair on Comparative Histology and Cystology in the Imperial University of Japan, and has already sailed. Dr. Wheeler, who is Assistant Professor of Embryology, will accept a position as Professor of Embryology at the University of Texas.

Miles and Gas Post Offices in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Following the revival of the talk about Miles being sent to thme Philippines, Meade County, Kan., has petitioned to have a Post Office named after the General, and the request has been granted. The Postmistress is A. Busing. Another Post Office in Kansas was to-day named Gas. It is in Allen County, and is said to be Populist in politics. Clark B. Lyon is the Gas Postmaster.

Wants Dreyfus to Deliver Lectures.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Alexander Comstock, residing in this city, has cabled to Rennes an offer to Capt. Dreyfus, in the event of his acquittal, to appear upon the lecture platform in the United States for a payment of $200,000 for a course of fifty lectures.

The New York Central Announces
The last trip of the Saratoga Limited from New York to-day, and from Saratoga Sept. 11. Other Saratoga trains will run as now for the present.—Adv.

DREYFUS VERDICT EXPECTED TO-DAY

Belief Prevails that the Court Will Find Him Guilty.

DEMANGE ASKS FOR JUSTICE

Says Proof Has Not Been Sufficient to Convict.

It Is Thought the Publication of von Buelow's Speech Asserting the Innocence of Dreyfus Will Have Some Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Sept. 8.—To-morrow will witness the great last scene in the final act of the greatest judicial drama of the century.

What will be the decision of the court-martial?

The universal opinion here among Frenchmen is that Dreyfus will be condemned. The Commissary of the Government demands a condemnation. A waiter at my hotel said to-night there was no doubt as to the guilt of the accused man. The cashier of the Crédit Lyonnais is confident that an adverse verdict will be rendered. These are three characteristic French opinions.

Commissary Carriere is a typical half-pay officer, without great education and without the interested instincts of a gentleman. He is like all the Generals, who resemble all the provincial middle-class people of France, who are prepared to assert the guilt of Dreyfus in spite of the absence of all proof and in spite of the clear evidence to the contrary.

So those who are betting to-night against Dreyfus's acquittal have the odds in

Labori to share the criticism this time, especially as Maître Labori has assumed such a prominent part in the proceedings.

DEMANGE PLEADS FOR DREYFUS

Says the Prosecution Has Not Proved the Guilt of the Accused—Asks Judges to Do Justice.

RENNES, Sept. 8.—The hall of the Lycée was crowded this morning at the opening of the fifth day of the fifth week of the trial of Capt. Dreyfus.

There was a large attendance of ladies and newsboys, who sat up all night long in order to secure front places. Standing room at the back of the court now commands 15f. and 20f. for places, and the demand is increasing as the trial approaches its end.

The front rows of the chief witnesses' seats were empty except for the presence of M. Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, and M. Cavaignac, former Minister of War, all the Generals and officers having left Rennes, by order of the Minister of War, the General the Marquis de Galliffet. Col. Picquart also left Rennes, although he holds no rank in the army.

Among the privileged witnesses to-day was Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, who was conducted to a seat by Gen. Chamoin and M. Paleologue of the French Foreign Office. The Lord Chief Justice was seated at the back of the Judges' table. He came here especially from Paris, where he has attended the sessions of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission in order to see something of the trial.

Maître Demange at once opened his speech for the defense.

DREYFUS SEEMS CHEERFUL.

In eloquent terms and with impressive delivery he brought out strong evidence against Esterhazy. During the course of his remarks he cried:

"Do you think, if Dreyfus and Esterhazy had been before the court-martial of 1894, that the court would have condemned Capt. Dreyfus?"

As he asked this question, counsel pointed to the prisoner sitting before him, and added:

"No."

Dreyfus to-day appeared cheerful. He smiled and shook hands with his counsel on entering the court. He listened to the oration of M. Demange with a mask of impassibility resembling his frozen attitude during the first days of the trial. Whatever the prisoner's feelings were as he heard M. Demange pleading for his liberty, he carefully concealed them.

The English Chief Justice followed the speech of M. Demange with the closest attention. The lawyer gave a very fine performance, so far as the audience was concerned. His voice was beautifully modulated, sometimes soft and persuasive and at other times sharply argumentative. Finally he filled the room with his stentorian tones as he thundered with indignation at the charges against Dreyfus, the shameful weakness of the prosecution, and in denunciation of Esterhazy.

The gestures and features of M. Demange were equally expressive.

At 4 o'clock M. Demange was still speaking, and he announced that he would need another two hours and a half to finish his plea, so the court adjourned until 7:30 to-morrow morning, thus fixing the opening of the court on Saturday an hour later than usual.

SPEECH AFFECTS JUDGES.

The general impression formed was that the speech of M. Demange must have had a certain effect on the Judges, as it was a strong effort argumentatively.

There was a rumor, after the adjournment of the court, that M. Labori had decided not to speak, the idea being that his abstention from so doing, in view of the irritating effect his every utterance has on the court, would be rather an advantage than otherwise to Dreyfus.

M. Labori was asked if there was any truth in the report, and he replied with a shrug of his shoulders, apparently conveying the impression that the matter was under consideration.

It was generally noticed to-day that when M. Labori entered the court this morning he spoke to M. Demange in a deprecating tone, and a sharp discussion ensued, almost bordering on a dispute. The same thing occurred during the usual brief suspension of the sitting. The two lawyers, apparently, were at odds about the best method of conducting the case, which, it was said, boded no good for Dreyfus.

MAX REGIS ARRIVES.

Great interest has been aroused by the arrival at Rennes of Max Regis, the former Mayor of Algiers and notorious Jew baiter. He was attended by a couple of Algerians in native costume, and a crowd of people followed him about. He stopped to take some refreshment at the principal café, and the place was immediately invaded by a gaping crowd. M Regis was present in the courtyard of the Lycée this morning and discussed the situation with the leading anti-Dreyfusards. His presence is not a good omen for the peace of the town.

The local papers to-day publish an open letter from M. Regis to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, declaring that he, Regis, intends to preserve the greatest calm, but adding that if an attempt is made to arrest him he will resist.

DETAILS OF PROCEEDINGS.

Amid silence and the cynosure of every eye, Maître Demange, shortly after the opening of the proceedings of the Dreyfus court-martial to-day, rose to make the speech for the defense. His opening remarks seemed to meet with approval.

"However solemn," he declared, "the occasion may be, I must at the outset protest with all my soul against the anticipation which one of the witnesses did not shrink from uttering. This witness did not hesitate to declare that whoever advocated the revision of this case, that is to say, whoever believed in the innocence of Dreyfus, was working against the army and against the country. I here declare that he does not know me and that he does not know Maître Labori. Neither Labori nor myself would be here if these statements were true.

DEFINES JUDGES' DUTY.

"Let me tell you simply this:

"The day on which, amid the shock of furious political passions, I saw let loose over our country this tempest of madness, when I saw everything I had learned to revere and love since childhood imperiled, I, a Frenchman, the son of a soldier, endured every torture.

"When I turn my eyes toward Devil's Island, where was buried alive one who, from the bottom of my heart, I believed to be a martyr, I began to wonder if Divine justice had not abandoned him. Since then I have recovered. I have harkened to the voice of my conscience and have pursued an undeviating course, free from anger or passion, not heeding hatred or prejudice. I have done my duty. You will do yours, which is to mete out justice."

Continuing, M. Demange said he wished to clearly define the prisoner's position, saying:

"When the case of the revision began Dreyfus was a convict, and serious presumptions of his innocence were necessary before the case could be taken up by the Court of Cassation. To-day, it is for the Public Prosecutor to prove his guilt. Let no one blame us, therefore, if we have not proved the innocence of our client. The task was not incumbent upon us. It is for the Government Commissioner to show he is guilty of the abominable crime imputed to him."

DREYFUS'S DESIRE TO LIVE.

M. Demange then protested against the suggestion that it had been attempted to put Esterhazy on trial, explaining that all the defense desired was that the innocence of Dreyfus should appear, dazzling and complete, and that the court-martial should proclaim it. Counsel was satisfied that the Judges of 1894 were honest, like the present Judges, but if the former had seen Esterhazy's handwriting they would have pronounced a different verdict.

Counsel then entered into details, dealing with the information collected regarding the prisoner in 1894. He said:

"The only real information is that found in the asseverations cried from his soul. Even before his conviction, what was his first cry?

"'I will not take my life, because I am innocent.'"

M. Demange dilated upon the prisoner's increasing protestations of innocence and his touching letters to his family, exclaiming:

"In them you see his soul, which speaks. Alone in his tomb he communes with himself. He cherishes the hope of seeing his innocence acknowledged."

Among the letters of Dreyfus read by M. Demange was one in which, after asserting his innocence and declaring he always served the tri-color flag with devotion and honor, the prisoner complained that he was treated on Devil's Island like an ordinary convict. It concludes:

"I wish to live.

"That is a soldier's soul!" exclaimed M. Demange; "and it is that man you call a traitor. That is the man who in your presence restrains his sobs and his emotions.

"Ah, gentlemen, I would rather defend guilty men who are clever dissemblers than an innocent man who is too sincere."

Other letters of the prisoner were read, all breathing the same desire to live to see his honor restored, though the writer was broken down in health and spirit.

One letter, written in 1897, appeals to Gen. de Boisdeffre to lend his generous aid in securing for the writer restoration of his liberty, of which he had been robbed.

Writing to his brother, the prisoner said: "While one or more scoundrels are walking free, it would be a happy release for me to die. But it would be a disgrace to Lucille and my children."

GENERALS LACKED PROOFS.

The letter continues with a prayer urging his brother to find the culprits, while carefully protecting the interests of the country.

"Is not that the cry of an innocent man?" asked M. Demange, adding: "Yet, though Gen. de Boisdeffre received the letter, he did not forward it to Mathieu Dreyfus.

"Five Ministers of War pronounced Dreyfus guilty, while admitting it was impossible to produce proofs. Gen. de Boisdeffre, Gen. Gonse, and Gen. Roget also affirmed their belief in his guilt. But, happily, they stated reasons, and, instead of proofs, only accumulated presumptions."

After pointing out that the Generals only studied the case at the very moment when public aberration had reduced the whole question to a conflict between Dreyfus and the army, thus making it impossible that the Generals should not be prejudiced and probabilities and presumptions seemed to them to be proofs, M. Demange said:

"I must acknowledge, however, the honesty and honorable conduct of the Generals, who could not have acted otherwise than they had done."

Counsel then paid an eloquent tribute to the "honesty of purpose" manifested by the Generals.

CONFESSIONS ARE VALUELESS.

Dealing next with the confessions, counsel read the report of Capt. Lebrun-Renault of the Republican Guard, who had the prisoner in custody previous to his degradation, and maintained that the exact words of Dreyfus, which were now known, only reflected the ideas Col. Du Paty de Clam had previously expressed to the prisoner, adding that, although Du Paty de Clam maintained the contrary, it was certain imagination had played a much greater part than reason in the acts of Du Paty de Clam.

It was also significant that the report drawn up by Du Paty de Clam on the day following his interview with Dreyfus had disappeared. Du Paty de Clam, counsel pointed out, had evidently forgotten his remarks to Dreyfus, as he had forgotten other facts.

M. Demange said he was surprised at the attitude of Gen. Gonse toward the alleged confessions and marveled at the fact that Capt. Lebrun-Renault, who was sent to the Elysée Palace expressly to repeat the confessions, did not mention them. It was likewise inexplicable that Gen. Saussier and Gen. Mercier took no steps to verify the so-called confessions, which were lost sight of until M. Cavaignac sprang them upon the Chamber of Deputies as proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. The Court of Cassation had justly decided that they were not confessions.

ANALYZES THE DOSSIER.

Proceeding to discuss the secret dossier, M. Demange examined the documents one after the other. He said that all interpretations of the document commencing "Doubts proof" were hypothetical, but they applied much more easily to Esterhazy than to Dreyfus. It was so with the other documents.

There was nothing to indicate that Dreyfus was concerned any more than any one else. The leakage described in Dreyfus could only refer to the plans of fortresses, and this leakage continued until 1897.

The document containing the words "Cette canaille de D—" only indicated a poor devil, and could not be ascribed to a man whom another letter described as a friend in the Second Bureau. No credence could be attached to some of the documents, while others did not in any way apply to the prisoner.

The sixth document was a letter written from Germany by Count von Münster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador to France, to Col. Schwarzkoppen, the Military Attaché of Germany at Paris, containing the words "as regards Dreyfus, we are easy." M. Demange pointed out that the Dreyfus case was the universal topic of Germany at the time, and at first the German officials might have been uneasy, but had evidently reassured themselves.

Counsel was indignant that because Count von Münster-Ledenburg had not expressly declared Dreyfus was innocent, the prosecution should therefore have deduced from his words an avowal of his guilt.

EXPLANATORY.—The letter addressed by Count von Munster to Col. von Schwarzkoppen was dated Jan. 17, 1895, and bears the number 46 in the secret dossier. After allusion to the resignation of President Casimir-Périer, which had occurred on the 15th., the Count wrote:

"With regard to Dreyfus, they are easy in their minds, and admit that I acted rightly. No one here, not even Prince von Hohenlohe, knows what angered the Emperor suddenly a little while ago about this question. It was probably some stupid fellow who talked. With this exception, the Emperor is gay and well, but he wants to do everything himself, and his visit to M. Herbette (then French Ambassador in Berlin) has created a great stir."

Count von Munster's phrase "they * * * admit that I acted rightly" refers to the German Ambassador's depositions made, respectively, before President Casimir-Périer, Premier Dupuy, and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in December, 1894, and January, 1895, that the German Embassy in Paris had never had any relations with Capt. Dreyfus, and also to the fact that the Ambassador had, on the order of his Emperor, offered his services to the 1894 Court-martial.

FOREIGNERS CONFIRMED.

In regard to the letters of Nov. 2 and Nov. 11 sent by Major Panizzardi to his chief it had been alleged that they proved Dreyfus had relations with Col. Schwarzkoppen, whereas in reality Major Panizzardi merely denied that Dreyfus had any relations with Italy. It was impossible to doubt the authenticity of these facts. It was incredible that Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi deceived their Governments. The omission of Esterhazy's name from these letters was intentional.

Concluding his examination of the secret dossier, M. Demange remarked that he felt compelled to refer to these documents, emanating from foreigners, as Gen. Mercier relied upon them to support the guilt of Dreyfus.

The statements of the Military Attachés that they had no relations with Dreyfus had been confirmed by the statement of the Minister in the Reichstag, who could not have been deceived by his Attaché at Paris.

"I have finished," said M. Demange, "my examination of the secret dossier. All France knows the worthlessness of its contents. Yet, it is owing to it that the country has been distracted for months, and it has been thought that there were documents and proofs in it which might bring France to blows with a neighboring power. You are now acquainted with it. The secret dossier has been exploded. You will pardon me the loss of the time I have imposed upon you.

"I will now take up the circumstantial evidence."

A brief adjournment of the court was here announced.

Counsel was warmly applauded as he took his seat.

PROSECUTION'S FLIMSY PROOF.

On the resumption of the session M. Demange discussed the circumstantial evidence adduced in 1894. He said the perturbation of Dreyfus at the dictation scene had nothing to do with producing the idea of guilt in the minds of those present.

Col. Du Paty de Clam, M. Cochefert, and Major Bribelin were all convinced beforehand of his guilt as a result of evidence which they considered as unimpeachable—so much so that they wished Dreyfus to blow out his brains, but Dreyfus declined because he was innocent.

M. Demange successively showed the hollowness of the stories of Mathieu Dreyfus's attempt to corrupt Col. Sandherr, Lieut. Col. Henry's theatrical denunciation of Dreyfus as a traitor at the court-martial of 1894, and the reports of the detectives. He pointed out how the prosecution had advanced as proof the alleged statements of individuals who were not in the pay of the War Office, but whom they carefully abstain from producing for examination, especially dwelling upon Henry's statement in 1894, which has since been admitted to be false, that a certain War Office employe informed him that Dreyfus was the culprit.

M. Demange then showed the emptiness of the gambling and libertine charges against the prisoner, and said the simplest actions of Dreyfus were misconstrued, even his legitimate desire to obtain knowledge being called a crime.

ORIGIN OF THE BORDEREAU.

"Could a spy have maintained the haughty demeanor Dreyfus always showed toward his comrades?" asked M. Demange.

After demonstrating the inanity and falsity of the evidence of M. de Beaurepaire's witnesses, Mueller, Dubreuil, Villon, and Cernuschi, counsel said the only proof left was the bordereau. Who could have sent it? Who wrote it? Complete light could only be shed on it by the production of the notes enumerated in the bordereau.

This had been said by Gen. Zurlinden himself. But counsel asked the court to remember, with reference to these notes, that all Gen. Deloye could say was that it was not impossible that Dreyfus might have possessed them. This was all he could say when it was a question of high treason. M. Demange added:

"You will find this phrase in the mouth of a witness entitled to your entire respect, and it is upon the strength of such a statement that Dreyfus is to be proved guilty. I will not attempt to obtain much light on the documents, but, since theories have been promulgated, I will suggest one. I will seek to show that you must put aside even the technical value of the bordereau and the last effort of the prosecution. I will seek to combat the circumstantial evidence it has invoked."

At the request of M. Demange, the court at this juncture adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LAW IN THE CASE.

The seven officers forming the court-martial in Rennes—Col. Jouaust, Commandants Brongniart, de Bréon, Profilet, and Merle, and Capts. Parfait and Beauvais—have a simple question to answer. Did Capt. Dreyfus in 1894 treasonably communicate the documents enumerated in the bordereau?

In France, in trial courts, there are no rules of evidence. The lack of such rules has been recently illustrated. Witnesses have appeared before the Judges and have spoken their minds freely. They have not presented evidence. They have given their own opinions. They have expressed the opinions of others. They have repeated conversations that they had heard at second or at third hand. All this is called testimony in France. The Judges, which, in a military court, are also the jurors, may base their judgment upon it, or they may not. Just as there are no rules of evidence in the presentation of testimony, so there are no rules of evidence to guide or govern the Judges in their deliberations. The law is perfectly clear on that point. All that is required is that they shall judge according to their "inner conviction." Article 342 of the Code of Criminal Instructions thus advises them:

"The law takes no cognizance of the means by which the jury arrive at a verdict. It prescribes to them no rules on which to rely as to the sufficiency of proof. It directs them to question themselves in silence and meditation, and in the sincerity of their conscience to ask what impression has been made on their minds by the evidence against the accused and the statements made in his defense."

The extraordinary latitude in the taking of testimony by the trial courts of France and liberty allowed Judges or jurors in arriving at their decisions are curious legal phenomena, which, strange as it may seem, resulted from the French Revolution. Prior to that period there was a much abused law of procedure which classified the testimony to be taken before a court under three heads: Complete proofs, (evidence in the American and English sense,) half-proofs, (evidence at second hand,) and "lesser indications," (mere hearsay.) Each class had its relative value, and to arrive at a judgment was therefore almost a process of mathematical calculation. But by this system an overwhelming number of "lesser indications" might cause a man to be condemned to death.

The Revolution did away with all this, but, when the jury system was introduced, the reaction against the old law of defining evidence was so great that the French legislators have never succeeded in making a law that would mark out for the jury what legal experience has shown to be proper and what improper for them to consider. Everything obtainable is therefore placed before the court, unless "considerations of state" forbid it, and the witnesses or the Judges are asked to form their opinion according to their "inner conviction."

As has been pointed out in a dispatch from Rennes, according to the ratio of votes for or against conviction, one of three verdicts is possible. Unanimity, six to one, five to two, four to three, or three to four will set Dreyfus at liberty, while unanimity, six to one, or five to two will convict him. But should the Judges pronounce against the prisoner by a vote of four to three, neither acquittal nor conviction can be pronounced. It then becomes incumbent upon the Minister of War, after having assured himself that the proceedings have been regular, to set the prisoner at liberty.

In cases of condemnation by court-martial appeal may be taken to the Supreme Military Council. But it lies within the province of this body to view the case in accord with the Military Code of Instruction only. In other words, to see that no article of military procedure has been violated. In 1894 the Supreme Military Council was appealed to. It confirmed the verdict of the court-martial.

The issue presented before the court-martial in 1894 was one of their own making, based upon the presumption that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. Now the issue of the making of the Cour de Cassation, in which the bordereau, proved to have been written by Esterhazy, has become a mere list of the documents said to have been treasonably communicated.

Should the verdict rendered by the Rennes Judges not be in accord with the issue presented, the Supreme Court of Appeal has the power to annul the judgment, and either declare the prisoner to be free or to send him before another court-martial.

Should the judges declare Dreyfus to be guilty, according to their "inner conviction," of having communicated the documents mentioned in the bordereau, the authorship of which they do not pronounce upon, then there appears to be but one way open for the defense to bring the case again before the Cour de Cassation. This is the establishment of a "new fact" unknown or not admitted at the time of the court-martial.

It would remain to be seen whether the categorical denial of the German Emperor published in the Reichsanzeiger of yesterday would be so considered by the Supreme Court of Appeal of France if brought to its attention in the usual, legal way.

EXPOSITION WILL SUFFER.

Representative Bartholdt Says Dreyfus's Conviction Will Ruin the Paris Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Representative Richard Bartholdt, who has spent the past five months on the Continent, said to-day that the conviction of Capt. Dreyfus would mean the ruin of next year's exposition at Paris.

"In this country," he said, "no one has any idea of the intense feeling which exists in the Continental countries about the Dreyfus case. Everywhere the belief prevails that Dreyfus is the victim of a conspiracy. This feeling is so deep and strong, that if France permits the conspiracy to succeed, she will suffer from the resentment and contempt of the other European countries, and the exposition will be a flat failure.

FIGHT A BLOODLESS DUEL.

Difficulty Over the Dreyfus Case Results in No Injury.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—It was announced here to-day that as a result of newspaper polemics on the Dreyfus affairs M. de Pressense, editor of the Temps, had fought a duel with M. Maurice Barrère. Four shots were said to have been exchanged, with no result.

The seconds of M. Barrère say the duel did not occur, as they withdrew their demand for satisfaction, owing to the physical infirmity of M. Pressense.

Mayor of Long Branch Attacked.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 8.—Two men attempted to rob Mayor Augustus Chandler to-day as he was returning to his lumber yard after luncheon. The Mayor shouted for help and at the same time displayed his police badge. This disconcerted the men, and they started to run. Two firemen, Edward Van Dyke and Thomas Slocum, captured one of the footpads, who refused to give his name. He was locked up.

White Mountain Hotel Burned.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Sept. 8.—The McMillan House, one of the oldest houses in the east side White Mountain region, was burned to-day, together with its furniture and outbuildings on the premises. The twenty guests lost their personal effects. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The house was built by Col. Andrew McMillan 110 years ago.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

DEFENSE OF STANDARD OIL

J. D. Archbold Makes a Categorical Reply to Criticisms.

CONTRADICTS A. J. CASSATT

Says Trust Has Not Received Discriminatory Rates Since Inter-State Commerce Law Has Existed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—John D. Archbold, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company in New York, was a witness before the Industrial Commission to-day. Mr. Archbold was on the stand for seven hours, closing his statement at 5 o'clock. He replied to the criticisms made by Attorney General Monnett of Ohio and others. He characterized many of the statements made by witnesses as untrue, and referred to the witnesses themselves in anything but complimentary terms. He said that Mr. Lee and Mr. Phillips of the commission had both confessed that they were members of a trust.

Among the criticisms which Mr. Archbold answered was one referring to testimony given some years ago by A. J. Cassatt, now President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, concerning rebates to the Standard Oil Company. It was said that Mr. Cassatt had testified that the refund amounted to $10,000,000 in the years 1878-9. This statement, Mr. Archbold said, had been generally bandied about, but he declared it was without foundation, characterizing it as "a lusty old lie," having its origin in the deductions of one man. He declared that the Standard Oil Company had neither asked nor received any discriminatory rates from the railroad companies since the Inter-State commerce law went into effect, and read letters from the officers of various trunk railroads throughout the country sustaining this statement.

Replying to Attorney General Monnett, Mr. Archbold expressed the opinion that his criticism and persecution came with bad grace from an official of a State in which the Standard Company was spending $3,250,000 a year in wages. The company was determined to force Mr. Monnett to reveal the whole truth concerning his allegation that the company had offered him a bribe of $400,000.

The witness concluded with a direct statement in support of the Standard Company. He took the position that trusts "are the necessary, indeed, the irresistible result of our rapidly growing commerce. In adopting them, we are but following the example of that greatest of all commercial nations, England, under whose commercial charters capitalization and scope are practically unlimited. Any legislative restrictions imposed here would operate alone to the benefit of foreign commercial competitors. The claim that such restriction would help the weak and incompetent of our own country as against the strong and aggressive is too puerile to call for serious answer."

Reviewing the Standard's career, Mr. Archbold said:

"The early years of the petroleum industry were marked by a chaotic and crude condition in all branches of the trade—namely, the production, manufacture, transportation, and marketing, and the average quality of the refined products was inferior and unsatisfactory. The advent of the Standard Oil Company aggregation changed this entirely. It brought to the business ample capital, and combined into effective working shape the best possible talent in all branches of the business. It improved quality and greatly reduced cost. It supplanted old and inferior methods and refineries with the newest and most progressive methods and most perfectly equipped and favorably located refineries. It has been ever on the alert to engage the best obtainable practical and technical talent for the development and improvement of the business in all its branches. It inaugurated new systems of transportation which not only gave to the producer the most efficient possible service at greatly reduced cost, but a daily continuing cash market for his product on a basis of the best price obtainable in the world's markets. Further, it reached out and occupied the markets of the world for American petroleum.

"The outcry against corporations," Mr. Archbold concluded, "does not come from the great, busy, industrial classes, but from impractical sentimentalists, yellow journals, and political demagogues, from the last, perhaps, more than any other. It is a veritable attack on thrift and prosperity. To listen to their voice to the extent of imposing restrictive legislation would mean a frightful step backward in the commercial development of our country."

Mr. Archbold suggested National corporations as the only legislation necessary.

STRANGE SUIT IN BOSTON.

Woman Charges Arthur Dixwell with Alienating Husband's Affections.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Arthur Dixwell, well known in Boston social circles and formerly a familiar figure at all games in the National Baseball League in which the Boston team played, has been sued by Mrs. Harriet Whitney, wife of a hotel and club waiter, for the alleged alienation of her husband's affections. Mrs. Whitney seeks $10,000 damages.

The proceeding of a wife suing a man for alienation of a husband's affections is most unusual in Massachusetts courts.

TELLER MAY BE A DEFAULTER.

Omaha Bank Is $10,000 Short and the Employe Is Absent.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—A shortage of $10,000 was discovered Monday in the National Bank of Omaha and the officials say circumstances at present point to theft unless an absent teller can give the explanation of his accounts.

The teller is Neil H. Copeland, who for ten years has held the position of railroad teller. The money was lost Aug. 2. Fifteen days later Copeland resigned his position to go to Arion, Ia. Copeland visited the town, but did not remain long. When last heard from he was in Washington, D. C. His present whereabouts are unknown.

Cashier's Accounts Said to be Short.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—Charles Austin, cashier for the Milsome Rendering and Fertilizing Company, is in custody, and it is stated that he is short in his accounts to the extent of about $20,000. Austin was a trusted employe of the company for many years. The concern has an immense plant near the East Buffalo stock yards.

Disastrous Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.—Fire to-day destroyed the stove foundry of Bridgeford & Co., causing a loss of $200,000. Insurance about $100,000. While going to the fire a salvage truck was overturned, and Sam Reese, a fireman, was fatally injured. While the Bridgeford fire was in progress the plant of the Phoenix Tanning Company, situated in another part of the city, was totally destroyed by fire, owing to lack of engines. Loss, $50,000; fully insured. John Zehnder, a spectator, was caught under a falling wall, and his skull was crushed. He was fatally hurt.

Sisters of Mercy Flee from Fire.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 8.—St. Xavier's Academy and the Sisters of Mercy Convent were destroyed by fire early this morning. The inmates, sixty sisters and pupils, escaped in their night clothes without injury. The loss amounts to $75,000; insurance, $40,000. It is believed the fire started from a tinner's furnace left in the new building.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

MR. DALTON TALKS OF RAMAPO.

Addresses a District Meeting and Says He Wishes Controller Coler Would Question Him.

At a meeting of the Tammany General Committee of the Eleventh Assembly District at the headquarters, Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, last night the Ramapo water grab was the most interesting subject of discussion. William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply and the leader of the district, made a speech to the committee, asking them not to believe everything they heard against Ramapo.

He asked them to withhold their judgment till the matter was settled in the courts. He said that he wished Controller Coler would call and question him thoroughly about Ramapo. He would answer any question the Controller had to put.

The public conception of the Ramapo contract was wrong, he said. Although the price for Ramapo water, $5,000,000 a year, was a little steep, for forty years, the public should remember that the company would have to tunnel the North River at a cost between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five millions. Although the water supply just at present was sufficient, he declared, it would not be four years hence.

Justice Stiner, who presided, said that even if the city paid $7,000,000 a year for water, that was all right so long as it got all the water it needs. He did not agree with Commissioner Dalton that there was water enough now even. If a big fire occurred in the dry goods district, he said, the city would have a water famine.

SWIMMER RESCUED IN THE BAY.

Passenger Fell Off a Steamer and a Newspaper Tug Picked Him Up.

The tugboat Jack Dykman, known throughout these waters as the "boat with the lucky name," picked up a man who had fallen in the lower bay from the stern of a passing steamship late yesterday afternoon. The Dykman, which has been engaged by newspaper men to watch the trial spins of the Shamrock, was hurrying up to the city at a swelve-knot speed, when a black object was seen bobbing up and down about a quarter of a mile away on the starboard quarter. At the cry of "Man overboard!" Capt. Fountain signaled the engineer to stop and back at full speed, and in a short time the man, completely exhausted, was hauled on board. The rescue was witnessed by several hundred people from the decks of the Long Branch steamer Columbia and another side-wheel excursion steamer, from both of which boats were lowered.

The swimmer proved to be E. A. Manston of Prospect Street, Brooklyn. He was landed at the Atlantic Docks, near Hamilton Ferry, no worse for his involuntary bath.

Mother Kills Herself and Baby.

Rose Welch, thirty-two years old, the wife of Thomas Welch, an iron founder living at 137 Meeker Avenue, Long Island City, administered carbolic acid to her year-old baby and took a large quantity of the same drug herself some time yesterday. The body of the woman, with the child tightly clasped in her arms, was found in a lot near Humboldt Street, Greenpoint, last evening. Both had been dead some time. The woman, according to her husband, was addicted to drink.

Bank Note Companies Rushed.

As evidence of the enormous growth of trusts and other corporations, it is stated that the bank note companies are accepting no orders in which they are not allowed three months' time for delivery. All the work has to be done on steel and copper plates, and necessarily occupies much time. But there is so much work ahead that no rush orders can be filled.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Henry May, Washington; Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—George P. Wilson, Scotland; E. E. Fisher, London; J. Kelly, Havana; Capt. Z. F. Nourse, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. R. Clarkson, Scotland; ex-Senator John Washburn, Minneapolis; Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, Washington.

HOFFMAN—S. J. Kimball, Washington.

HOLLAND—Dr. Ralph Jenkins, Washington; Dr. George Barrie, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Jacques Hirsch, Antwerp; John Smythe, Belfast; R. Raymond, Washington; E. Zeidler, Hamburg.

MURRAY HILL—G. H. Spaulding, Newport; Mrs. W. P. Andrews, Capri, Italy; Capt. R. I. Searle, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—Ben Johnson, Maryland.

PLAZA—J. W. Friedlander, Berlin; M. Kirschbaum, London; M. Paasche, M. D., Berlin.

SAVOY—H. P. Wiggan, Washington.

WALDORF—C. Bors Iddahl, Bergen, Norway; Lieut. Trevor Slawson, London; M. Trevithick, Cairo, Egypt; Jacques Schuk, Budapest; R. S. Baker, London; Major Gervnard, R. E., Cairo, Egypt; G. A. Ballentine, Paris; F. Garcia, London; H. Osterlag, Havana; A. K. Massaad, Cairo, Egypt; W. Broderick Cloete, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anthony, Charles H., Watertown, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Allen, E. W. & Co., Burlington, Vt.; H. W. Allen, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions and fancy goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Bendheim, S., Alexandria, Va.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Bendheim, L., Greensboro, N. C.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. L. Root, hosiery and gloves; 43 Leonard Street.
Brown, T. B., Bradford, Penn., dry goods.
Bush & Bull Co., Easton, Penn.; J. V. Bull, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.
Cohen Co., Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Simmonds, millinery and ribbons; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Currier & Underhill, Petersburg, Va.; E. Currier, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Chatman, Kendal & Daniel, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Sparrow, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Eliel, Loncheim & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Loncheim, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.
Engle, J., Wellington, Kan.; notions and clothing; Hotel Albert.
Frash, John, Huntington, Ind.; George A. Frash, dry goods and cloaks; J. E. Frash, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Frasier, A. D., Rhondville, N. Y., general merchandise; Continental Hotel.
Goodwin, Mrs. A., Rochester, N. Y., millinery.
Goldberg & Lewis, Talladega, Ala.; Sam Goldberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldstein, J. P., Filesville, Penn.; Jacob Goldstein, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Harwood, John, Boomington, Ill., dry goods.
Harmon, J. H., Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. J. H. Harmon, millinery.
Hazeltine, Baker & Rudy, Oneida, N. Y.; Thomas F. Rudy, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Hart, Ernest, Rochester, N. Y.; printer and publisher; Hotel Cadillac.
Hipsh, S. C., Fayetteville, Tenn., dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Kaufman & Isaacs, New Orleans, La.; C. A. Kaufman, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.
Le Barre Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; E. T. L. Le Barrie, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.
Mann & Thompson, Alverson, West Va.; C. K. Thompson, general store; Bay State Hotel.
Mittledorfer, D. & E., Richmond, Va.; E. Mittledorfer, notions; Miss F. Mittledorfer, millinery, Hotel Albert.
Miller & Peck Company, The, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, domestics, laces, and furnishing goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. B. Moody, ribbons and dress trimmings; 341 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Olson Brothers, Lockport, N. Y.; John M. Olson, dry goods and millinery; Sinclair House.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. C. Lindsay, domestics and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street.
Phillips, Mrs. T. S., Malone, N. Y., millinery; Annie B. Metcalf, millinery.
Pennywell, C. F., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; John G. Morphy, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Rochester Fireworks Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. B. Palmer, fireworks; Hotel Cadillac.
Richardson, Nellie B., Mexico, N. Y.; millinery.
Rosenthal & Desbriger, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert Rosenthal, clothing manufacturing; Hotel Gerard.
Randolph, J. V., La Grange, Md.; dry goods.
Roberts, W. P., & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; Susie Griggs, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Roney, Miss S. E., Watertown, N. Y., millinery; Continental Hotel.
Spear, S., & Sons, Galesburg, Ill.; S. Spear, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schafer, George H., & Brother, Port Madison, Iowa; George H. Schafer, wholesale drugs and manufacturing pharmacists; Astor House.
Spooner & Gates, Medina, N. Y.; George E. Spooner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Steele, Ada M., Lowville, N. Y.; millinery.
Smurr, L. J., Batavia, N. Y.; Mrs. B. Sunricher, millinery; Continental Hotel.
White, Anna D., Wellsville, N. Y.; millinery; Bradford House.
Weil Brothers, Opelika, Ala.; E. Weil, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Williamson Brothers, Long Island City, N. Y.; F. M. Baker, wall paper; Gilsey House.
Zollars, D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; L. R. Zollars, dry goods; Mrs. L. R. Zollars, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Zeller, D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; David Zeller, dry goods; Mrs. David Zeller, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE, To-morrow, Sept. 10.

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56 COLUMNS OF READING MATTER.

"COURTS MARTIAL," by ex-Attache, a delightful writer, apropos of the Dreyfus case.
"RIGHT THING TO WEAR," with pictures, newest Fall fashions for men.
"STREET DECORATION FOR DEWEY."
"THE KAISER'S AMAZONS," women rough riders to escort him in Lithuania.
"STONE CARVING BY COMPRESSED AIR," as seen in this city.
"WESTERN BANDIT HUNT," an exciting chase in Wyoming.
"MAMMOTH POWER HOUSE," at Niagara Falls.
"SOUTHERN IRELAND," from a special correspondent.
"SOUTHERN MOROCCO," from a special correspondent.
"PISTOLS, PRETTY THINGS."
"MARCONI," inventor of wireless telegraphy.
"IRON OF REMORSE" and "KEEPER OF THE BISHOP," stories

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

Ticket Talked Of, but Governor, It Is Believed, Would Not Run.

HIS RENOMINATION PROBABLE

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Is Anxious for the Second Place on the National Ticket, and May Get It.

In connection with a revival of the report that Vice President Hobart may decline renomination at the hands of the Republican National Convention, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is said to have started a movement to make Gov. Roosevelt McKinley's running mate next year. These reports were widely discussed by local Republicans yesterday, and it was generally agreed that the Governor would hardly be likely to accept the nomination.

Gov. Roosevelt has come to be very commonly looked upon as a strong Republican Presidential possibility for 1904, and it was pointed out by his friends here that he would be very foolish to fake second place now when he seems to have a good chance of getting first next time. Moreover, it was urged that, even if there were not the incentive of a Presidential nomination, Gov. Roosevelt would show a poor sense of proportion to give up the post of Chief Executive of the greatest State in the Union for that of presiding officer of the Senate and fifth wheel to the Executive wagon. For a man of Roosevelt's active temperament it was urged that such an office as the Vice Presidency would be like a prison house.

From sources apparently inspired by Senator Platt it is stated, however, that there is a possibility that the Administration may call on Gov. Roosevelt to make the sacrifice which the acceptance of the Vice Presidential nomination would involve. In that event, friends of Senator Platt say that the New York organization would feel compelled to consider the wishes of the President even though it would mean the loss of its most available Gubernatorial candidate. This statement is accepted as interesting since it presupposes the present intention of the organization to renominate the Governor.

While it is conceded that the Governor would be an unwilling candidate for second place on the McKinley ticket, the State, it appears, will not be without a candidate in the event of Mr. Hobart's declination. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, it is said on good authority, is not only willing but anxious to run for Vice President. When the possibility of Mr. Hobart's retirement has been broached, Mr. Woodruff has not hesitated, it is said, to indicate his desire to succeed him. Whether Mr. McKinley would look with favor on this substitution is not known.

Friends of the Lieutenant Governor point to the fact that he has never yet set out after a thing without getting it, and if he makes up his mind to capture the Vice Presidential nomination, they say they are willing to back him for a winner.

DEMOCRATS WILL LOSE.

Henderson of Iowa Says the Platform Will Prove Disastrous — Plans for Trust Legislation.

DES MOINES, Sept. 8.—Senator Allison and Speaker-to-Be Henderson to-day attended the meeting of Republican leaders in this city to plan the coming campaign.

"This year's Democratic platform," said Col. Henderson, "will be disastrous in its effect on the party. It reaffirms the Chicago platform, verbatim, with all that such a reaffirmation means on the money question. As to their expansion declarations, it seems to be simply a cloak under which they hope to make a successful fight for free silver. So it is with pretty nearly every declaration in the platform. On the trusts they have a declaration, and everybody is agreed about the trusts."

Senator Allison, asked to suggest a satisfactory legislative programme as to the trusts, said:

"I am looking forward to the civic federation conference with strong hopes that it will bring forward some useful plan. I have been a good deal interested in that conference. They are going to get together a strong representation of men who have decided views on the subject, and ought to be able to present some useful suggestions."

"Have you noticed the proposal from Henry Wallace on the subject? His fundamental suggestion," explained the interviewer, "seems to be that those institutions be subjected to examination as National banks are; that the results of the examination be published, and that they shall be prohibited from excessive capitalization."

"Who is to do all this?" interjected Col. Henderson, and added: "How is it to be done?"

"We have an anti-trust law in Iowa; I don't know how effective it is. Congress has tried its best to make effective laws, and nearly all the Republican States have passed such laws, and some few of the Democratic States have done the same. But what have they accomplished?"

"I would like to see somebody make a satisfactory proposal for an anti-trust law for the State of Iowa," said Senator Allison, taking up the conversation. "Who is to conduct these examinations? The Federal Government cannot interfere with a State corporation, and that is where the trouble comes in. The States have tried it; the National Government has no power to interfere with State corporations."

END OF FUSION IN WASHINGTON.

Senator Foster Says Democrats and Populists Are Tired of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A. G. Foster, the new Senator from Washington State, said to-day: "Washington is henceforth to be classed as a reliable Republican State. Fusion between the Democrats and Populists cannot be continued, for both parties are tired of the compact. Besides, we have too much prosperity for our people to want any other than a Republican Administration.

"We are expansionists also, to the core, and every thinking man and patriot in the country ought to be. I believe there is a coterie up Boston way that is seeking to discredit the Administration because it is upholding the National honor in the Philippines, but little will come of such efforts. In the West, whence our boys have gone forth to fight for their flag, there is no such sentiment as emanates from Boston. Come to think of it, there is no Massachusetts regiment in the Philippines, so that criticism from that quarter comes with special ill grace."

MR. BRYAN AT CARSON.

Repeats Arguments Against Expansion Made at San Francisco.

CARSON, Nev., Sept. 8.—This has been a general holiday throughout Western Nevada, all business being suspended in honor of the visit of William Jennings Bryan. All the mines were closed down for the day, and Virginia City sent 1,000 underground workers to the mass meeting held here in Capitol Square.

Mr. Bryan was brought from Lake Tahoe in a coach drawn by six horses, and escorted by the leading Democrats and Silverites of Nevada. He arrived late in the afternoon, and went at once to address the open-air meeting, at which 7,000 people were present. He was received with tremendous enthusiasm. He spoke for more than an hour, devoting himself principally to the question of expansion.

"There is no need of my talking to you upon the money question," Mr. Bryan said, "every one knows that Nevada is all right for silver." He repeated the arguments against expansion made in his San Francisco speech, declaring against what he pronounced "a triplicate of evils—expansion, imperialism, and militarism."

Mr. Bryan left here for the East on this evening's train, being accompanied to the station by practically the entire population of Carson, who cheered him until the train carried him out of sight.

Owner of Burned Flats Arrested.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Dr. E. M. Rosenkranz, owner of the Melrose flats, in the burning of which four people lost their lives, was arrested to-day on the order of the Coroner's Jury and lodged in jail. Testimony tending to show that the fire was incendiary and that Dr. Rosenkranz was implicated was given before the jury.

WORRIED BY OWENS.

Refusal to Quit the Race for County Clerk Bothers the Leaders.

Ex-Senator George A. Owens of Brooklyn is causing Michael J. Dady and the other local Republican leaders no end of worry by his flat refusal to get out of the race for the party nomination for County Clerk.

Owens's determination to try for the nomination is spoiling the calculations of the leaders, and may result in breaking off the conferences between the regular Republicans and the independents, arranged to take place after the primaries, for the purpose of agreeing upon the county nominees.

"Last Winter," said Mr. Owens yesterday, "Mr. Atterbury and Mr. Dady agreed to support me for the nomination for County Clerk. Now they want me to step aside. I won't get out of the race, and will fight for the nomination in the convention."

Prendergast Selects Delegates.

William A. Prendergast and his followers in the Twelfth Assembly District of Brooklyn last night held a secret meeting and selected the delegates to the coming conventions whom they wish elected at the primary to be held Sept. 17. Mr. Prendergast and his followers are opposing Mr. Woodruff's candidates.

Republican Club's Future Home.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Club held a meeting last night at the clubhouse, at which the subject of the removal of the home of the organization was considered, and decided to be referred to a meeting of the full club on Sept. 18. Two propositions were discussed; one to the effect that the club should accept the offer of John Jacob Astor to erect a house, to be rented by the club, at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the other that the club should build its own home. It is probable that the club will build its own house on ground leased

A. D. Smith Nominated for Assembly.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Otsego County Republican Convention to-day nominated for member of Assembly Andrew D. Smith of Springfield.

YOUTHFUL ENTHUSIAST HURT.

Brooklyn Lad Grasped a Live Wire While Watching the Ball Game.

Keeler was stealing a base in the Brooklyn-Boston game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Thirteen-year-old James Flannery of 86 Fourth Street, viewing the game from the top of an electric light pole outside the grounds, became all excitement.

"Slide, Billy, Slide!" he yelled, forgetfully grasping one of the electric wires to steady himself.

When they picked Jimmie up at the bottom of the pole, it was found that he was suffering from shock and that both of his arms had been broken. On the way to the Seney Hospital Jimmie stifled a groan and, looking up at the ambulance surgeon, asked, anxiously:

"Hey, Mister! wuz Keeler safe at second?"

UTICA WATER COMPANIES.

Both Will Not Be Purchased by the West Canada Company.

Regarding the Baltimore story concerning the negotiations for the purchase of the Utica water companies, President George L. Record of the West Canada Water Works Company said, yesterday, it was not true that both Utica companies were to be purchased.

He said that his company was in negotiation with the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company for the financing of the bonds to be issued for the purpose of building the company's West Canada plant, which was to be run in competition with the Utica Water Works Company. Continuing, he said:

"Some time since, we opened negotiations with some of the leading stockholders of the Utica Company, with a view of purchasing that company, but we were informed that the company was not for sale, and we are therefore going ahead on our original independent plan."

OLD WOMAN TRIED SUICIDE.

Mrs. Wolf Cut Her Wrists, but a Detective Interfered.

Mrs. Lena Wolf, seventy-four years old, tried to end her life yesterday by severing the arteries in her wrist with a large bread knife. She was unsuccessful, and was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Police Station.

The woman lives at 244 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with her son, Henry Wolf, who is a butcher, but at present out of employment. For some days the woman had been despondent. She picked up the bread knife yesterday and left her house, walking to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue, where she cut both wrists.

Detective Buckridge of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was standing at the corner. He sent in a call for an ambulance, and the woman was taken to the Harlem Hospital. At the hospital the woman acted strangely, and the doctors believe that she is demented. She said in explanation of her attempt to end her existence that she was crippled by rheumatism and penniless. She said that her relatives had robbed her of all her money.

The woman will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

Boy Drowned in Mott Haven Canal.

Joseph Parlio, eleven years old, of 2,491 Third Avenue, was drowned in the Mott Haven Canal yesterday afternoon. His body was recovered. The boy went swimming with playmates and was taken with a cramp. Policeman Howe of the Alexander Avenue Station heard the boy's cries for help, and with a rope pulled him to the shore, but by the time a doctor arrived from the Fordham Hospital the child had died.

Concert Hall Proprietor Arrested.

James Ryan, twenty-nine years old, of 241 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, was arrested early this morning for conducting a concert hall at Broadway and One Hundred and Eleventh Street without a license. The man was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Detectives Gray and Wilkesman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station made the arrest.

Yellow Fever at Mississippi City.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 8.—One case of yellow fever having been discovered at Mississippi City, seventy-two miles from New Orleans, Dr. J. F. Hunter, Secretary of the State Board of Health, to-night issued the following bulletin: "Yellow fever has been officially reported in Mississippi City. I hereby declare the above-named place in quarantine under Dr. J. J. Harry, Assistant State Health Officer, and no passengers, baggage, freight, or express will be allowed to be brought into any other portion of the State."

Mormon Fined $100 for Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 8.—Heber J. Grant was arraigned before Judge Norrell this afternoon on the charge of polygamy, to which, by his attorney, Franklin S. Richards, he pleaded guilty. The defendant waived the time for passing sentence, the Court ruling that this could be done in cases of misdemeanor. Judge Norrell ordered that he pay a fine of $100, or be imprisoned in the county jail one day for each dollar thereof unpaid. The fine was paid.

Missouri Man Kills His Son.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 8.—M. H. Roberts, a machinist, killed his son, Sidney Roberts, at his home to-day and then shot himself, inflicting a mortal wound. The son was killed while asleep. Roberts was undoubtedly insane when the deed was committed.

Elmira Business Man a Suicide.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—William H. Longstreet, one of the oldest business men of Elmira, committed suicide to-day in a room over his music store on Baldwin Street. He stabbed himself in the neck with a pocket knife. Ill health had unbalanced his mind.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

GOVERNOR TALKS FARMING

Tells Farmers at Syracuse the State Has Done Much for Them.

HE HOPES IT WILL DO MORE

Refers to Dreyfus in His Speech and Says No Such Case Could Ever Arise in This Country.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The attendance at the State Fair to-day was much smaller than the directors wished, but it could not be helped inasmuch as it rained in the morning and the afternoon was dark, cold, and gloomy. Notwithstanding this, a fair crowd welcomed Gov. Roosevelt when he entered the fair grounds with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, President of the New York State Agricultural Society, and with the Reception Committee, escorted by the Forty-first Separate Company. After viewing the exhibits the party returned to the stand, where Gov. Roosevelt was introduced by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to the people assembled, and delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to the Lieutenant Governor as a typical farmer. He then said:

"I wonder whether we appreciate the true significance of this State Fair and realize what we should make it, and how the people should build it up in every way. Always in a State like this, however proud we are of the development of our cities, of which let Syracuse stand as a beautiful type, the agricultural interests must not be allowed to run down. The man on the farm must keep pace with the man in the factory and with the man in the office. We can't neglect the interests of the tillers of the soil without neglecting one of the most important of our own interests.

"As I walked through the various buildings upon the ground I was much struck by the character of the exhibits. I question whether any other State can show as good. And it is of the utmost importance that this high character be maintained and that the farmer can come to this fair and see what can be done in the things in which he is most interested.

"The State has done much to further the interests of the farmer with its Department of Agriculture and its experimental stations, and I hope to see it do even more. The farmer should be able to come to this fair and see just what can be done on scientific principles. It is important that the welldoers in their work should be rewarded by the ribbons for their efforts. It is of importance, too, that there should be co-operation among all classes. It is in the interest of the city as well as the country. You cannot make one element more prosperous without helping the entire State. And it is as much for the interest of every one to see the farmer prosper as it is to see the wage worker prosper.

"I appeal to the town dweller to take generous pride in the agricultural interests in the State; to see that his representatives neglect no interests of the farmers; to keep the interests of the farmers moving up is to keep the interests of all the people moving up. That is the question, more important than the question of agriculture than the question of the State Fair. Help to work to a proper solution the many and grave problems which we face at the closing of this century, and which must be brought to a solution early in the next century. Approach them from the standpoint of good citizenship, not from the standpoint of class, be it that of religion, occupation, or race.

"We are waiting the decision of a sister republic, where nominally a man is on trial, but really the republic is on trial. [Applause.] I knew that I would not have to name Dreyfus to you. All through this country, where we have no further interest than indignation that a sister republic should take such an attitude, concern is manifested at the end. It is well to feel sympathy for Dreyfus and indignation against the injustice done him, but it is better to be assured that no such feeling as that which places this man's fate in jeopardy can grow up in this country.

"Let each man see that justice be exacted for the Jew and the Gentile, for the Irishman, and for those whose ancestors landed in this country hundreds of years ago at the mouth of the Hudson or on Plymouth Rock. The great lesson to be learned is that we treat each man on his merits as a man. To treat a man otherwise is a crime against the man, against the State, and against the Nation."

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to attend the Oneonta Fair. He will be here Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 13.

ST. LOUIS POLITICIAN KILLED.

Henry Fry Kills W. C. Pape for Refusing Him a Peddler's License.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—William C. Pape, General Superintendent of Parks and a factor in political circles, was shot and instantly killed to-night at his home by Henry Fry, a huckster, who shortly afterward committed suicide.

According to statements made by Fry, Mr. Pape had promised him a peddler's license for some political service rendered, but had withheld it. Fry drove up to Mr. Pape's residence to-night and called him to the gate. A quarrel ensued, which ended in Fry shooting Mr. Pape. The murderer jumped into his wagon and drove rapidly away. Mr. Pape's son and a police officer gave chase and gradually overhauled the fleeing man. Fry, seeing that capture was imminent, placed the revolver in his mouth and fired, the ball lodging in his brain.

MEXICO HONORS HER DEAD.

Holds Exercises on the Field of Chapultepec Castle.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8.—Immense crowds of people visited the park of Chapultepec Castle to-day on the occasion of the anniversary of the commemoration of the battle during what is known here as the war of the North American invasion. A great pavilion was erected where President Diaz and Cabinet and distinguished people were seated.

The exercises consisted of speeches, poems, and appropriate music, and the monument to the memory of the heroic young cadets who fell during the storming of the castle by the American troops was handsomely decorated. President Diaz, in the full uniform of a General of Division, laid a magnificent wreath of flowers at the base of the monument. The occasion was a patriotic manifestation and was conducted with the utmost decorum. Very few foreigners were present.

The Spanish colony here to-day celebrated the Feast of Our Lady of Covadonga, which is one of the historical great days of Spain. President Diaz attended and was cordially received, and appeared much interested in the typical dances of girls in characteristic costumes of the Spanish provinces.

STOLE LITTLE GIRL'S GIFTS.

Three Boys Arrested on a Charge of Highway Robbery.

Rudolph Pechanda, nine years old, of 349 East Sixty-first Street; his brother Dominick, twelve years old, and Louis Steiner, thirteen years old, of 347 East Sixty-first Street, were arretsed yesterday morning on the charge of highway robbery. They were sent to the Gerry society by the Magistrate at Yorkville Court.

Ten-year-old Frances Odtman, the child of Mrs. Mollie Oldtman, who is caretaker of the dwelling at 59 East Sixty-sixth Street, on Thursday received from her father a new purse and a recently minted dime as birthday gifts. The little girl was very proud of her presents, and lost no opportunity to display them to her playmates. In doing this she aroused the cupidity of the three boys named, and they planned to get possession of the purse and dime. They waited at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for little Frances to come out of the house. When she appeared she had the purse attached to her belt. Rudolph Pechanda grabbed it and ran, while his accomplices held the girl to prevent pursuit.

Policeman Bonser of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station heard the child's cries and chased the boys. They were caught near the park. The purse was found in Dominick's pocket, his brother having passed it to him as he ran.

Buffalo Man at Pasteur Institute.

Walter C. Hebard, a wealthy young man living with his parents at 502 Porter Avenue, Buffalo, came to the city yesterday and will undergo treatment at the Pasteur Institute. Hebard was bitten by his own dog last Saturday. On Sunday the dog had a fight with another dog, and on Wednesday died from what was diagnosed as rabies.

SHAMROCK NEEDS A WIND

Cup Challenger Proves that She Is Not Fast in Light Airs.

YACHT CAUGHT IN A SQUALL

Method of Setting Spinnaker Causes Comment Among Americans — Towed Back to Her Mooring.

The Shamrock had another sail-stretching spin yesterday off Scotland Lightship. The wind, what there was of it, was light, and shifted completely around the compass. The intention, when the yacht left her moorings in the Horseshoe, was to make a light weather trial to windward and leeward, the yacht being timed from the Erin. The provoking calms and uncertain direction of the wind that came in baffling cat's-paws rendered the test impossible, and the Shamrock was towed back to her anchorage shortly after 4 o'clock.

The fog bank kept the yacht at her buoy inside the hook until rather later than usual, but a slant of wind soon after 9 o'clock lifted the veil of haze and the yacht left her anchorage at 9:30 in tow of the James A. Lawrence. Her crew meanwhile had sent up her head sails in stops and swayed up the mainsail. The lower canvas was set at 11:15, at which hour she cast off from the Lawrence and slipped lazily past the station pilot boat New York.

Her clubtopsail was set soon after and a big balloon jibtopsail was sent aloft in stops. The wind at the time was scarcely sufficient to give steerage way, and came in from west-southwest. The Erin steamed up and Mr. Ratsey was put on board the Shamrock. The others of the party viewed the trial from the bridge of the steam yacht.

At noon her spinnaker pole was lowered to port and the great sail set. This operation was performed in a style that is essentially different from that in vogue in this country. It was set flying instead of being sent up in stops and broken out with a pull on the sheet. The method is slow when compared to the way that sail is handled on the Columbia, and a well-known expert said that it would be a dangerous method to adopt in heavy weather.

The preparatory signal sounded at 12:25, and the Shamrock drifted across the imaginary line between the Erin and the lightship at 12:30:40, forty seconds after the starting whistle. She had scarcely gone a quarter of a mile when the wind began to haul to the northward and westward, making the first leg of the trial a close reach instead of a run, as was the case when she drifted lazily over the line. With the change of wind the spinnaker and balloon jibtopsail were lowered and smaller head sails set, while the main sheet was hauled in so that the yacht was full and by.

For a time there was a flat calm, but at 1:17 a new wind came in from the southward, not strong enough, however, to dispel the gray mist that hid the New Jersey shore from view. The yacht had meanwhile drifted slowly, assisted fully as much by the ebb tide as by the light air that came in catspaws from time to time. The Shamrock clearly proved again that she is not a fast drifter.

The clouds, which had been gathering black and threatening to the northwest for more than an hour, came scudding along, and Capt. Hogarth, realizing that a squall was approaching, ordered the clubtopsail sent down on deck. Headsails were also doused in quick time, and but for the mainsail the yacht was under bare poles at 2:15, when the squall struck. It was accompanied by a driving rainstorm, and lasted scarcely half an hour. The sea remained smooth, and after the storm had spent its fury the yacht was towed back to her mooring, which she reached shortly after 4 o'clock.

Sir Thomas visited the reporters' tug soon after the Erin dropped her mudhook. He expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied with the boat's performances. He admitted, however, that a heavy breeze was requisite to enable her to perform at her best. The Shamrock will not leave her mooring to-day or to-morrow, but, should the weather conditions be favorable, she will have another spin on Monday.

THE FIELD AGAIN SARCASTIC.

Says Shamrock May, with Four Skippers Aboard, Defeat Columbia.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Field, commenting upon the Shamrock's appearance in American waters, says:

"We say again, as before, that in her trials here the Shamrock showed no indication of being equal to the America's Cup form as evidenced by the Puritan, Mayflower, Volunteer, Vigilant, and Defender. Still, she is practically untried, and, with four skippers aboard, may in the end defeat the Columbia."

Salutes for the Vigilant.

The Vigilant, cup defender of 1893, dropped anchor off the New York Yacht Club Station No. 1 at Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon. She passed the Battery on her way down at 4:10 o'clock in tow of the tug Woodruff. The old craft was recognized, and was saluted with screaming whistles, dipping of colors, and an occasional salute from a small gun on the deck of a yacht. The Vigilant flies the private signal of Percy Chubb of the New York Yacht Club.

Columbia at New Rochelle.

The Columbia and Defender again ride at their respective buoys off C. Oliver Iselin's residence at Premium Point, New Rochelle, and unless something unforeseen occurs, neither will leave the vicinity of New York until after the races for the America's Cup next month. They will be out for tuning-up spins every day.

KILLARNEY LAKES PURCHASE.

Sir Thomas Not to Allow It to Interfere with the Races.

The proposed purchase of the Lakes of Killarney by Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, has been an absorbing topic in Irish national circles since the news was cabled to America. Speaking of the matter yesterday Sir Thomas said to a reporter:

"It is true that I made an offer for Killarney, but that was some months ago. I have heard nothing definite about it yet, although I saw in the papers this morning that a meeting of the managers of the estate has been called to consider my proposition.

"Whatever the outcome of the pending negotiations, nothing will be done until after the races for the cup. All other business must wait until this affair is settled."

OPIUM RESORT RAIDED.

Capt. Cooney Finds Eleven Persons Smoking the Drug.

While walking up Seventh Avenue at 12 o'clock last night Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station saw what he thought was an opium den. He entered the place, which was at 497 Seventh Avenue. It was a Chinese tea store. He opened a small door leading to a rear room and saw lying on the floor smoking opium eleven persons, men and women.

The Captain, with the assistance of five policemen, took the inmates into custody. They were taken to the station house. The police secured six opium outfits.

The proprietor gave his name as Lee Wah of 18 Mott Street.

TWO MEN INJURED BY A BLAST.

One, If He Recovers, Will Be Blind—The Foreman Arrested.

Charles Woods, thirty-three years old, a colored laborer, living at 4,170 Park Avenue, and Alfred Bizzas, twenty-nine years old, also a laborer, living at 3,402 Third Avenue, were seriously injured by a blast at Tiffany Street and Westchester Avenue yesterday afternoon.

The men were blasting rock under the foremanship of James Murphy of 802 Westchester Avenue. They had, they thought, set off a charge of five holes filled with dynamite. The men, after the explosion, started to clean the stone away, when the powder in one of the holes exploded. Woods was struck in the eyes and blinded. Bizzas had both arms fractured and the fingers on both hands badly shattered.

Both men were taken to Fordham Hospital, where their condition is considered serious. Woods, if he recovers, will be totally blind.

Murphy was arrested and locked up in the Morrisania Police Station.

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PACIFIC COAST TENNIS.

Whitman and Wright, the Easterners, Win the Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Cal., Sept. 8.—Whitman and Wright, the Easterners, won the finals in the Pacific Coast championship lawn tennis tournament in the doubles here this afternoon against the Whitneys, the California experts. Both teams played very fast tennis all through the match, which was really a struggle for the net.

The Western pair did not develop any concerted team play, and their opponents were able on this account to hold their position at the net in spite of the high lobs that the Whitneys used to force them back to the base line. Wright was in fine form, and "killed" the majority of the high ones, while Whitman played his long, low drives effectively. The score of the match was 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

In the semi-finals, which were played in the morning, Whitman and Wright beat Bradley and Bell, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

The Hardy brothers, the present holders of the Coast title, are the favorites for the challenge match against Whitman and Wright. The match will be played to-morrow afternoon.

Mixed Foursomes at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—This afternoon Herbert Harriman and Mrs. John Jacob Astor won the two cups in mixed foursomes from F. O. Beach and Miss P. Carroll by a score of 1 up.

NEW YORK A. C. TENNIS.

Annual Fall Tourney to be Played at Travers Island.

The annual Fall lawn tennis tournament of the New York Athletic Club will begin this afternoon on the club courts at Travers Island. The entry list includes all of the enthusiasts among the members, and they number many good players. The club champion, Roland Mallory, the old-time Trinity College expert, is entered, and also his brother. They are the favorites for the honors, but the list also includes E. A. Freshman, who performed so creditably at Newport this year, and C. M. Relyea. The last two are strong players, and promise to make an interesting struggle for the championship title.

The New York Athletic Club matches are not scored by games and sets, but by points, and this feature of the play, while not a novelty in any way, lends additional excitement to the struggle, as the scores indicate and offer greater opportunities for close contests.

NEW YORK CROOK ARRESTED.

Word Received from Chicago that John Scott Has Been Caught.

The Central Office Detective Bureau received a telegram last night from Chicago stating that the police of that city had arrested John Scott, alias "Lefty," colored, who is wanted here for the robbery of a $600 diamond.

The Sergeant in charge last night said that Scott had left this city a week ago with a companion. He believed that it was the "pal" that committed the robbery, but his whereabouts are unknown.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:35	Sun sets...6:19	Moon sets...8:14

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.. 9:57	Gov. Isl'd..10:19	H. Gate... ....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:11	Gov. Isl'd..10:29	H. Gate...12:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Carib, Turk's Island, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Elbe, Matanzas	.....	.....
Ems, Naples, &c.	1:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Homer, La Plata	.....	.....
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lancelot, Valparaiso, &c.	.....	.....
Letitia, Adelaide, &c.	.....	.....
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	11 00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pavonium, Azores, &c.	.....	.....
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Semplone, Genoa	.....	.....
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10.

Capac, Valparaiso, &c.	.....	.....
Rabat, Havana, &c.	.....	9:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Chateau Yquem, Naples, &c	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	.....	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $14 for dispatch per steamship City of Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $15 for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $1 and up to Sept. $15 for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 9.

British Empire, Antwerp, Aug. 27.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 6.
Matanzas, Havana, Sept. 4.
New York, Southampton, Sept. 2.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 2.
Umbria, Liverpool, Sept. 2.

SUNDAY SEPT. 10.

Cymric, Liverpool, Sept. 1.
Kansas City, Swansea, Aug. 26.
La Gascogne, Havre, Sept. 2.
Menominee, London, Aug. 31.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, Sept. 4.

MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 6.
Henriette H., Shields, Aug. 27.
Manhattan, London, Aug. 31.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 31.
Brasilia, Hamburg, Aug. 31.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Laurentine, Greenock, Aug. 31.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 31.
Marenco, London, Aug. 30.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Parana, St. Lucia, Sept. 5.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Bath City, Swansea, Aug. 31.
Bremen, Bremen, Sept. 3.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
Leona, Galveston, Sept. 6.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 6.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.

Masconomo, Cardiff, Aug. 31.
Patria, Hamburg, Sept. 3.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Sept. 8.
Trave, Bremen, Sept. 5.

Arrived.

SS Seguranca, Hanson, Campeachy Aug. 27, Vera Cruz 31st, Progreso Sept. 2, and Havana 4th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 7th.

SS St. Bernard, (Br.,) Morgan, Kymassi Aug. 15, Gibraltar 22d, and St. Michael's 27th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) Bruno, Girgenti Aug. 11, Messina 14th, and Palermo 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

United States transport McClellan, Nye, San Juan Aug. 31 and Santiago Sept. 3, with passengers and discharged soldiers to the Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

Ship Galgate (of Liverpool,) Griffiths, Antwerp, 20 days, in ballast to John R. Livermore.

Bark St. Mary, Goldthwaite, Mobile, 21 days, with lumber to the Yellow Pine Lumber Company; vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg Aug. 31, Southampton and Cherbourg Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Cienfuegos Aug. 30, Santiago Sept. 2, and Nassau 5th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

Bark Marie, (Ger.,) Brandis, Philadelphia Sept. 5, in ballast to Theodore Ruger & Co.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Aug. 29, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:04 P. M.

SS Hamilton Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Henry L. Gaw, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Pretoria, from Hamburg and Boulogne. South of Fire Island at 2:45 P. M.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Karlowe, Hamburg Aug. 27 and Boulogne 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Matanzas, Rogers, Tampico Aug. 30 and Havana Sept. 4, with mdse. and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Erna (Ger.,) Goetz, Cape Haitien Aug. 25, Port au Prince and St. Marie 27th, Petit Goave and Miragoane 28th, Aux Cayes 29th, Port de Paix Sept. 3, and Inagua 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 8, 9:30 P. M., northeast, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Cyrus, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Spero, (Nor.,) for Bridgewater, N. S.
SS Katahdin, with a barge.
SS Pontabelle, (Br.,) for St. Lucia, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Gardenia, (Br.,) for Lisbon.
SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban,) for Santiago, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Tallahassee, for Sav

The Wanamaker Store.

Short and to the Point

The Store Will be Open All Day.

OUR Store News has been very fully printed during the earlier days of this week.

That it has been widely read is proved by the large sales generally throughout the store.

It is therefore only needful that we should remind you that all the stocks are receiving new Autumn goods in great quantities and vast variety.

Also, that the following stocks show very great special price attractions :—

China and Cut Glass Ware
Blankets, Down Quilts, Bed Spreads
House Furnishing Goods
Men's Fall Overcoats
Boys' School and Dress Suits
School Stationery
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Found No Difficulty in Blanking the Bostons.

HUGHES PROVED INVINCIBLE

Visitors Could Not Find His Curves—Emslie Received an Ovation When He Appeared on the Diamond.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	83	37	.692
Philadelphia	77	47	.621
Boston	74	47	.612
Baltimore	69	49	.585
Cincinnati	69	53	.566
St. Louis	70	55	.560
Chicago	63	61	.508
Pittsburg	61	61	.500
Louisville	55	65	.458
New York	50	70	.417
Washington	42	78	.350
Cleveland	19	109	.149

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Baltimore, 6.
Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 12; Cincinnati, 3.
Louisville, 5; Pittsburg, 3.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Chicago.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

There was no rioting at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Everything was run off smoothly, and about 7,000 persons, not including about fifty policemen, saw the Brooklyns win a rather dull game from the Bostons by a score of 5 to 0. When Umpire Emslie appeared on the field to start the game he received an ovation which was entirely unexpected. Emslie acknowledged the applause by taking off his cap.

The Bostons did not display that aggressive style of play that has made them famous. They seemed to realize the fact that they had no chance to beat out the Brooklyns at this late stage of the race. The Brooklyns, on the other hand, played a fast game throughout, and really had the champions beaten after the third inning. Nichols, the Bostons' pitcher, was not effective. The Brooklyn players hit his pitching rather freely. Hughes, who pitched against the Bostons, was always effective, and when bases were occupied he was invincible. There was some sensational fielding by the Brooklyns. Jennings made a fine running catch of a foul fly in the ninth inning, and in the fourth he made a wonderful one-hand stop and catch of Tenney's line drive. This play cut off a two-base hit. Farrell, who started in to catch for the Brooklyns, hurt his hand in the third inning, and McGuire took his place.

The Brooklyns secured 2 runs in the first inning on a base on balls to Keeler, Jennings's three-bagger, and Daly's single. The run in the second resulted from a base on balls to Casey, Farrell's single, and a wild pitch. A base on balls to Daly and singles by Dahlen and Casey yielded a run in the fourth. Three-baggers by Casey and McGuire gave the Brooklyns their last run in the eighth inning. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0		
Keeler, rf	1	0	1	2	0		
Jen'gs, 1b	1	1	3	6	0	0	
And'son, lf	0	0	3	0	0		
Daly, 2b	1	1	4	1	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	2	3	4	0		
Casey, 3b	2	2	2	2	1		
Farrell, c	0	1	1	1	0		
McGuire, c	0	2	3	0	0		
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	11	27	6	2		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stahl, rf	0	1	3	0	0		
Tenney, 1b	0	0	9	1	0		
Long, ss	0	0	3	1	0		
Hamilton, cf	0	2	2	0	0		
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	4	0		
Duffy, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
Lowe, ss	0	0	0	2	0		
Bergen, c	0	0	5	2	0		
Nichols, p	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	0	5	24	10	0		

Brooklyn	2 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 .—5
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

First base by errors—Boston, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 6. Base on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Nichols, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Nichols, 3. Three-base hits—Casey, McGuire, and Jennings. Sacrifice hit—Hughes. Stolen bases—Keeler, Daly, and Casey. Double plays—Dahlen and Jennings, 2; Tenney and Long. Wild pitches—By Nichols. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

THE NEW YORKS WIN AT LAST.

Defeat the Baltimores at the Polo Grounds by a Score of 9 to 6.

The New Yorks managed to win their first game in nearly two weeks yesterday, defeating the Baltimores at the Polo Grounds, in an uninteresting game. Creagor was tried at short stop by the locals, but did not make a good impression. Parker, a fielder from Chicago, will be given a trial to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf	1	0	2	0	1		
O'Brien, lf	1	1	2	1	0		
Fos'r, rf, &ss	1	1	3	0	0		
Doyle, 1b	1	1	7	2	0		
Warner, c	1	2	3	3	2		
Gettig, 2b	0	2	2	3	1		
Martin, 3b	1	1	4	4	2		
Hardesty, ss	1	1	0	1	1		
Cr'g'r, ss, &rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Carrick, p	0	1	1	3	0		
*Seymour	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	9	10	24	16	7		

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fultz, 3b	0	2	1	0	1		
Holmes, lf	1	1	2	1	0		
Demont, 2b	3	2	1	3	1		
Brodie, cf	0	1	0	0	0		
Keister, ss	0	1	2	5	0		
Sheckard, rf	2	0	2	1	0		
La Ch'e, 1b	0	2	8	1	0		
Smith, c	1	2	4	1	2		
Howell, p	0	0	1	2	0		
†Harris	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	6	12	21	13	4		

*Batted for Creagor in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Howell in the eighth inning.

Baltimore	1 1 2 0 0 0 2 0—6
New York	2 1 0 0 0 2 4 .—9

Three-base hit—La Chance. Two-base hits—Martin, Holmes, Demont. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2; New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Howell, 4; off Carrick, 1. Hit by pitcher—O'Brien, by Howell; Brodie, by Carrick. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; New York, 6. Stolen bases—Demont, 2; Sheckard, 3; La Chance, Smith, Warner, 2; Gettig, 2; Hardesty, Carrick. Struck out—By Howell, 4; by Carrick, 2. Double plays—Keister, Demont, and La Chance; Martin, Doyle, and Carrick. Passed balls—Smith, 2; Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

St. Louis, 12; Cincinnati, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—The home team found Taylor's pitching easy to-day. St. Louis made five home runs, a triple, and a double. Burkett led in batting, getting two home runs and a single. Score:

St. Louis	5 0 0 0 2 0 3 2 .—12
Cincinnati	0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 15; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Cincinnati, Taylor and Peitz. Umpires—Messrs. Lathan and Gaffney.

Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 2.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Philadelphia players made their hits in the third inning, two of them three-baggers, and secured a lead that could not be overcome. Score:

Washington	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2
Philadelphia	0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 .—4

Base hits—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Washington, McFarland and Roach; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Louisville, 5; Pittsburg, 3.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—Pittsburg lost the first game to-day in the first inning by Chesbro giving four bases on balls, followed by three hits and one error. Phillippi kept the hits scattered. The second game was called in the third inning on account of rain, after Louisville had scored three times to Pittsburg's none. Score:

Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Louisville	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Louisville, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Chesbro and Bowerman; Louisville, Phillippi and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Griffith of Chicago had much the better support in a pitchers' battle to-day. Both of Cleveland's errors counted for runs. Score:

Chicago	0 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 .—5
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Chance; Cleveland, Hughey, McAlister, and Duncan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

CYCLISTS AND BRIDGE PATH.

Want Officials Removed from Office for Not Providing One.

The Bridge Cycle Path Committee, appointed by the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen to secure a path across the bridge, met yesterday and denounced Bridge Commissioner Shea and Engineer C. C. Martin because of the latter's failure to see a way clear to build a path. Frederic W. House, representing the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, said that no objection could be advanced by any practical engineer and advised wheelmen to go to the Legislature for their rights.

Resolutions were passed to the effect that "as the engineering staff of said bridge have shown that they are incompetent to devise or perfect plans to build such a path, their resignations should be requested and others better fitted be appointed in their place."

OWEN ZIEGLER THE VICTOR.

He Defeats "Charley" Burns of Cincinnati in the Twelfth Round.

Owen Ziegler, the local welterweight, decisively whipped "Charley" Burns of Cincinnati, heralded as one of the best men in the West, at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. Ziegler weighed about 140 pounds and Burns 10 pounds more, but the latter, though strong, could not touch his opponent in the matter of science and cleverness.

Ziegler, after breaking his right hand in the fourth round, beat his opponent in the twelfth. They were to have gone twenty-five rounds. In the seventh round Burns accidentally hit his man low, and Ziegler went down. When he rose Burns offered his hand in apology. The Easterner, being unused to the extremes of etiquette in the prize ring, saw nothing but a chance to do damage, and, instead of shaking hands, caught Burns a smash in the face. The crowd howled angrily, and Burns went at Ziegler to square accounts, but could not land. In the eleventh round Ziegler sent his man to the floor and Burns took the limit to get up. He was groggy when the bell sounded. In the twelfth Ziegler, with a left swing, sent Burns flat on his back, and "Johnny" White, the referee, stopped the bout and gave the decision to Ziegler.

Trial of J. H. Ladew's New Yacht.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 8.—The steam yacht Columbia, built at the Nixon ship yards, in this city, at a cost of $200,000 for J. H. Ladew of New York, will have an official trial trip to-morrow at sea, after which she will be taken to Glen Cove. It is expected the yacht will develop a speed of fifteen knots.

$500,000 Tube Plant Injured by Fire.

SHELBY, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Fire early to-day at the Shelby Tube Works destroyed the rolling mill, piercing machine room, and the engine and boiler rooms. Eight hundred men were thrown out of work. No definite figures on the loss are obtainable. The plant was valued at $500,000.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
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SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

Sadducee and Kilmarnock in Dead Heat Over Futurity Course.

TWO FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL

In the Mile and a Half Event Maximo Gomez Was Beaten Easily by the Star of Bethlehem.

It was a small crowd that traveled to Sheepshead Bay yesterday, for not only has the public grown tired of the remarkably poor form in which most of the horses have been running, but there was an unattractive card. The programme was made up of overnight events, and there was little pretension to class among the candidates, except, perhaps, in the fifth race, for which a number of fair two-year-olds were starters.

There were rumors at the track to the effect that the Stewards of The Jockey Club were preparing to give some of the jockeys whose riding has not been good lately another shaking up, and some owners and trainers were also said to be on the black list.

The one really good finish of the day was brought out in the fifth race, a run over the Futurity course for two-year-olds. Perry Belmont's Gonfalon was made the favorite for this event, but he was not a dangerous factor after the first quarter of a mile had been covered. Sadducee and Kilmarnock had the race between them from the quarter down to the finish. Kilmarnock is a new horse on the Eastern tracks, and his owner, John E. Madden, very nearly made a big coup with him. He and Sadducee alternated in the lead down to within a sixteenth of a mile from home, and there was a hot drive between them to the end, the pair finishing on even terms. Mauvilla was third, a length behind, while the favorite finished fourth.

The sixth race at a mile and a half brought out a fair field. For more than a mile Maximo Gomez, the favorite, flattered his backers, but in the run through the stretch The Star of Bethlehem went easily to the front and won handily by three lengths.

The first race was won by Hesper, the second went to Rush, the favorite, and Abuse, another favorite, won the third race. These latter two were the only favorites to win during the day, for the other race, the fourth, was captured by Azucena.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Hesper, D. Gideon's br. c., by His Highness-Alada, $800, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.. (Maher)
2—Angle, Sydney Paget's b. c., 104, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.. (Clawson)
3—Gold Lack, Newton Bennington's b. c., 99, 9 to 2.. (Odom)
Kamara, 98, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Watercure, 99, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Bombshell, 108, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Vesuvian, 112, 7 to 1, (O'Leary;) Allaire, 94, 100 to 1, (Brien;) Royal Sterling, 97, 15 to 1, (Cogswell;) La Vega, 107, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Hop Brook, 104, 50 to 1, (Collins;) Adjutar, 102, 100 to 1. H. Evans;) Kindred, 107, 50 to 1, (Shaw;) Proxit, 106, 20 to 1, (Hennessey;) Beautiful, 99, 50 to 1, (J. Slack;) Present, 94, 150 to 1, (Absher;) Golden Sceptre, 97, 40 to 1, (Romanelli;) Funch, 102, 40 to 1, (Wedderstrand,) and Pactaria, 97, 200 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Rush, T. C. McDowell's b. f., by Wadsworth-Reine d'Or, 118 pounds, 2 to 7 and out.. (Spencer)
2—Lotharic, G. E. Smith's br. c., 121, 4 to 1 and 2 to 5.. (O'Connor)
3—Leo Planter, W. Darden's b. c., 116, 12 to 1.. (O'Leary)
4—The Burlington Route, P. H. Hume's b. c., 116, 100 to 1.. (Richards)

Won in a gallop by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899 of $500, selling. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Six furlongs on main track. Time—1:15.

1—Abuse, Fred Foster's b. h., 6 years, by Plevna-Abu Kru, $500, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.. (Dupee)
2—Kilt, Goughacre's Stable's ch. m., 4, 107, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.. (Spencer)
3—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. m., 4, 105, 6 to 1.. (Maher)

Waterhouse, 4, 93, 40 to 1, (Wedderstrand;) J. A. Grey, aged, 108, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Miss Marion, 3, 98, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Red Spider, 5, 100, 12 to 1, (Phelan;) Pendulo, 4, 105, 20 to 1, (Ryan;) Tunkler, 4, 105, 200 to 1, (J. Slack;) Lillian Belle, 4, 105, 7 to 1, (O'Connor;) Chappaqua, 107, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Sister Alice, 4, 105, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Lonah, aged, 105, 300 to 1, (Kennedy;) Harry Crawford, 4, 105, 200 to 1, (Collins;) Tanis 6, 108, 100 to 1, (Hennessey,) and Sir Christopher, 3, 101, 30 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 4-5.

1—Azucena, George J. Long's b. m., 4 years, by Pardee-Starlight, 108 pounds, 9 to 2 and even.. (Maher)
2—Swiftmas, Gaynor & Farrell's br. h., 4, 111 to 10 and 1 to 4.. (O'Leary)
3—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 3, 98, 15 to 1.. (Wilson)
4—Kinnikinnic, T. J. Healey's br. h., 5, 114, 9 to 5.. (Spencer)

Won in a drive by a length; a short head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Futurity course. Time—1:10 2-5.

*Sadducee, A. L. Aste's ch. g., by Bathampton-Sadie, 124 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.. (Sims)
*Kilmarnock, J. E. Madden's br. c., by Sir Dixon-Miss Used, 115 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.. (Odom)
3—Mauvilla, P. H. Hume's b. f., 114, 50 to 1.. (Richards)

*Dead heat; money divided.

Gonfalon, 122, 7 to 10, (Maher;) Reynolds, 122, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hindus, 115, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Big Gun, 114, 50 to 1, (Clay;) Goldone, 117, 100 to 1, (Wedderstrand,) and King Bramble, 115, 30 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished as named.

Driving finish; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights, 10 pounds above the scale. Purse $1,400, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $250 to the second and $150 to third. One mile and a half on turf. Time—2:35 4-5.

1—The Star of Bethlehem, Hart Gibson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 4 years, by The Kaiser-Consuelo, $1,000, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.. (Wedderstrand)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4, 107, 6 to 5 and 7 to 10.. (O'Leary)
3—Spurs, F. D. Beard's blk. c., 3, 95, 15 to 1.. (Odom)

Leando, 3, 95, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Banished, 4, 106, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Maurice, aged, 106, 8 to 1, (Maher,) and Bardella, 4, 107, 15 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kipling	112	Decimal	99
Dangerous Maid	109	Diffidence	99
Lanza	107	Jen	99
Laureatea	107	Fluke	99
Knightbanneret	105	Beverage	99
Post Haste	104	Olinda	98
Federalist	104	Jamaica	94
The Bobby	103	Vituria	94
First Past	102		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Peep o' Day	125	L'Alouette	108
Sanders	118	Toluca	102
Admiration	112	Lady Lindsay	97
St. Callatine	107	Lady Madge	89

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern, a handicap for two-year-olds; penalties. Futurity course.

Mesmerist	130	Colonel Roosevelt	112
High Order	130	Toddy	112
Lieutenant Gibson	127	Radforth	110
David Garrick	126	Red Path	110
Maribert	125	MacFlecknoe	109
Gulden	123	King Bramble	107
Gonfalon	120	Plucky	115
De Lacy	118	Ten Candles	110
Sarmatian	118	Lady Uncas	104

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Cup, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; penalties. Two miles.

Imp	126	The Batchelor	116
Ben Holliday	126	Thomas Cat	113
Bangle	123	Laverock	110
Previous	120	Muskadine	108
Box	118	Knight of the Garter	106
Prince McClurg	117	Latson	105

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Full steeplechase course.

Woodpigeon	165	Van Ship	137
Trillion	165	The Purser	136
Article	152	Calliope	135
Dareall	140	Merlin	135
Jack Dandy	139	Naviculine	135

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights seven pounds above the scale. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Maximo Gomez	111	Deyo	100
Myth	108	Great Neck	99
Island Prince	108	Pella B.	99
Dan Rice	108	Cathedral	99
Forget Not	105	Belle of Troy	96
Wolhurst	105	Klondyke	96
Jefferson	100	Handcuff	94

SEEK THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Seventy-eight Professionals and Amateurs Aspire to First Honors in the United States.

Every first-class professional golfer in the United States, and, with very few exceptions, nearly all who aspire to that standard, have entered for the open golf championship of the United States. The tournament will be played next week, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, on the links of the Baltimore Country Club, at Baltimore. Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association announced the full list of entries yesterday. The number is much larger than ever before, seventy-eight golfers being entered this season, against forty-nine last year.

Of this number ten are amateurs, including Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur champion, who enters from the Meadow Brook Club; Walter J. Travis, Oakland Club, Long Island; Charles S. Cox, Fairfield County Club, Greenwich, Conn.; Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, the winner of the recent Newport tournament; James A. Stillman, Meadow Brook; C. P. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia; W. L. Thompson, Huntington Valley, Penn.; W. F. Menzies, St. Andrew's; T. C. Jenkins, Baltimore, and W. M. McCawley, Philadelphia.

In the open tournament an amateur can only win first prize, and the case is yet to occur in America where an amateur has led the professional field. Eight money prizes are offered, $200 to the winner and a fifty-dollar gold medal, the equivalent being given in plate should an amateur win. The other prizes are of the value, respectively, of $150, $125, $100, $80, $70, $50, and $25.

The professional entries and their clubs are:

David Hunter, Baltusrol; Daniel Leitch, Springfield, Mass.; William Thompson, Huntington Valley, Penn.; James Foulis and David Foulis, Chicago Golf Club; G. E. Braid, Kansas City Country Club; John Harland, Vesper Country Club, Massachusetts; Donald J. Ross and Alexander Campbell, Oakley Country Club; Lawrence Auchterlonie, Glen View Golf and Polo Club, Chicago; W. V. Hoare and Joseph Mitchell, Cleveland Golf Club; W. F. Davis, Newport Golf Club; Donald Hall, Washington Golf Club; David Ogilvie and William Braid, Baltimore Country Club; Peter Walker and William Marshall, Onwentsia Club; Henry Turpie, Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago; W. H. Way, Detroit Country Club; George Low, Tyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn; William Norton, Seabright Golf Club; Horace T. Rawlins and Harry Rawlins, Ocean Country Club, Lakewood; Robert Thompson, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia; William Kirk, Knollwood Golf Club, New York; Bernard Nicholls, Philadelphia Country Club; John Reid, Country Club of Atlantic City; Robert Praid, Fairmount Golf Club; John Duncan, Stockbridge Golf Club; George W. Cunningham, Nassau Country Club, Long Island; John M. Shippen, Jr., and C. S. Shippen, Manhmink Golf Club, Pennsylvania; Aleck Patrick, Century Country Club, New York; Jack Park, Essex County Country Club; Harry Gullane, St. David's Golf Club; R. B. Wilson, Deal Beach Golf Club; William A. Donovan, Misquetuck Country Club, Rhode Island; Alfred Ricketts, Rochester Country Club; James Campbell and John Harrison, Dayton Golf Club, Ohio; Ernest Way, Edgeworth Golf Club; Frederick Hard and Alexander Smith, Washington Park Club, Chicago; John D. Tucker, Jefferson County Golf Club; Ormsby McCammon, Chevy Chase Club; H. H. Cumming, J. J. McClosky, and Macdonald Shroder, Swannanoa Country Club, North Carolina; James Norton, Hollywood Golf Club, New Jersey; John Forman, Ardsley Club; William Smith, Midlothian Golf Club, Chicago; A. E. Rolls, Willie Collins, R. S. Patrick, A. Smith, Oscar Bunn, Joseph Lloyd, Willie Campbell, F. Reilly, Willie Tucker, Willie Dunn, H. R. Sweney, Gilbert Nichols, E. Fitzjohn, Val Fitzjohn, Frederick Fitzjohn, unattached.

The tournament will be at medal play, seventy-two holes. The present champion is Fred Herd of the Washington Park Golf Club, Chicago, and the other prize winners last year were, in their order, Alexander Smith, Willie Anderson, Joseph Lloyd, and Willie Smith.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS' SUCCESS.

Reiff Wins Westmoreland Plate and Martin the Doncaster Stakes.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—At the fourth day of the Doncaster September meeting to-day the race for the Westmoreland Plate was won by H. C. White's aged chestnut gelding Form, ridden by L. Reiff, the American jockey. Five horses ran.

The race for the Doncaster Stakes was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's brown filly Landrail, on which "Skeets" Martin, another American jockey, had the mount. Three horses ran.

The Danum Nursery Handicap Plate of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, was won by J. A. Miller's brown colt Dark 'Un. Lord Harewood's bay filly Bathing Woman, ridden by Tod Sloan, was unplaced. Nine horses ran five furlongs.

The race for the Prince of Wales's Nursery Plate was won by the Duke of Portland's bay filly La Roche. Lord William Beresford's Perdicus, with Sloan up, finished third. Twenty-one horses ran.

The Doncaster Cup was won by the Duke of Westminster's four-year-old bay colt Calveley. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's brown filly St. Ia, ridden by Martin, finished second. Three horses ran.

The race for the Park Hill Stakes was won by Capt. Peel's bay filly Irish Ivy. Sir Waldie Griffith's chestnut filly Sweet Marjorie, ridden by Martin, was second. Five horses ran.

PARET BEATS ALLEN AT TENNIS.

The Yale Man Plays Unsteadily at Critical Stages.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Sept. 8.—The final match in the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club's open tournament drew a large crowd to the grounds. Paret and Allen were the contestants. The New Yorker tried the net first, but found he was unable to hold it, and Allen took the first set. Paret changed his tactics in the second set and clung persistently to the base line with very much better success. Allen tried to run in on his service, but Paret passed him repeatedly, winning by 6—2. In the third Allen was very unsteady, and the New Yorker had almost a walk-over; but in the fourth the Yale crack made a splendid brace. Paret needed only one stroke half a dozen times before he finally won the set by 8—6. Paret will play Hackett to-morrow for the challenge trophy. The score:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Final Round—J. P. Paret beat J. A. Allen, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1, 8—6.

Women Play Tennis at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 8.—The semi-finals in the women's lawn tennis tournament were played here to-day. The match between Miss Ketcham and Miss Daisy Hollins was productive of excellent tennis. The scores of the day's play were as follows:

Semi-Final Round—Miss Nora Iselin beat Miss Mary McCormick, 6—3, 8—6; Miss Ethel Ketcham beat Miss Daisy Hollins, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

PRINCETON ATHLETES IN DEBT.

Treasurer of the Association Hopes Football Will Bring Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 8.—Walter Andrews, Treasurer of the Princeton Athletic Association, arrived last night from Williamsport, Penn. In regard to the financial standing of the association he said:

"As is well known, we are now about $40,000 in debt. To obliterate this deficit and pay all the expenses that will be incurred in running the football team during the coming season will be no easy matter. The games to be played in New York with Columbia and the Carlisle Indians are simply experiments. We hope that the football games will pull us out of debt this Fall."

The Asahi Beats the Pollywog.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—Ten of the thirty-footers started in the race this afternoon, but owing to the calm but three finished. The wind was light from the southwest and when the fleet returned darkness had long since set in. The Asahi led the Pollywog at the finish by 4 minutes 53 seconds.

Ranjitsinhji Gets His Cricketers.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Messrs. Robson and Barton, both of Hampshire, have joined the cricket team of Prince Ranjitsinhji for the American tour.

Social Science Association.

SARATOGA, Sept. 8.—The American Social Science Association, which concluded its annual meeting here to-day, will hold its next session at Washington in May, 1900. The following officers were elected to-day: President—Charles Dudley Warner; First Vice President—F. J. Kingsbury; Secretary—Frederick Stanley Root; Treasurer—W. C. Legendre.

LAST DAY AT EMPIRE CITY

Meeting Ends Prematurely, as Mile Dashes Did Not Fill.

HAL B. WON THE DUNWOODIE

Gayton, Splendidly Driven by McHenry, Beat Louise Mac in the 2:10—The Abbott Took the Free-for-All.

The Grand Circuit meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club, at its new trotting track between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, ended yesterday, one day sooner than was originally intended. This was caused by the failure of some of the mile dash races to fill, and not from any failure on the part of the management to fill out attractive programmes. That the meeting was a successful one, even beyond the expectations of ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark and his associates, there can be no doubt, for during the five days probably 40,000 persons visited the track.

The attendance yesterday was about 3,000, and the four races were interesting from start to finish. Almost the same crowd that has made the clubhouse its rendezvous all the week was on hand again, and among others that gathered in the cozy dining room were President Michael Walsh of the Yonkers Board of Aldermen, President E. F. Hayward of the Mount Vernon Board of Aldermen, George Kraus, Nathan Straus, Gabe Case, George Huber, Frank T. Patterson, Alvin Willetts of New Orleans, Frank B. Thayer of Atlanta, William Throckmorton of Richmond, Dr. John L. Wentz of Scranton, whose horse Hal B. won the $5,000 Dunwoodie Stakes during the afternoon; William Snyder of Parkville, Assemblyman Daniel Finn, George Harvey of Troy, Frank J. Miller of Cleveland, and Victor Halpin of Washington, D. C.

These out-of-town visitors mingled with the local trotting men, and marveled that New York's revival of light harness racing should have been such a success, and then they settled themselves down for an afternoon of interesting sport.

Hal B., the big bay son of Hal Hilliard, carried off the richest prize of the afternoon, when in two straight heats he took the winner's end of the $5,000 purse offered for the Dunwoodie Cup for 2:10 pacers. Hal B. had no trouble in winning, for in both heats he made the pace all the way. In the first heat he was chased through the stretch by Hydrogen, but the latter could never get near enough to him to become dangerous, and at the end was two lengths behind him. Hydrogen was all out after his hard drive, with the result that in the second heat he was the rear man all of the time. Hontas Crooke tried to make a race with Hal B. in the second heat, but gave up at the three-quarter pole, and left Eyelet and Split Silk to chase after the leader. Eyelet tried her best to get up with Hal B., but the effort was unavailing, and the best she could do was to finish second.

REQUIRED THREE HEATS.

The only race of the day that it took more than two heats to decide was the 2:10 trotting class, Louise Mae, a game little mare from Cincinnati, captured the first heat after a hard battle through the stretch, and Gayton, splendidly driven by McHenry, captured the next two heats. Louise Mae led all the way in her heat, and the gray horse Success was the only one that seemed to have a chance with her until within fifty yards of the wire. The gray went to pieces then, and both Gayton and Batcheton passed her. Gayton led all the way in the second heat and managed matters as he liked. Louise Mae finished second. In the final heat the mare tried hard to beat Gayton and led all the way to within a hundred yards of home. Then McHenry coaxed Gayton, who showed a disposition to lag a little, and he responded with a good burst of speed that won the race for him. He came like a quarter-horse and beat the mare out a length for first money, and Queechy, also coming very fast, finished third.

The free-for-all trot, for a purse of $2,500, would, it was expected, be a sensational race from start to finish, for The Abbott, 2:06¾; John Nolan, 2:08, and Eagle Flanagan, 2:07¼, were supposed to be about evenly matched in speed, and they were named as the three starters. A battle royal was looked for, but when it was announced that Eagle Flanagan would not start there was great disappointment. The Abbott was at once voted the favorite. He sold favorite at 50 to 10 in the pools when the pair took their positions to score for the start. John Nolan had drawn the pole.

Nolan, with the advantage the pole had given him, went off like a streak of lightning and showed about a length in front to the first turn, but his lead ended there for the balance of the race. The big bay from the Hamlin farm, near Buffalo, moved forward with magnificent action and splendid spe

FUSS OVER DEWEY PARADE

Protests Against the Route Below Twenty-third Street.

PRIVATE INTERESTS HUMORED

Broadway and University Place Far Less Satisfactory to the Public Than Fifth Avenue.

Since the meeting on Wednesday of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey celebration, at which a change was made in the route originally selected for the land parade, numerous protests against this action have appeared. Judging from the published and spoken criticisms which have been seen and heard, the committee, in pursuance of its avowed purpose to please as many persons as possible, appears to have displeased a great many. The complaint most frequently heard is that the committee heeded too much the importunities of individuals who for private reasons preferred some other route than that at first selected, and in its anxiety to meet the wishes of these persons was unmindful of the convenience of the general public.

It was intended originally that the parade should march straight down Fifth Avenue from Fifty-seventh Street to Washington Square, disbanding after passing under the Washington Memorial Arch. This was satisfactory to all those who recognize the fact that Fifth Avenue, with its freedom from car tracks and obstructions common to thoroughfares devoted exclusively to business, is the natural parade street of the city. But some hundreds of merchants, hotel keepers, and others, with frontages on Broadway, arose in protest and demanded that the parade should march where they and their relatives, friends, employes, and customers could see it without mingling with the throngs in the streets or paying for seats on the stands.

The committee at Wednesday's meeting, after listening to the reading of a hundred or more letters from occupants of buildings on Broadway, between Twenty-third Street and Waverley Place, decided to do its best to humor these objectors, and adopted a resolution providing that the parade should leave Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street and march down Broadway to Seventeenth Street, thence to Fourth Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, to University Place, to Waverley Place, to Washington Square. At this President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway entered a vigorous protest, showing that the adoption of this route would tie up for several hours both the cable cars on Broadway and the electric cars on Fourth Avenue, as well as numerous cross-town lines, leaving only the elevated lines and the west side electric cars as means of transportation north and south for the many hundreds of thousands of persons who would be seeking transit.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe also resisted the adoption of this route, on the ground that the three sharp turns which would be necessary in making a detour around Union Square would be productive of untold delay and confusion to the parade. These arguments proved so convincing that the committee finally decided on the route down Broadway from Twenty-third Street, skirting the west side of Union Square, and thence to University Place, to Waverley Place, to Washington Square.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, while it won a partial victory by preventing the tying up of the cars on Fourth Avenue, would have preferred the original route straight down Fifth Avenue. If this had been adopted there would have been no interference with the operation of the Lexington Avenue cars, while the Broadway cars could have been operated except between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets. If the parade passes over the route now selected both the Lexington Avenue and Broadway cars will be tied up between Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth Streets, which, it is expected, will cripple the transportation facilities seriously.

Aside from transportation difficulties, the portion of the selected route which lies through Broadway, University Place, and Waverley Place admittedly offers far less opportunity for the public to witness the spectacle than the stretch of Fifth Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Washington Square, with its broad sidewalks, capable of accommodating a vast throng of spectators who cannot afford to pay the prices demanded for windows or seats on stands. The sidewalks on Broadway are much narrower than those on the corresponding portion of Fifth Avenue, and University Place is in striking contrast to the splendid thoroughfares through which the parade will pass in its early stages, Riverside Drive, West Seventy-second Street, Central Park West, West Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue. After marching through these streets the visiting soldiers from all parts of the country, it is pointed out, scarcely can escape astonishment when they strike University Place, with its narrow sidewalks and inferior buildings.

The occupants of buildings in University Place are alive to the opportunities afforded them by the action of the committee. Nearly all of them have displayed signs of windows to rent at fancy prices, and they expect to reap a harvest. It is possible, also, that somebody may be planning to make a small fortune by the erection of a stand in Union Square. It has been decided that no public stand is to be erected there. Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Department said yesterday that no permit for a private stand in Union Square had yet been granted, and that, in fact, no permits for private stands on park property would be issued until the department was notified of the location of all the public stands.

At the next meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee there is likely to be heard an emphatic demand for the adoption of the route originally selected, below Twenty-third Street, for the parade instead of the one selected on Wednesday out of deference, it is said, to private interests.

PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION.

Location and Size of Public Stands—West Pointers to Parade—The Naval Demonstration.

The Committee on Stands of the Dewey Executive Committee had a meeting in the Governor's Room in the City Hall yesterday, and decided upon the locations of the several stands to be erected out of the funds appropriated by the city. For some reason, the Chairman of the committee, John P. Kane, decided that the meeting should not be open to reporters, although the Mayor and the Committee on Plan and Scope declared some time ago that all committee meetings should be public. Mr. Kane was obdurate until Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, advised him to permit the reporters to be present. Then Mr. Kane yielded.

The committee determined to erect these stands: Reviewing stand, at Worth Monument, capacity 1,800 seats; at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, capacity from 7,500 to 10,000; on Riverside Drive, between Ninty-ninth and One Hundred and Second Streets, capacity 5,500; at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, for school children, capacity 1,500; in Madison Square, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, capacity 2,200; in Madison Square, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, capacity 1,500. Besides these, there will be a platform extending along the front of the portico of the City Hall, with a capacity of 4,000, and another directly opposite, with a capacity of 1,200. On this last will be grouped the singers who will take part in the ceremonies incidental to the presentation to Admiral Dewey of the gold loving cup. The total capacity of the stands will be from 20,000 to 22,500 and of the platforms 6,200. The cost, inclusive of decorations, will be $30,000.

Indications now are that there will be at least 10,000 troops from other States in the parade. Gen. Roe yesterday received an application from a brigade, numbering 2,000 men, from the National Guard of New Jersey. Probably the best news he received, however, was contained in a letter which came from Col. O. L. Hein, commanding the cadet corps at the United States Military Academy, in which Col. Hein wrote that the corps had been ordered to take part in the parade. Capt. Addison Ely, Jr., of Company L, Second New Jersey Volunteers, has also written that his command of seventy-five men wants a place in the line of march.

As to the organizations which are not strictly military in character, Gen. Roe said yesterday that he hoped to have at least one regiment each from Manhattan and Brooklyn of men who served in the Spanish-American war in the line. The Manhattan contingent will be in command of Major Burns, late of the Twelfth New York Volunteers and the Brooklyn regiment will be under Col. W. H. Hubbell of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

Gen. Howard Carroll is busy with the plans for the naval parade. Admiral Philip has furnished a list of the warships that will probably be in the parade. The list, which was compiled by the Navy Bureau of Navigation, includes the New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, Marietta, Lancaster, Dupont, Porter, Winslow, Morris, and Stiletto.

Applications from excursion steamers and other pleasure craft are coming in so fast that Gen. Carroll has not yet been able to fix a place for each in the line. With the two dozen or more boats and tugs that will be assigned to police duty, he anticipates no difficulty in compelling the big steamers to keep their places in line. It has not yet been decided whether the boats shall proceed in single column or otherwise. The single column formation would be most interesting to the sightseers, but the question of time has to be taken into consideration. The programme is for Admiral Dewey to stand on the bridge of the Olympia and review the ships as they round the stakeboats opposite Grant's Tomb. The Navy Department will not permit any of the ships of war to be under steam in the river after dark and that they may reach their anchorage before nightfall it will be necessary to have the review ended not later than 6 o'clock.

DEWEY CHEERED AT GIBRALTAR.

Inspects Saratoga and Alliance—Olympia's Officers Entertained.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 8.—To-day Admiral Dewey inspected the United States training ships Saratoga and Alliance and was loudly cheered when leaving the vessels.

The Saratoga sailed this afternoon for Madeira.

Major Gen. F. G. Slade, the officer commanding the royal artillery here, and the other artillery officers stationed at this post, yesterday entertained the officers of the United States cruiser Olympia at dinner. The usual toasts were drank, and it was altogether a brilliant affair. Admiral Dewey was not present.

AFTER BOARDING HOUSE LISTS.

Chief Devery Orders Police Captains to Procure Them.

At the request of the Dewey Committee, Chief Devery will endeavor to get a list of all the reputable boarding houses and hotels in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Yesterday he sent out the following notices to all the Police Captains in the two boroughs:

You will cause to be procured and sent to me, in duplicate, with returns on Tuesday, Sept. 12, a list of all the reputable hotels and boarding houses within your precinct, stating, with respect to each, the number of persons it is capable of holding and rates per day.

In making up this list you will be careful to see that no so-called Raines law hotels, or places as to which there is the slightest suspicion, are included in this report.

When the lists have been returned they will be turned over to the Dewey Committee.

PROGRESS OF THE DEWEY ARCH.

May Be Unveiled Two Days Before the Admiral Arrives.

The work of affixing the plain moldings to the wooden background of the Dewey arch was continued yesterday. These moldings have been made by mechanical means, and none of the figures and bas reliefs modeled in the Madison Square Garden has yet been placed in position. The woodwork of the arch is now almost completed, only the boarding in of a small portion of the upper part remaining to be done. The plain molding for one of the columns of the colonnade was also affixed to the woodwork yesterday. It is evident that the colonnade will be one of the most striking features of the whole effect at Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth Streets, and the appearance of the arch and subsidiary columns from lower Fifth Avenue will be most striking and beautiful.

The contractors for the work declare that, unless unforeseen accidents occur, there is no reason to doubt that the structure will be completed in plenty of time for the parade. The arch probably will be unveiled about two days before the arrival of Admiral Dewey.

The city, through the National Sculpture Society, submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for the Dewey arch. The architect, Charles R. Lamb, estimates its cost at $26,500.

Constellation May Come Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—There is a report here to the effect that the training ship Constellation, which is moored to the long dock at the Naval Training Station, will be manned by a crew of naval apprentices and towed to New York to take part in the Dewey celebration.

Admiral Dewey's Relatives Coming.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 8.—Charles Dewey, brother of Admiral Dewey, will go to New York for the celebration attending the arrival of the Admiral in that city. Eight or ten other relatives of the Admiral will be present on the occasion.

Military Man Condemns the Route.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion as a military man, the route of the whole Dewey parade below Twenty-third Street is practically ruined by this detour down Broadway, west side of Union Square, Fourteenth Street, and University Place to Waverley Place, where it dismisses. Why these ignoramuses have ignored lower Fifth Avenue and the Washington Arch is to me inexplicable. Here is a fine broad street, with a good pavement and no car tracks, ignored for a street entirely inappropriate for such a pageant.

FIFTH BRIGADE, N. G. N. Y.
New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

STAND FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Dewey Committee has decided that the parade shall be through Fifty-ninth Street, from Eighth to Fifth Avenue, we would suggest that one large stand be erected on the park side of Fifty-ninth Street, extending from Fifth to Eighth Avenue, for the exclusive use of the children of the public schools. As this space would not accommodate all that attend the schools, we would further suggest that only those eight years old and over be allowed on the stand. We make eight years the limit for the reason that, under that age, they would be very much in the way, and certainly too young to form an idea of what was meant by the celebration.

We take it that the reception of Admiral Dewey is to show him the patriotic love the American people have for one who has so nobly done his duty, and we believe that the lesson he has taught us should in every possible way be instilled into the minds of the rising generation of the country; and we know of no better way of doing it than the grand object lesson these little ones will receive from witnessing the coming celebration. A patriotic impression will be made that will go with them through all their lives and in the years to come, when, possibly, many of them may be called upon to do work similar to that now being done by our noble boys at the front. They will remember the impression they received when they saw the grand celebration given by the City of New York in honor of Admiral Dewey and his men.

We are informed that the cost of a platform, capable of seating from 60,000 to 80,000 children, will not exceed $10,000. If the committee has not got funds with which to build it, an appeal to the public may have the desired effect. Will you kindly aid in this patriotic education of our school children?

It may be added that the lessons of the hour are more necessary to the young than to any other of our citizens, and it is more useful to our country that the rising generation should be thus impressed. What a wonderfully beautiful sight to all beholders they would make; and, to the eyes of Dewey and his heroes, what a joy it would prove to see the young thus massed, and their young hearts overflowing with patriotic fervor.

D. W. C. WARD,
HAL BELL.

New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL PICKING.

Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard Expires Suddenly from Heart Disease—Was 59 Years Old.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Rear Admiral Henry F. Picking died suddenly to-day just after midnight. Death was due to heart disease.

Yesterday the Admiral attended to his duties at the Boston Navy Yard, and he retired at his habitual hour without complaining of sickness. Shortly afterward, however, he was seized with the fatal attack. Death followed so quickly that no efforts to avert it were possible.

It has been decided that the funeral will take place on Monday morning at 10 o'clock from Admiral Picking's residence, at the navy yard. The Rev. David H. Tribou, Chaplain of the yard, will conduct the service.

Rear Admiral Picking was a member of the class graduated from the Naval Academy in 1861, many of whose members won distinction almost immediately after their entrance into active service through the opportunities afforded by the civil war. Two other members of the same class who have attained the highest regular grade in the navy are William T. Sampson, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, and Francis J. Higginson, Chairman of the Lighthouse Board.

Henry F. Picking was born in Pennsylvania in January, 1840, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State Sept. 28 1857. Upon his graduation he was commissioned Acting Master June 4, 1861, and assigned to the frigate St. Lawrence of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He assisted in the sinking of the privateer Petrel, and was present, March 8, 1862, at the battle between the Monitor and the Confederate ram Merrimac, in which the latter was disabled in Hampton Roads by the combined efforts of Ericsson's wonderful creation and the Sewall's Point batteries. The young officer was attached to the land batteries in that engagement. He was made a Lieutenant July 16, 1862, and assigned to the East Gulf blockading squadron, where he remained two years. After a short tour of duty at the Naval Academy in 1864, he was assigned to the monitor Nahant, and a year later was placed in command of that vessel. In that capacity he had numerous skirmishes with the Confederate batteries on Sullivan's Island.

At the close of the war he was assigned to the Swatara, which was attached first to the West India Squadron and afterward to the European Squadron. He was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Commander July 25, 1866. From 1868 until 1870 he was on shore duty, after which he served three years on the Colorado, flagship of the Asiatic Squadron. He performed various duties afloat and ashore from 1873 to 1875, and on Jan. 25 of the latter year was commissioned Commander and assigned to duty as a Lighthouse Inspector until 1882, with the exception of two years, when he was in command of the Kearsarge. From 1882 to 1887 he served as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and from 1887 to 1889 he was in command of the Michigan, on the great lakes. He was commissioned Captain Aug. 4, 1889.

For the next three years he served as Hydrographer of the Navy Department. In 1892 he was placed in command of the Charleston, and in that capacity attracted special attention during the troubles at Rio de Janeiro in 1894. The skill which he displayed in that affair gained for him the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy. This was his last service at sea. From 1895 to 1898 he served as a member of various boards and commanded the receiving ships Minnesota and Wabash. He was promoted to the rank of Commodore Nov. 22, 1898, and became a Rear Admiral last March, under the operation of the Navy Personnel act. On March 25 he was designated to succeed Rear Admiral Winslow in the command of the Boston Navy Yard.

He married Laura Sherwood May 2, 1879.

NEW VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Further List of Appointments Announced in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following appointments in the volunteer army are announced:

TENNESSEE.—To be First Lieutenant—Leonard S. Goddard, late First Lieutenant, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers.

LOUISIANA.—To be Captains—Robert M. Nolan, late Captain, Company H, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, Forty-eighth; Stephen Ogden Paqua, late Captain, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, Forty-third.

To be First Lieutenants—E. A. Phillips, late Captain, Company L, First Louisiana Volunteers, Forty-third; John E. Morris, late Captain, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-eighth.

OHIO.—To be Captains—F. J. Herman, late Captain, First Ohio Cavalry, Forty-second; Tiffin Glover, late Adjutant, Seventh Ohio, Forty-third; Carl K. Mower, late Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Forty-first; A. B. Coit, late Colonel, Fourth Ohio, Forty-second; Charles Hall, late Captain, Company I, First Ohio, Forty-fourth; George T. McConnell, late Captain, Ohio Artillery, Forty-sixth; A. C. Rogers, late Captain, First Ohio Cavalry, Forty-seventh; A. B. Botts, late Major, Tenth Ohio, Forty-seventh.

To be First Lieutenants—I. I. Morrison, late First Lieutenant, First Territorial Regiment, Thirty-eighth; W. F. Herringshaw, late Second Lieutenant, Fifth Ohio, Forty-sixth; Lorenzo D. Gasser, late Captain, Second Ohio, Forty-third; Charles G. Lawrence, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry, Forty-fifth; H. L. Evans, late Corporal, Sixth Ohio; B. F. Lukins, late First Ohio, Forty-sixth; — Yost, late Captain, Eighth Ohio, Forty-seventh.

To be Second Lieutenant—P. Barber, Sergeant Major, Eighth Ohio, Forty-fifth.

MISSOURI.—To be First Lieutenant—James R. Pourle, late First Lieutenant, Sixth Missouri, Fortieth.

INDIANA.—To be First Lieutenant, (vice Menzies, declined)—Richard W. Buchanan, late Captain, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Forty-fourth.

COLORADO.—To be Captain—C. H. Hilton, Jr., late First Lieutenant, First Colorado Volunteers, Fortieth.

To be First Lieutenant—George M. Apple, late Second Lieutenant, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, Thirty-ninth.

AT LARGE.—To be Captains—John G. Livingston, late First Lieutenant, First United States Volunteer Engineers, Forty-seventh; Albert W. Lilienthal, late Captain, Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, Fortieth.

To be First Lieutenants—T. R. J. Campbell, late Second Lieutenant, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Forty-seventh; Lewis H. Forsyth, late Troop K, Eighth Cavalry, Forty-third; Jonathan Gilley, Sergeant Major, Seventh United States Infantry, Forty-third; Lewis McLane Hamilton, late Lieutenant, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, Forty-first.

To be Second Lieutenants—Frederick G. Kelland, late Company E, First Kentucky, Forty-fifth; William S. Kitts, late Twenty-second New York Volunteers, Forty-second.

FROM THE ARMY.—To be Second Lieutenant—Albert C. Allen, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, Thirty-eighth.

TRIALS OF NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Kearsarge and Alabama May Come Here for Preparation.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday it was stated that while no official notice to that effect had been received from Washington, it was expected the new battleships Kearsarge and Alabama would be brought to the Brooklyn yard to be prepared for their official trials.

Dry Dock No. 3, at the Brooklyn yard, is the only one on the Atlantic Coast of sufficient capacity to receive vessels of the size of the new battleships. The Kearsarge, it was said at the yard, will probably come here next week.

Spanish Seamen on the Matteawan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The naval collier Matteawan, which has arrived here from Norfolk, Va., with a cargo of coal, has nine men in her crew who were sailors on the Spanish warship Almirante Oquendo, which was destroyed at Santiago by Sampson's fleet. These former Spaniards will aid in coaling the battleship Iowa, one of the vessels which destroyed the Oquendo. The sailors all declare they will become American citizens, and one, Leandro Lara, has already taken out his naturalization papers. They are all well pleased with their adopted country, and say they will never return to Spain.

Sampson to be Relieved Oct. 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The present understanding at the Navy Department is that Admiral Sampson will relinquish his command of the North Atlantic Squadron on Oct. 3, immediately following the conclusion of the reception of Admiral Dewey.

POSTAL BUSINESS INCREASED.

Demand in Cuba and Puerto Rico for Money Order Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Postmaster General Smith told the Cabinet to-day that there was an increasing demand in Cuba and Puerto Rico for money-order facilities and a surprising growth in the receipts of the Postal Departments.

This was interpreted to mean a rapid improvement in business throughout the islands.

Puerto Rican Relief Fund.

The National Bank of North America, the depositary designated by the Secretary of War for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday the following subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged, $31,041.76; Nellie B. Comstock, Marion, Ind., $16; Mrs. T. Lloyd Dalton, Bath, N. Y.; $5; John S. Barnes, Lenox, Mass., $100; through J. G. Pottle, clerk, Butler County, Kan., $16.75; J. T. Clark, Topeka, Kan., $5. Total, $31,184.51.

MAY BE YELLOW FEVER CASE.

Illness of J. M. Burley, Passenger on the Lampasas, Very Suspicious.

J. M. Burley, one of the cabin passengers who arrived Thursday morning on the steamer Lampasas from Key West, was removed yesterday afternoon to Swinburne Island Hospital for observation. Dr. Doty said that Burley's illness was very suspicious, and that he would not be able to tell the character of his disease until to-day. He believed, however, that it would prove to be yellow fever. The patient has been isolated since he was taken ill.

The passengers' effects were thoroughly disinfected yesterday, and the steamer, after a thorough cleansing, was permitted last evening to proceed to her pier. The passengers were also landed at the Mallory Line pier on the East River last night.

Sixteen passengers of the Ward Line steamer Seguranca, which arrived yesterday from Havana, were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

The United States transport McClellan, which arrived yesterday morning from San Juan and Santiago, was detained a Quarantine till afternoon to complete the five-day period of incubation from her last port. Among her passengers were Col. W. S. Schuyler, Forty-sixth United States Volunteers; Major G. A. Arthur, Chaplain H. A. Brown, formerly of the Rough Riders, and Lieut. W. E. McKinley, Forty-fifth United States Volunteers.

The Portuguese steamer Peninsular, Capt. Bettencourt, which arrived Thursday night from Lisbon and St. Michael's with 126 steerage passengers, was held at Quarantine for disinfection. All on board are well, but owing to the prevalence of bubonic plague at Oporto, the Health Officer decided to detain the steamer.

Thirty New Fever Cases at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 8.—Thirty cases of yellow fever have been reported during the past twenty-four hours. Including two cases previously omitted, the total number occurring to date so far as known is 127. Two deaths have been reported during the past twenty-four hours, making the total number of deaths nine. The weather is still very warm and rainy, and consequently favorable for the spread of the disease.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

Dr. Simpson Objects to Money Being Given for Any but Religious Purposes—More Alleged Faith Cures.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Sept. 8.—There was a large increase of visitors from New York City and other places at the Christian Alliance Convention to-day, the attendance being larger than on any previous day this year. A cool breeze made the grounds comfortable, despite the intense heat of the sun.

Dr. Simpson at the 11 o'clock service preached on "The Second Coming of Christ." He attacked those who give money for other causes than religion. "I read in one of the New York newspapers this morning," said he, "of a woman who recently gave $8,000,000 to a university in the West. This is to be deplored. I say that no child of God has any right to use her money for any such work, when the coming of the Lord is so near. The money ought to be used in preparing the Bride for the Heavenly Bridegroom's coming, for it will soon take place. The Lord may come now at any time! Hurry up the preparations and get ready! We will bring the Lord to us before schedule time if we can. He can only do this by the evangelization of the world."

Dr. Simpson added that the Lord would want every church a perfect one, but He would find apostasy on every side, and scarcely a remnant of the old religion would be found. "I cannot tell you just when the Lord is coming," the preacher continued, "but it will only be when the world is ready for Him—when the Bride is ready for the Heavenly Bridegroom, when all lands are united."

A number of persons in the audience asked Dr. Simpson questions concerning the second coming of Christ, and he replied that the prophecies of the Scriptures were daily being fulfilled, and this showed the coming of Christ to be near.

At 1:30 o'clock there was a "testimony meeting" in the Tabernacle, followed by a missionary address by the Rev. D. W. Lelacheur. Later in the afternoon the Rev. Dr. John Oerter spoke on the coming of Christ.

Mr. Lelacheur held a divine healing meeting this evening, at which there was a large attendance. The preacher said he was called upon at 2 o'clock one morning this week to see a man who was very ill and thought he would die, as his limbs were cold. Mr. Lelacheur said he laid his hands on the man, who in ten minutes was well.

Some one asked Mr. Lelacheur whether he could still have the symptoms of a disease after he was cured. Mr. Lelacheur replied yes, he could still have the symptoms, as they remained as a trial of his faith.

POULTRY MEN MAY ORGANIZE.

Talk of Compelling Retailers to Make Weekly Payments.

The wholesale poultry dealers of this city, following the lead of the wholesale butchers, may organize for the purpose of compelling the retailers to make weekly payments. There are about sixty large dealers in the city, all of whom have been visited by the promoters of the plan. Most of them expressed their willingness to join, but several large firms refused to do so, saying that their customers preferred the present system of doing business.

Unless all of the wholesalers join, the scheme will fall through.

Jersey City Butchers Unite.

The retail butchers of Jersey City yesterday formed an organization, whose purpose is to oppose the high prices enforced by the wholesale dealers. It will be a branch of the New York association formed for a like purpose. P. J. Mooney was elected President.

NEW MAJOR FOR THE EIGHTH.

Capt. Robert Edwards, Jr., Elected to Succeed Isaac Freeman.

Capt. Robert Edwards, Jr., was unanimously elected last night Major of the Eighth Regiment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Isaac Freeman. Previous to the election of Major Edwards the officers tendered a complimentary vote to Capt. Frank O. Sauvan, senior Captain in the regiment, who did not care to be a candidate for Major, preferring to remain with his company.

Major Edwards, who was second senior Captain in the Eighth Regiment, joined it as a private in Company B in October, 1890. He was promoted Corporal in July, 1894; Second Lieutenant Feb. 18, 1895; First Lieutenant Oct. 16, 1895, and Captain June 11, 1898. During the Spanish war he served as a Captain in the Eighth New York Volunteers, and is one of the youngest Majors in the Guard.

DISHONEST CONDUCTORS OUSTED.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Said to Have Lost $50,000 Since the Strike.

As a result of a report by "spotters" employed by the company and an investigation of accounts, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has lately discharged some 200 conductors for "knocking down" fares, and it is claimed that since the strike there has been a wholesale stealing going on which has reduced the revenue of the company by $50,000.

Detectives have been at work, and it is claimed that many of the conductors had adopted the system of taking half the fares without registering them, while others not of such a liberal turn of mind have appropriated as high as 60 and 75 per cent. of the fares turned over to them.

An official of the road said yesterday that all records in this line had been broken by the conductors, and as fast as the dishonest ones were discovered they were discharged.

Judge Doubts Woman's Insanity.

Mrs. Bridget T. McClennen of 17 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, began proceedings in the Kings County Court yesterday to have her daughter, Miss Isabelle Sproat, thirty-five years old, declared insane. She declared her daughter imagined everybody was persecuting her. Justice Aspinall questioned Miss Sproat, and found that she was remarkably intelligent for a supposed insane person. The Court was so impressed by Miss Sproat that it refused to take immediate action and adjourned the case until next Thursday, instructing Miss Sproat to retain counsel.

Must Estimate on New Labor Law.

In view of the fact that this is the season in which the heads of the municipal departments are preparing for submission to the Board of Estimate their estimates for 1900, Mayor Van Wyck has sent to each of them a letter, calling attention to the fact that the board will consider all communications as prepared, with a view to a full compliance of the new eight-hour labor law.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Session of the Universalist General Convention at Boston.

PROMISES TO BE NOTEWORTHY

To Discuss a Recast of the Church's Creed and the Extension of Its Foreign Missions.

The biennial session of the Universalist General Convention will be held in Boston from Oct. 20 to 25, inclusive. It will be preceded by a ministers' meeting, opening on Oct. 18. On that same date the Universalist Club of Boston will hold its annual reception at the Hotel Vendome. The Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston will be among the speakers.

The convention proper will be held in the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church. It will open with a communion service, celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Roblin, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. F. W. Hamilton of Roxbury. The sermon will be by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Capen, President of Tufts College. The convention will be formally organized on Oct. 21 by President Charles L. Hutchinson, a well-known business man of Chicago. At the morning meeting, on Oct. 21, reports will be read by the Rev. Dr. G. L. Demarest of Manchester, N. H., an active clergyman of eighty-four years, who has served as Secretary of the convention for twenty-two consecutive years.

On Sunday, Oct. 22, the visiting clergymen of the Universalist Church will occupy various pulpits in and around Boston. In the evening a mass meeting will be held in Music Hall, and Gov. Wolcott and Mayor Quincy are expected to make addresses of welcome. Music will be furnished by combined choirs of 800 voices from the Universalist churches of the city and suburbs. Addresses will also be made by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York; by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe of New York, and by the Rev. Dr. Marion D. Shutter of Minneapolis. On Monday the convention will hold two sessions and hear reports. In the evening there will be an interdenominational meeting, at which Hosea M. Knowlton, Attorney General of Massachusetts, will preside, and addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale for the Unitarians, the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Bolles of Melrose for the Universalists, and the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie of Cambridge for the Congregationalists. On Tuesday there will be sessions, morning and afternoon, and a mass meeting in the evening, in the interest of what Universalists call the "Forward Movement." On Wednesday morning the convention will discuss the needs of the West, in the afternoon the business of the convention will close, and in the evening a consecration meeting will be held.

Prominent among the discussions at the convention will be the ratification of the Chicago Declaration of 1897, changing the laws of the Universalist Church so that the condition of fellowship shall be as follows:

1. The acceptance of the essential principles of the Universalist faith, to wit: 1. The universal Fatherhood of God; 2. The spiritual authority and leadership of His Son, Jesus Christ; 3. The trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; 4. The certainty of just retribution for sin; 5. The final harmony of all souls with God.

2. The acknowledgment of the authority of the General Convention and assent to its laws.

This is really a recast of the creed of the Church.

Another significant proposition will be one for the enlargement of the representation at the convention. One of the matters of greatest interest will be the working out of a far-reaching plan of campaign for foreign missions and church extension at home.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Sept. 17.

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SUBJECT—Power through the Spirit.—Zech., iv., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—Not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.—Zech., iv., 6.

The prophets Haggai and Zechariah stood in a very peculiar and important relation to each other. It required both of them to awaken the people of the Captivity to energy in building the Temple in Jerusalem. While Haggai—as we saw last week—did not lose sight of the future "glory of the house" (Haggai, ii., 9,) yet he lay special emphasis on its present condition. The people had been brought out of captivity for the express purpose of building, but they had not fulfilled that purpose. Therefore God's judgments could be removed only by a careful considering of their ways and a faithful entering upon His work.

Zechariah, on the contrary, emphasized before them the blessedness of building up the Temple, and of entering again into all of its gracious and significant services. In his visions he saw the near and distant future, and with all faithfulness stimulated their desires for the promises of God.

So it has ever been with the upbuilding of the spiritual temple in the soul of the believer and in the world in which he lives. His work is often hindered by his own spiritual apprehensions; he loses sight both of his own sinfulness and unworthiness, and also of the blessed fellowship to which he is called. He needs both the exhortations of Haggai and the expectations of Zechariah, and he needs both at one and the same time. Haggai said: See what you have been and are. Are you willing to remain in this condition? Zechariah said: "Yes; but see also what you may become? Are you willing to lose the blessedness? The one who saw the house of the Lord a "waste." (Haggai i., 9.) The other saw it finished with "the headstone" in its place (iv., 7,) and its Lord coming to it, "having salvation." (ix., 9.) These two thoughts, of what the believer has been, and what he may become, are even yet the great stimulants for building up within him the spiritual temple.

When Zechariah appeared before the people he saw on every side abundant evidences that the Lord had been displeased with their fathers, and he began to call their attention to them. (i. 2-6.) Then he recounted to them his vision of "a man riding upon a red horse—and he stood among the myrtle trees—and behind him were three red horses, speckled and white." (i. 7-21.) They said: "We have walked to and fro through the earth, and, behold, all the earth sitteth still and is at rest."

Then the angel of the Lord said to him: "Cry thou, saying, Thus saith the Lord of hosts. I am jealous for Jerusalem and for Zion with a great jealousy. I am returned to Jerusalem with mercies: my house shall be built in it, saith the Lord of hosts, and a line shall be stretched forth upon Jerusalem. My cities, through prosperity, shall yet be spread abroad, and the Lord shall yet comfort Zion and shall yet choose Jerusalem."

Then the prophet lifted up his "eyes again and looked, and behold, a man with a measuring line in his hand." (ii. 1-18.) As he looked he heard one angel say to another: "Run, speak to this young man, saying, Jerusalem shall be inhabited as towns without walls for the multitude of men and cattle therein. For I, saith the Lord, will be unto her a wall of fire round about, and will be the glory in the midst of her." And not long afterward he added: "There shall yet old men and old women dwell in the streets of Jerusalem, and every man with his staff in his hand for very age. And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof. Thus saith the Lord of hosts: If it be marvelous in the eyes of the remnant of this people in these days, should it also be marvelous in Mine eyes? saith the Lord of hosts." (viii., 4-6.)

THE VISION OF JOSHUA.

It was in truth a glorious, as well as a marvelous, prospect which was thus spread before the people. No wonder that they could not see how it could ever be realized, when they looked at the ruins on every side of them. But it is a no greater promise than that which God gives to all His children when they really build for Him. Its fulfillment then is the guarantee of its fulfillment now.

But in the chapter preceding our lesson, the prophet put the case of God and His people in a still more striking and significant way. It was by the vision of "Joshua, the high priest"—the representative of all the people—"standing before the angel of the Lord, and Satan at his right hand to resist him." (iii, 1-10.) He was clothed in filthy garments. It was a vivid picture of all Israel, standing before the King of Persia, charged with being a rebellious and seditious people. (Ezra iv., 15.) Because of it they had been forbidden to build the Temple. The charge had never been met, or withdrawn, and no permission had as yet been given them to resume their work. They were still under the condemnation of "the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not." (Daniel, vi., 8.) No wonder that they said, "The time is not come, the time that the Lord's house should be built. (Haggai i., 2.) For how can any spiritual temple in which God shall dwell be built, and the work on it prospered, in any one who is under the condemnation of His law.

It was just this difficulty which the prophet met by this remarkable vision. All of the details show that in it he brought before them a common scene in a Persian court of justice. When any one was charged with crime before such a court, especially if he were a high official, he was arraigned before his judges clothed with filthy garments. They marked his condition as one charged with violating the law. If he was found guilty, he was led out to execution. But if he was acquitted the filthy garments were removed and the caftan, or white robe of honor, was placed upon him. (Smith's Dict.) Then no one could bring a charge against him or in any way molest him. The court itself was his protector. (Romans, viii., 33.)

So the prophet says, he saw Joshua, their high priest, stand for them, before the angel of the Lord. His and their accuser was Satan. But Satan was rebuked, and Joshua was acquitted. The Lord, his Judge, had Himself said, "Behold, I have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee, and I will clothe thee with change of raiment. So they set a fair mitre upon his head and clothed him with garments." In their representative they were all acquitted. Being acquitted, the time had come to build. So it is with the sinner "redeemed" or more literally "acquired out of the Forum" (Young)—the place of trial and condemnation—by Jesus Christ. Because he is a redeemed sinner he can and must build to the praise of his Redeemer.

But how shall he build? He is still very weak, and troubled by many foes without and by many fears within. Wherein lies his strength, and how shall he ever "be filled with the fullness of God"? Eph., iii., 19.) The next vision of the prophet—the vision of this lesson—answers these questions. It was a wonderful and mysterious vision. To see it he had himself to be awakened "as a man that is wakened out of his sleep." (V. 1.) So has every one who would declare it

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TWELVE PAGES
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SELF-CONDEMNED.

About the best that can be said for the Grand Army of the Republic for its omission to denounce Pension Commissioner EVANS is that it manifestly suppressed a well-ascertained desire to do that discreditable, foolish, stupid, and unmerited thing, but that it refrained in language and spirit which show pretty conclusively that it was swayed by a gang of greedy pension claim agents, necessarily Grand Army men, since they participated in the business of the encampment, and that these parasites of the body were animated by the grossest selfishness rather than by noble patriotism.

Commissioner EVANS was entitled to be commended. If he was not, the Pension Committee of the Grand Army, that recently had an opportunity thoroughly to ascertain whether the abuse hurled by the horde of pension claim agents against the Commissioner was justified, should have so reported without fear or favor. But that committee, or at least four out of five members of it, appears to have been so cowed by the discovery that the claim agents held a majority of the Committee on Resolutions that it dared utter no word of commendation for an honest and upright man, one of the best officers selected by President MCKINLEY to assist him in his Administration.

If the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic do not consider it disgraceful to be bullied into such a contemptible course of action as that followed at Philadelphia under the misleading and sordid advice of Corp. TANNER, PAT CONEY, and other promoters and padders of pension claims, we must assume that the veterans are grossly ill-informed or that they are losing that nice sense of true patriotism that has long been attributed to them.

The influence of the grasping fee-gatherers was shown in the resolutions adopted on Thursday. The points of chief importance were the call upon the President to abrogate Rule 225, now in effect in the Pension Bureau in the adjudication of pensions, and to restore Rule 164, which had been in operation during the administration of RAUM as Commissioner. The Grand Army of the Republic calls upon the President to restore a rule made, tried, and rejected as intolerable by a Republican Administration.

Under Rule 164, promulgated Oct. 15, 1890, while HARRISON was President, NOBLE Secretary of the Interior, and RAUM Commissioner of Pensions, were carried into effect the provisions of the Disability act of 1890. Its effect was to threaten, by permitting cumulative ratings, to swamp the Treasury and the party in power. Moved thereto by the pressure exerted by the pension claim agents, the Committee on Pensions of the Grand Army of the Republic has directed attention to the fact that under it 400,000 names were added to the pension roll. By a decision reached in January, 1893, while HARRISON was still President, Rule 164 was revoked and Rule 225 took its place. Under this rule, that has since been the guide and restraint of the Commissioner of Pensions, the aggregation of minor afflictions to constitute a disability was stopped.

As a matter of course this interpretation of the law checked high ratings and the ability of the pensioners and pension applicants to pay high fees to pension claim agents. These latter blood-sucking creatures, to whom all wars are welcome for the crops of pensioners they bring, have never ceased to yelp and bark their complaints against the rule and those whose duty it was honestly to administer the laws. The law and the rule remain to-day as they were when HARRISON was President and RAUM, the successor of the brief TANNER, was Commissioner.

The committees instructed by the Grand Army encampment may go to the President with this and other complaints. They may complain of Commissioner EVANS because he has refused to replace Rule 164. The President may be scolded and threatened, as he has been already threatened, if he does not overrule the decisions which control Commissioner EVANS. But even the President may not do that. Only the courts may overturn the decisions of the Interior Department. The President could with as great propriety be asked to overturn any other law and decision under it. The Grand Army of the Republic is fooled if it supposes that its resolutions will prevail upon the President so to disregard law and precedent as to act upon a proposition hatched in hate and greed for the benefit, primarily, of a class of hungry claim-pushers whose sole aim is plunder.

We have no doubt that the President will see to it that the widows of soldiers are not insulted by the officers of the Pension Bureau. It is creditable to the veterans to shield them, but it is suspicious to observe that Corp. TANNER was the most conspicuous champion of the clients of the Pension Bureau in this matter, and assuring to have the word of Commissioner EVANS that the investigations of the bureau concerning the deportment of the widows of soldiers are not pressed with the brutality alleged by TANNER. The law requires that certain inquiries shall be made. They may be annoying inquiries. The Congress, in prescribing them, not the Commissioner who observes the law, should be held responsible for unpleasant consequences of the attempts to determine the eligibility of an applicant to receive a pension.

It is not Commissioner EVANS who stands condemned by the Grand Army. It is the Grand Army that stands self-condemned, throttled by sharpers when it should have accorded commendation to the Commissioner, bullied when it should have fought manfully to protect a friend, fooled and led away by rapacious and loud-mouthed professional patriots when it should have resented the leadership that has prevailed upon the organization to sanction advice to the President and the Commissioner of Pensions that they cannot act upon.

HOW CAN THEY CONVICT DREYFUS?

More important even than any of the proceedings in the courtroom at Rennes, important as these have been, is the declaration in the "official portion" of the Berlin Reichsanzeiger published yesterday. True, it is but a repetition, but it is a repetition of the assertions of the German Government itself, by its most trusted agents. One of them is the official assurance of Prince VON MUNSTER to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Prime Minister, and to the President of the French Republic, made in December, 1894, and January, 1895, that the German Embassy never maintained, directly or indirectly, any relations with DREYFUS. The other is the official announcement of the German Minister for Foreign Affairs that "no relations of any kind ever existed between Capt. DREYFUS and any German agents." And that there may be no doubt left of the official character of the publication it is prefixed with this significant sentence: "We are authorized to repeat herewith the declarations which the Imperial Government, while loyally observing the reserve demanded in regard to internal matters of another country, has made concerning the French Captain DREYFUS."

By those who maintain that the exclusion of the testimony of PANIZZARDI and SCHWARZKOPPEN was a prelude to the conviction of DREYFUS it has been pointed out that the throwing out of their testimony, if they had been allowed to give it, might bring on "an international complication." And in fact this fear of an international complication has been repeatedly adduced, by the gang of forgers and perjurers headed by MERCIER, who have been trying to persuade the French people that "the honor of the army" required a condonation of their rascality, as a reason why they should not be called upon to explain such of their procedures as they found it inconvenient or impossible to explain. But what would the discrediting or the rejection of the testimony of a mere Military Attaché be, compared with the discrediting of the voluntary, solemn official assurance of his Government? It is true that this assurance is not technically before the court, but everybody knows that every member of the court is aware of it. And for a French court-martial to bring, and for a French Government to accept, a verdict that makes out the Government of Germany, meaning its head, to be a liar, that would be an "international complication" to which the worst of those invoked by MERCIER and his pals would be the most trivial of bagatelles. How can the court-martial possibly convict DREYFUS after that?

The repetition at this time of the assurances already given on behalf of the Kaiser is another proof that his headlong and impulsive disposition goes with a loyal and chivalrous character. Whatever he may be in his official capacity he would make a most estimable private citizen.

THE TRUST COMPANIES AND THE BANKS.

The recent action of the Produce Exchange Trust Company in severing its correspondence with the Clearing House, and in seeking to extend its business by the collection of checks without charge, free from the restrictions imposed by the Clearing House, is an incident in a rivalry of the banks and the trust companies that has been going on with increasing energy on both sides, and which may be said to have reached an acute stage. It is obvious that there is nothing underhand in the course of the trust company referred to. It is in effect an open competition for the custom that has been heretofore regarded as peculiarly banking business. Nor is there any doubt that in nearly every case in this city the business sought by the companies and the banks is substantially the same. Both take deposits payable on sight through checks. Both lend their deposits on call or on time. Both may pay interest on deposits, and the companies uniformly do so with a pretty low minimum limit, while the practice with the banks varies and is not so general.

The contention of the banks is that in seeking this business the trust companies enjoy an undue and unfair advantage because they are not required to keep a uniform minimum reserve, and because they are taxed less heavily in proportion to their resources. It is claimed, indeed, that in the present conditions the banks actually carry a considerable portion of the working reserve of the trust companies on deposit. The contention of the banks as to the reserve of the companies is substantially just. They are not required by law to maintain any fixed reserve. They are, in fact, required to invest their capital and surplus in certain forms of securities, and these in point of fact are exempt from taxation. There is ground for the assertion, therefore, that the companies do the same business as the banks under conditions essentially more favorable. The claim that they can require the banks to carry part of their reserve for them is not so obviously founded, because the banks would not take such deposits if they did not find them on the whole profitable. That the business of the trust companies is attractive is shown by the amount of capital that has recently been invested in it, nearly a score of new companies having been formed since the first of the year, and some of them very large ones.

It is not to be denied that the present operations of the trust companies are quite different from those that they were originally intended to carry on, and for which their organization was devised. A large part of these operations cannot fairly be called trust operations at all, or certainly not more so than those of the banks of which the organization is entirely different. Nor is it to be doubted that the privileges that they possess were not granted to them with the expectation that they would do the purely banking business that in great part they now do. The bankers have much ground for their contention that these privileges do enable the companies to take what is regarded as the "cream" of the accounts that otherwise would go to the banks. Inactive accounts, with large balances on which interest may be paid because no fixed reserve is required and a lower rate of taxation exacted, are clearly very important elements in business competition between the two classes of institutions.

Efforts have been made from time to time to equalize the differences above indicated. So far they have been unavailing. They are likely to be renewed at an early date. Meanwhile two facts cannot be ignored. One is that, whatever the disadvantages under which the banks have been doing business, that business has not been unprofitable. There has been a marked decline of the smaller banks, followed by a process of consolidation and combination, but the larger and stronger institutions have steadily increased in power and in prosperity. The other fact is that the trust companies have done the business that they have absorbed extremely well and without any apparent injury to the business which they were especially intended to do. They have built up for themselves a large and influential clientèle, and it will be difficult to change the conditions that are found so advantageous in so many directions. In the effort to do so the fact that so many capitalists are engaged alike in both banks and trust companies will have its effect. The tendency to unite the two branches of like business under the same control actually, if not openly, may solve the problem of rivalry.

PEACE OR WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL?

At last, and it is to be hoped not too late, the responsible Ministry of Great Britain has been invoked to consider the relations of England and the Transvaal. Hitherto, it seems, to borrow a legal metaphor, that Mr. INJUSTICE CHAMBERLAIN, acting as the agent of the unscrupulous British boomers in the Transvaal, has had things all his own way. Now his performances have come to be reviewed by his colleagues "en banc." The brains of England, the heart and conscience of England, the sanity of England, were represented yesterday in Downing Street. Those who know anything of English habits know how almost unthinkable is a Cabinet meeting in London on the 8th of September. Yet it does not appear that a member of the Cabinet was absent from his place, except one, who was detained elsewhere on official business, and the high officers of the British Army were present also to give counsel if it should be needed. Nothing could more powerfully testify to the keen, although tardy, sense of the gravity of the crisis and to the effect of the appeals that have been made to the conscience of Great Britain. Those are the appeals to which GLADSTONE used to give voice with such unfailing effect. It is most encouraging to find that other voices can be raised with like effect, now that that great voice is dumb.

But it must be admitted that the best-accredited organs of British opinion have not represented it favorably in this matter, have not exhibited "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." It is a tribute to the unique and traditional position of The London Times in the world that every intelligent reader of the English language, be he British subject or American citizen, experiences a distinct sense of disappointment and discouragement when that great journal goes obviously wrong, especially when it goes obviously wrong upon a question of public morality. Upon the South African business The Times has gone persistently wrong since and before the Jameson raid and has exhibited itself as the organ not of the British public, but of the Chartered Company. Nevertheless, even hardened British readers of it must have felt some compunction when they read its leader of Thursday, setting forth that the inquiry, upon the part of the South African Republic, into the intentions of Great Britain in massing troops on its frontier constituted a reason why Great Britain should enlarge her demands, when the Boers had virtually conceded her original demands. It seems incredible, yet here are the cabled words:

> Even if the Transvaal now withdraws from an untenable position, the future cannot be determined on the same terms as were proposed at the Bloemfontein conference. The Government would now be justified in annulling its previous offers.

This is really appalling. After it, there is no astonishment left that a less pretentious organ of British opinion should declare that the inquiry of the republic as to the meaning of massing troops on its borders by its suzerain was "mere insolence."

Can anybody wonder that, on the same day when these truculent deliverances were making, "Oom PAUL" should be reported as making a speech to his Volksraad which indicated a sense of the desperateness of the situation. With that command of Biblical phraseology and metaphor which the Boers all possess, and to which the cable seems, in this case, to have done an injustice, he said that, the British having taken his cloak, he had given his coat also; but that when they sought his life, meaning the independence of his country, it behooved him to make a stand and to call on GOD to judge between him and his oppressor.

It is for the British Government to show that the Boer President misjudged it in judging it by Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In Boston, if anywhere, one would expect to find public opinion affected by the arguments of the Aguinaldinos who make that city their headquarters and bring directly to bear upon its inhabitants whatever influence they may possess. It is decidedly significant, therefore, that when the Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Volunteers, passed through the Boston streets on Wednesday the crowds on the sidewalks did not treat them like men about to take part in acts of criminal aggression against a modern Washington and a noble-minded, liberty-loving people, but cheered them with vociferous joy and in every possible way demonstrated the admiration deserved only by soldiers enlisted in a good cause. This is plain evidence that Boston is inhabited by a large number of average American citizens and by a very small number of individuals whose ideas of patriotism are marked by peculiar limitations. The few talk a lot and write more, they are able to make an impressive showing in a hired hall, but they neither control nor convince anybody except themselves, and on occasions like this parade suddenly make the humiliating discovery that the composure with which they have been heard was due, not to sympathy, but to lack of attention. The troops bound for the Philippines were applauded, it seems, even more loudly than were the Massachusetts militiamen who returned from the West Indies, after participating in a war against which the Aguinaldinos now have nothing to say, concerning which they even think they used to be enthusiastic. This, too, is significant, and it would be interesting to hear how the Anti-Imperialistic League explains it.

—A touch of culminating absurdity is added to the Guérin episode by the announcement of the French authorities that they will not flood the insolent traitor's house with water for fear its foundations may be undermined and its walls fall down. Of course, such consequences would be alarming, and might be dangerous, to M. GUERIN and his fellow-rebels, but in what other country would either the feelings or the safety of men in open defiance of the national Government be considered for a single moment? Paris is indeed a queer place. It is impossible to charge the Parisian police or garrison with cowardice, and yet they both act exactly as the cowards of any other country would act in similar circumstances.

—There recently appeared in the little monthly publication issued by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society an editorial paragraph, in the course of which the writer asked, "Can any one with a brain and a conscience now deny that there is necessity for the regulation of vivisection in this country?" As moderation of language and the recognition of possibilities are the reverse of characteristic of this society's publications, the question quoted was calculated to arouse both pleased surprise and burning indignation—surprise among those who did not expect from such a source even an indirect admission that vivisection, however well regulated, can escape the utter condemnation of the virtuous and indignation among the people, few in number but of tireless volubility, who always fiercely scorn to draw a line between use and abuse. The gentler of the two emotions seems to have found no expression that reached the anti-vivisectional editor's attention, but in the current issue of his journal he records and resents the anger which his employment of the word "regulation" has created among his thorough-going constituents. "It is claimed," he moans, "that by these words we sanctioned the licensing of vivisection," and then he resorts to a bit of a quibble: "We would say in reply that the word 'regulation' was used in a generic sense, meaning the control, the restraint of vivisection, as opposed to its unobstructed practice." But immediately he repents of this decidedly weak evasion and proceeds in a way that will, we fear, seriously aggravate his first offense in the minds of his critics. "Even if we did favor a restriction short of total prohibition, that would not mean a sanction of the practice. It would simply mean that, knowing a total prohibition would be an impossibility for many years, we regarded a mitigation of the worst cruelties as an act of duty and humanity, never to be considered, however, as the ultimate goal. This is a question where the best and most earnest friends of the cause differ as to method." Having had personal experience of the ready irascibility of the anti-vivisectionists, we really shudder at the thought of the letters this "compromiser with evil" will have to read in the next few weeks.

—Is it a fact that the inventor, the man willing and able to add to the world's comfort or convenience, is oppressed by the existing conditions of business and society and in need of special help from anything except his own brains and hands? A communication just received from one of our readers suggests the question by making a plea for such help. "I would like," he says, "to see a company of capitalists, men of honor, successful business men, form an association to assist inventors in developing and taking out patents, and to protect them from the class that prey upon men of genius." Our correspondent goes on to reveal that he has himself made some inventions as valuable, practical, and necessary as those of EDISON or ERICSSON, and that he has never been able to arouse the interest of capitalists in his plans and models. The letter concludes: "There are many inventors who need financial aid to develop needful and useful inventions." We haven't a doubt of it. We are also sure, however, that many inventors are daily getting the aid they need, on terms sometimes hard and sometimes moderately easy, but, on the whole, as satisfactory as can be expected by average mortals. The measure of their reward probably depends in part upon the intrinsic merit of their inventions and in part on the persistency, energy, and skill with which they approach the possessors of capital and the general public. Men of genius, among whom our correspondent, perhaps accurately, seems to rank himself, cannot reasonably ask any odds from the vast majority without that precious endowment. The safest way for them to estimate the value of what they have to give or sell to their fellow-humans is from the world's willingness, prompt or tardy, to accept or buy. The inventor aspires to great recompense, of fame or money, or both; it ill-becomes him to complain that the road to his recompense is usually long and hard, and as for a company or society to offer him "financial assistance" before he has proved his power to return a what for which, that is a dream never to be realized.

—Whoever wakes the wrath of The Rochester Union and Advertiser is likely to have an enjoyably exciting time immediately thereafter, and it was with a full knowledge of that probability that we carefully explained to our Monroe County contemporary, the other day, that it was wrong in assuming a close connection between "freeboard," as applied to a yacht, and food and lodging free of charge. To our mingled disappointment and relief, no answering roar came from Rochester, and day after day passed, till it seemed that our audacity had been ignored—which was humiliating. But it's all right now. The definition of "freeboard" reached its intended mark, and the well-earned response arrived yesterday in good condition. It took the shape of comment on our very recent question, addressed to the world in general, as to why "Waterloo" is always used as a synonym of defeat, though there were victors as well as vanquished in the fight that made the name significant. The Union and Advertiser says: "We have just asked an eighth-grade grammar-school boy about this, and he says that it is because the vanquishment accomplished at Waterloo was of such tremendous importance that the victory seemed insignificant in comparison; wherefore the world will always think of Waterloo as a field of defeat rather than as a field of victory. We wish we could make this point plainer to THE TIMES, as that esteemed newspaper recently did us a good turn." Our amiable friend need not worry. His explanation is delightfully, almost absurdly, easy to understand. As revenge or punishment it's a bit weak—for The Union and Advertiser—but as a specimen of rustic repartee it is simply, and therefore appropriately, charming.

ON THE NEW HAVEN ROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in reading in to-day's TIMES "A. S.'s" sad experience in securing two peaches for 25 cents from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad buffet service. I came from Boston myself yesterday, and had hardly entered our compartment when the menu card was handed to us by the buffet car waiter. My husband read aloud the various articles of food it contained, and though we had not long finished breakfast, it seemed wise to order dinner, as we could not reach our destination, Tuxedo, until about 6.

We decided on a porterhouse steak with potatoes as being most substantial for the children, with ginger ale and olives for accessories, and taploca pudding for the baby of three. The time, I said, must not be later than 1:15 P. M., on account of the children. Something later than this time the baby began to complain of hunger, so we caught the waiter as he hurried past the door of our compartment and urged the necessity of giving the child dinner. He, however, made evasive answers, and this repeatedly. At 1:45 I felt empty and faint, so much so that our French maid was compelled to produce half a roll which she had purloined from her "Touraine" breakfast in Boston. This we divided up and thankfully ate, for, as our bonne said, "C'est toujours mieux que rien!" As 2 P. M. approached I began to scold my husband. My oldest child complained of feeling "queer," and we pleaded with the waiter for "bread, and let the other things go." As no success ensued, my husband went to the buffet and said he should not take the dinner unless it came in five minutes.

This was effective. The waiter shot into view a very dusty table, which was covered with a tablecloth, in the centre of which he deposited a very large steak, hanging over the edge of a very small plate. This we all sat around and gazed at mournfully while the waiter was doubtless dispensing "twenty-five-cent peaches" to more fortunate beings. There were no plates and no cutlery, but there was the steak to look at. Later on he favored us with plates, &c., but the steak was cold, and the salt and olives were brought in as dessert with the poor little taploca puddings. The latter were soured with old age, and, after being tasted by the whole family, were respectfully declined, with the exception of the baby, who, being driven desperate by circumstances, braved ptomaines, appendicitis, and incipient typhoid fever and ate a saucerful.

Now, Mr. Editor, may I suggest, through your columns, that the buffet car service is not only dear, but badly managed, and that it would be better to go without eating than to patronize it. A. P. H.

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1899.

Silver Coin Is Legal Tender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. F. H. Lees in a communication as published in THE TIMES of Monday says: "The silver dollar should be made a legal tender," &c. If he will take the trouble to make inquiry he will find that the coin is and has always been a legal tender, except during a brief period, I think from 1873 to 1875. I do not think the repetition of this fact is necessary, as there are "none so blind as those who do not wish to see."

C. DELANEY FAIRFAX.

Lake Roland, Md., Sept. 4, 1899.

NUGGETS.

He Knows.

"Pa, what's an old man's darling?"

"Oh, any one who will tell him he seems to be growing younger and younger every day."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Satisfied.

"There's no short cut to happiness!" urged the Ascetic.

"But there's fine cut!" retorted the Sybarite, and filled his pipe.—Detroit Journal.

The Opportunity.

"Bilkins got married rather suddenly, didn't he?"

"Yes. Somebody gave him a railroad pass to New York good for two, and he didn't want to waste it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Humility.

"Barker humbly says he is but an instrument in the hands of destiny."

"I know he talks that way, but all the same, he thinks destiny has it's hands full when it is using him."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Repertory.

"What have you been playing during your present tour?"

"We played 'Hamlet' and 'King Lear' on the stage," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"Were there no comedies in your repertoire?"

"Only one. When we came to count up the box office receipts it was usually 'Much Ado About Nothing.'"—Washington Star.

THE MARCHING VETERANS.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Their gait is slow and halting now,
Their ranks are thinned by wasting years;
Not long ere all the stragglers bow
To vengeful Death; and disappears
The last recruit who heard the call
A wounded nation raised for aid;
And, fearing nothing, braving all,
A freeman's debt to freedom paid.

Yet will we never cease to see
These men who bore the battle's brunt
March by with that firm step and free,
Which, years gone, took them to the front.
Though tott'ring now, their footsteps then
With rhythmic tread stamped out the flame,
From whose warm ashes once again
A tried and proven nation came.

Look to these bent and hoary sons,
To prove the valor of the race;
Nor while the sun its courses runs
Can aught their deeds from mind efface;
The future will exalt the past,
And echo our victorious shout,
Which rises as they totter fast
To that grand final muster out.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Cissie Loftus Withdraws from the Weber & Fields Company.

COMPLAINS ABOUT HER PART

Insists on Breaking Her Contract, Possibly Owing to the Engagement of Lillian Russell.

Miss Cissie Loftus has withdrawn from the Weber & Fields stock company and has refused to appear in the forthcoming production of "The Whirligig" and the burlesque called "The Girl from Martin's," notwithstanding a contract exists between her and the actor-managers. Her decision was learned yesterday, when the actress called upon the managers of the Broadway Music Hall and informed them that she was thoroughly dissatisfied with her parts in both pieces, which were written with a great amount of care especially for her.

It had been anticipated for some time that Miss Loftus would take this action, as she had informed friends recently that when she contracted with Weber & Fields it was understood she was to be featured, but since then Miss Lillian Russell had been taken into the company and she feared that the prima donna would outshine her in popularity. It was reported also that Miss Loftus had serious intentions of appearing as a star in a new play to be produced by Charles Frohman.

When seen last evening Irving E. Pinover, business manager for Weber & Fields said: "Miss Loftus presented herself at the music hall this morning and declared that she would not play under the management of Weber & Fields and gave as her only reason for her action that her part was unsatisfactory. Now, as a matter of fact, Miss Loftus's rôle was really a good one in the opinion of every one. It was specially written to suit her peculiar talents. At her own request, a song called 'The Poster Girl' was composed for her. Despite the fact that Miss Loftus's part was fully elaborated, Weber & Fields, immediately upon her refusal to play, offered to have the rôle rewritten and improved to meet her ideas. They also told her that they would provide for her a twenty-minute skit on 'Miss Hobbs,' which would afford an opportunity to mimic Miss Annie Russell, but Miss Loftus simply said that she did not want it and would not even read it.

"Miss Loftus's action is particularly unjust, because of the tardiness of her decision. It is three weeks since the part was given to her, and she has been rehearsing it daily ever since. Her action at this late date necessitates the delay of the first performance, which cannot now be given until Sept. 21. The contract between Miss Loftus and Weber & Fields is for two years, and it is intended to prevent her from acting elsewhere for one year from the date of our opening."

FIGHT ON THE CASINO ROOF.

Lack of Protection from Rain Makes the Audience Disorderly—Indoor Performance at Hammerstein's.

The warm wave which reached this city yesterday was very welcome to the managers of the few remaining roof garden attractions, which during the week had suffered considerably from lack of patronage on account of the cold weather which prevailed. While these managers were congratulating themselves last night that the Summer weather had not entirely passed away, a heavy rainfall set in which interrupted the evening's entertainment and drove the audiences under shelter.

At Oscar Hammerstein's Venetian Garden the performance was transferred to the auditorium, and, notwithstanding this part of the house was somewhat in disorder from lack of attention on the part of the janitor and the presence of scaffolding where repairs were being made, the audience contented itself with the surroundings and apparently enjoyed the performance.

At the Casino Roof the audience was not so fortunate. But for the canvas covering, which afforded some protection, the management would have been compelled to abandon the performance and refund money or given out rain checks. As it was, the few persons who remained to witness the performance were very much dissatisfied with the accommodations afforded them, and to even things up, began indiscriminately guying the performers as they came on for their specialties. After repeated efforts to stop these proceedings, several of the employes became involved in a fight with the disturbers, which resulted in some of the latter being forced into the elevator car and ejected from the building.

CHARLES WYNDHAM IN "CYRANO."

English Actor Adopts the Kingsbury Version, Used by Mr. Mansfield.

Ever since Charles Wyndham, the English actor, announced that he would produce "Cyrano de Bergerac," there has been interest in the question as to what translation he would use, or whether he would have a translation especially prepared for him. Several Englishmen of letters more or less conspicuous have been mentioned in connection with a possible new translation of the play for Mr. Wyndham, but the English actor has decided to employ the work of the young American, Howard Thayer Kingsbury, whose translation was selected from many by Richard Mansfield when he prepared for his famous presentation of the play. This compliment to Mr. Kingsbury's ability, and indorsement of Mr. Mansfield's judgment, will be appreciated as a new recognition of American talent.

The play as presented by Mr. Mansfield is almost unabridged, the only significant cuts being several lines in the moon phantasy in the third act, and an irrelevant speech of the Count de Guiche in the last act. It will be interesting to note what eliminations Mr. Wyndham makes in presenting this play.

"A Stranger in a Strange Land."

The company engaged by William A. Brady for his forthcoming production of "A Stranger in a Strange Land," which will be presented at the Manhattan Theatre this season, will include Cyril Scott, Walter Hale, George Osbourne, M. A. Kennedy, George Marion, James T. Galloway, Maude White, Kate Lester, Angela McCauli, Jane Corcoran, Kathleen Mulkins, and Elsie Bridges. The comic complications of this farce arise from the adventures of an American Indian who is taken to England in the interest of a patent medicine.

Harlem Opera House Opening.

The Harlem Opera House, which will open Monday evening with "The Moth and the Flame," has undergone a transformation during the Summer months. Artists are still at work, but all will be ready for Monday evening. The entire color scheme has been changed. The walls are a delicate shade of blue, and bas relief in many places has taken the place of paint. The house has been recarpeted, and the machinery for heating, lighting, and ventilating has been greatly improved. Manager Lichtenstein says that the list of attractions for this season is the best that could be obtained by offers of the most liberal terms.

Coming of Maurice Grau's Artists.

The first of Maurice Grau's prima donnas to leave Europe for this country is Mme. Sembrich, who sailed yesterday, accompanied by her husband, Prof. Stengel. Her early departure for this country is due to some engagements she has made to sing at the musical festivals to be held at Worcester, Mass., and Portland, Me. Arrangements have been made with the French Line to carry most of the members of the company this year, and on Sept. 23 La Normandie will sail from Havre with the entire foreign chorus and very nearly all the principals. Next Saturday Lempriere Pringle, one of the bassos, will take his departure from England for this country.

Harry Miner's Harlem Theatre.

Harry Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, formerly the Columbus, which opened Monday night as a vaudeville house, has had a record-breaking week. On Sunday evening the first of a series of concerts will be given, one of the features of which will be Phillips and Naymon, introducing their tropical birds. Next week Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis and company, and the Rentz-Santley Burlesque Company will occupy the boards.

The Metropolis to Open Monday Night.

The Metropolis Theatre has undergone many repairs in the past few weeks and will open Monday night with "The King of the Opium Ring." Manager Henry Rosenberg has booked a varied list of attractions for the season.

NEWS OF THE LONDON THEATRES.

Jealousy on Account of the Great Success of American Productions.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The dramatic season is very backward here. On account of the great and continued heat more than one production has been delayed. There is considerable jealousy in the London dramatic profession on account of the unprecedented success of American productions. The only theatres that can boast of good houses are the Lyric, which has on its boards "El Capitan"; the Duke of York's Theatre, which has "An American Citizen," and the Shaftesbury, which has "The Belle of New York." Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott continue to draw crowded houses.

TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA.

No Outbreak Has Occurred, but Agitation Is Going On—There Are Two Struggles for Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Information reaching officials here is to the effect that while no actual outbreak has occurred in Venezuela, yet a latent agitation is going on which may at any time assume serious proportions. This accords with Señor Pulido's advices that an actual outbreak has occurred at La Guayra.

It appears that there have been two distinct movements, one of a national character, headed by the Conservative leader, Hernandez, and the other of a local character, headed by Gen. Castro. Hernandez led a revolution against President Andrade last Autumn, and within the last month has been imprisoned for the fourth time as a political prisoner and the inciter of a movement to overthrow the Government. He is now in the military prison at Caracas, where it is believed the agitation leading up to the dispatch of the cruiser Detroit was caused by the arrest of a number of Hernandez's adherents in and about Caracas.

Throughout this movement the Andrade administration has maintained a large military force. The peace footing is 3,000, but of late this has been raised to 10,000 and 15,000. The soldiers are armed with Mausers and have a number of rapid-fire field guns.

Besides the Hernandez movement, which involves a struggle for the Presidency, the movement led by Gen. Castro has given considerable trouble recently. It originated in a dispute between Castro and Gen. Morales for the Governorship of a province, but the local fighting became so severe that the Federal Government was compelled to send an army of 12,000 men to subdue the uprising. Another bloody battle occurred, a recent official report at the State Department placing the casualty list at 1,200. Castro's forces were scattered, and he is now a refugee.

It is understood that the State Department has cabled to our representative at Caracas for a detailed statement of the situation. The State Department has been informed through the same source as conveyed the original information of impending revolution in Venezuela that the situation has become more favorable for the Government of Venezuela.

HAMBURG'S TROLLEY SYSTEM.

Best on the Continent—Commutation Fares Less Than One Cent—Number of Passengers Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Consul Pitcairn of Hamburg has made a special report on the electric street car system of that city, which, he says, is "a model institution, and its system is worthy of careful study." His report was issued recently by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. He says, in part:

"The electric street car system of Hamburg is claimed to be in every respect the best and most complete on the Continent, exhibiting peculiar features both in its construction and its management.

"It is an especially interesting fact that the whole plant is the result of American invention, having been built after the Thomson-Houston system by the Union Electricity Company for the joint stock company called the 'Hamburger Strassen-eisenbahn Gesellschaft.'

"The system is one of aerial electric current, the so-called 'trolley-car system.' It was with great difficulty that the wires could be strung, as on narrow streets and on those where traffic is extensive the State prohibited the company from setting up the poles. The company therefore had to make arrangements with the different owners of the houses on both sides of the streets, to obtain permission to anchor the cross wires to their walls, to which there could be raised no objection, as it was safe and obviated the presence of poles on the sidewalk. To obtain this permission the company paid to house owners the amount of the cost price of the poles."

There are 500 trolley cars and 400 trailers, called smoking cars. "These smoking cars are simply the old horse cars, and are coupled to the trolley car by means of a link, or connecting rod. Thus the old equipment is utilized. About every third trolley has one of these trailers, or smoking cars. The Hamburg Electricity Works pays to the State of Hamburg 20 per cent. of its gross income as a return for the monopoly.

"As a compensation for the use of the public roads, the street car company pays to the State of Hamburg 1 pfennig (.238 cent) for each passenger. The average fare for each person carried being 11.5 pfennigs, (2.74 cents,) the State receives 8.7 per cent. of the gross income of the company. In addition to this, the street car company must keep the paving inside of the tracks and 30 centimeters (11.8 inches) outside of each track in proper condition.

"The commutation ticket system is a peculiar feature. The street car company, acknowledging the fact that hundreds of persons are bound to use the cars a dozen or more times a day, has issued 'commutation tickets,' divided in two sections. The first section entitles the holder of a commutation ticket to the use of one line in both directions, and as many times as he chooses, including Sundays. The second section issues commutation tickets for the use of all lines, in all directions, and allows the holder to avail himself of the accommodations as many times as he chooses. These tickets are valid from three to twelve months, and the prices are so low that if a person uses the cars over three times a day, a commutation means a saving—in some cases the fare for each trip amounting to less than 1 cent.

"The trolley cars offer seats for twenty to twenty-eight persons, ten to fourteen on each side. Besides, four persons are allowed on the front and five persons on the back platform. The full number of passengers being on the car, the conductor lowers a sign, 'Besetzt,' which means 'occupied,' and a car cannot take more passengers than the above number. The regulations in this respect are very strictly observed. Say, for instance, a lady steps on the car at a halting place, while the conductor is in front, collecting fares, the car being already 'occupied' when the lady stepped in; but there being no conductor to prevent, she goes inside, and a gentleman offers her his seat, the gentleman then taking a stand on the platform. The conductor returns to his post when the gentleman is requested to step off the car at the next halting place, having forfeited his seat and the car being fully occupied. Should he refuse to leave the car he is put off."

ELECTRIC POWER NOW USED.

Operates the Plant of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—The plant of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of this city will from now on be operated by electricity instead of by steam. This concern manufactures the Yale lock, but that particular branch of the works now forms but a small portion of the plant.

The final work on the installation of the electrical plant was completed early this week, and for the last few days it has been in operation. It was necessary to construct a new boiler house. The shops were closed only one day.

JIMENES FOR PRESIDENT

Enthusiasm for the Successful Dominican Revolutionist.

UNEASINESS IN THE SOUTH

Rumored that Another Revolution Is Likely to Break Out There—Vasquez the Hero of the Hour.

PUERTO PLATA, Sept. 8.—Telegrams from Gov. Imbert tell of enthusiastic and brilliant receptions in honor of Gen. Jimenes at Santiago de los Caballeros and Moca. He is announced as a candidate for the Presidency. Business is rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the uprising.

MOCA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 8.—Gen. Jimenes arrived this afternoon at Moca with an escort of 500 cavalry, largely augmented by armed horsemen from the villages along his route. Everywhere the utmost enthusiasm is displayed.

Gen. Jimenes has received a dispatch from a Parisian banking house promising to furnish all the funds necessary to establish the Government, the French interests being second only to the American. He will proceed to La Vega to-night.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 8.—Dominican mail advices just received here say that the apparently enthusiastic and ostensibly national demonstration prepared in Santo Domingo for Juan Isidro Jimenes, the leader of the successful revolution in that country, by Gen. Imbert and the leaders of that political faction is not altogether representative of the real popular sentiment. It is now suggested that while the whole nation accepted the revolution with the tacit understanding that the intolerable incubus of party politics would be permanently removed by securing an American protectorate, Jimenes's party is really working for his personal interests, to the establishment of which it now purposes utilizing the victory.

In spite of the growing popularity of Gen. Horacio Vasquez, the Provisional President, who was the real leader of the revolution and is the hero of the hour, the advices add that unless the party elected either adopts the popular will or, as an alternative, succeeds in giving the country immediately an administration combining sovereign independence with that financial stability, industrial progress, and complete internal political freedom to which it has so long been a stranger and which the people are fully determined to secure at any cost of bloodshed, or even a partial surrender of sovereignty, another revolution is sure to follow.

In conclusion the advices say that the foreign interests in Santo Domingo are watching the developments with great anxiety.

CURZON ON GOLD IN INDIA.

New Standard Will Enable Her to Cope with Other Powers.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.—At yesterday's session of the India Council, the Viceroy, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, concurring in the statement of Clinton Dawkins, the Financial Member, who in introducing the Currency bill said that it had been decided to make gold the legal tender immediately, remarked that for twenty years the policy of the Government had been the defense of India from the inevitable consequences of the decline in the value of the rupee, namely, fresh taxation.

The adoption of a gold standard would enable India to embark in discussion with foreign powers and enter the field on equal terms. Since gold began to enter last year £2,620,000 had arrived. A fixed value must ensure stability and confidence to foreign trade. He did not indulge in chimerical dreams of the future or pretend to open an Asiatic Klondyke.

He firmly believed and hoped the present action would invest the financial horoscope of India with the security which had hitherto lacked and which it was the duty of the Government to utilize in the interests of the Indian people.

THE KAISER'S IDEA OF PEACE.

Says Many Centuries Must Elapse Before It Can Be Universal.

CARLSRUHE, Baden, Sept. 8.—Emperor William, addressing the Burgomaster of Carlsruhe to-day and expressing his satisfaction at the bearing of the troops, said:

"Many centuries must elapse before the theory of permanent peace attains universal application. At present the surest bulwark of peace for the German Empire consists in its Princes and the army they lead."

After the parade a banquet was given at the castle, and the Grand Duke of Baden proposed the Emperor's health.

Emperor William, in responding to the toast, congratulated the Grand Duke upon the brilliant achievements of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and indulged in historical reminiscences, lamenting the absence of the heroes who led the corps twenty years ago.

"Ours is the task," said his Majesty, "to maintain the inheritance they have left us. To-day's parade is a source of pride to our people and country, and an admonition for other lands. Those colors range themselves around the golden banner of our empire to protect and safeguard it. The surest cement holding together the Fatherland is the mutual co-operation of our Princes and the blood jointly shed on the field of battle.

"May the century now drawing to a close find our young empire and our army in the same condition as the great Emperor left them. May the German Princesses always stand by our side, like the great Empress and like her illustrious daughter, everywhere mitigating the sufferings of the people with loving hands. That will preserve the old monarchical loyalty in the new century, in spite of all new ideas, as an example to all lands.

"I bow in reverence before the noble and princely pair who have devoted a lifetime to a realization of these sentiments, and who, in this way, have become a model to their own country and to ours. I raise my glass with sincerest wishes for the house, country, and army corps of your Royal Highness. Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

16,000 Dundee Cotton Workers Idle.

DUNDEE, Sept. 8.—The cotton and jute workers' strike here has assumed serious proportions. Ten mills were closed to-day, and 16,000 millworkers are now idle. Slight disturbances have occurred, but have been quelled by the police.

Trades Union Delegates Elected.

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 8.—The Trades Union Congress in session here has elected J. Haslam of the Derbyshire Miners' Association, and A. Wilkie of the Shipwrights' Association of Newcastle, delegates to the Trades Union Congress, to be held at Detroit, Mich.

Prussian ex-Minister's New Post.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Lokal Anzeiger today says that Baron von der Recke von der Horst, the former Prussian Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Governor of Westphalia. He succeeds Dr. Studt, who has succeeded him in the Ministry.

Prince of Wales Returns to England.

DOVER, England, Sept. 8.—The Prince of Wales, who has been on a visit to Marienbad, arrived here to-day and proceeded to London.

Germany Investigating Carolines.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Government has sent Prof. von Volkens of the University of Berlin to the Carolines to investigate the soil and the flora.

Peru's President Inaugurated.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 8.—Senhor Eduardo Romana, former Senator for Arequipa, was to-day inaugurated as President of the Republic of Peru for the term of four years, to succeed Nicolas Pierola. The city is quiet.

Four Special Pavilions at Paris.

The sites for four special pavilions to be erected by the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition have recently been handed over by the French Commissioners to Assistant Commissioner General B. D. Woodward. These pavilions will be devoted to exhibits in the departments of fine arts, merchant marine, forestry, and agriculture.

ANOTHER WEST INDIAN STORM.

Reported in the Leeward Islands—Headed Northwest.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Sept. 8.—A strong gale is reported to be blowing at St. Kitts and Antigua, (two of the British West Indian islands in the Leeward group,) and it is feared the storm is coming in this direction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Weather Bureau has issued the following special storm bulletin:

"Hurricane signal displayed at St. Kitts, West Indies. Storm central east of that island, apparently moving northwest."

CHINA WANTS MINERS AT ONCE.

Empress Wires Mr. Morgan to Begin Operations in Szechuen.

PEKING, Sept. 8.—The Dowager Empress of China yesterday caused a telegram to be sent to Pritchard Morgan, M. P., to proceed immediately to China and commence his mining and commercial operations in the Province of Szechuen.

Mr. Morgan has replied that he will leave Genoa Sept. 19, reaching Peking at the end of October, and bringing with him a large staff and American capitalists who are interested in the Morgan enterprises.

GLASGOW TREASURER'S THEFT.

Brother of James Colquhoun, Who Took $1,000,000, Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—David Colquhoun, a brother of James Colquhoun, former City Treasurer of Glasgow, who was arrested recently charged with defalcations amounting to more than $1,000,000, has also been taken into custody.

The examination of James Colquhoun is in progress.

James Colquhoun, LL. D., in the early part of August abruptly resigned his office as City Treasurer of Glasgow, and was sent to an insane asylum. It was soon discovered that he had embezzled $25,000 of a client's money. This led to the discovery of his defalcations. In the meantime the Board of Directors who examined him declared he was not insane, and he was thereupon arrested.

TRIAL OF MILAN'S ASSAILANT.

Another Prisoner Under Same Charge Hangs Himself in His Cell.

BELGRADE, Sept. 8.—The trial of Knezevic, the Bosnian, who attempted to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia on July 6, firing four shots at him and wounding Milan slightly in the back, began to-day. Most of the morning was spent in reading the indictments.

It is announced that Prefect Angjelics, accused of attempting to kill Milan, hanged himself in his prison cell to-day.

When Knezevic, who was a fireman employed by the municipality, was arraigned July 6, he denounced several influential Radicals, including Lieut. Col. Nicolics, Editor Zauschamovics of the Radical organ, Odjek Atza, M. Stanoyevics, and Pastor Grurics. Fourteen members of the former Radical Central Committee were arrested July 6 on suspicion of being connected with the affair, the prisoners including ex-Premier Tauchanovics.

GERMANS WERE PATIENT.

Englishman Says America and England Were at Fault in Samoa.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—John C. Leigh, who has been in Samoa for three months investigating the political situation as correspondent of The London Times, arrived in Chicago to-day. In an interview he said:

"My investigations inspired me with shame for the part played by the representatives of my country and America in the events which led up to the hostilities of last Winter. It seems to me that Justice Chambers and Consul Maxse tried to see just how offensive they could make themselves to Consul Rose. They systematically ignored him and pursued a line of conduct that it is difficult to find any justification for.

"Admiral Kautz, on the arrival of the Philadelphia, followed along in the same lines, seemingly making no attempt to ascertain the real condition of affairs. The letters which he and the English naval officers sent to the Germans were enough to provoke the latter to retaliatory action. In my opinion, the Germans showed a patient and enduring spirit."

GASTON TISSANDIER DEAD.

Famous French Savant and Aeronaut Was in His 56th Year.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—M. Gaston Tissandier, the distinguished French chemist and aeronaut, died to-day in his fifty-sixth year.

M. Tissandier, who since 1873 had directed the scientific review La Nature, was born in Paris Nov. 21, 1843. After following the course at the Lycee Bonaparte, he devoted himself to chemistry, and was admitted to one of the laboratories of the Conservatory of Arts. In 1864 he became Director of the Laboratory of Experiment and Analysis.

For a time he occupied himself with meteorological investigations, and in August, 1868, he made his first balloon ascension from Calais, venturing out over the ocean, and returning with the aid of a lower current moving in the opposite direction.

Thereafter he made twenty-four aerial voyages, sometimes alone, sometimes with his brother, with whom he escaped in a balloon from Paris at the time of the siege, and sometimes with MM. Croce-Spinelli and Sivel in the balloon Zenith. On the occasion of his second ascension in the Zenith, in April, 1875, the altitude attained, 8,600 meters, proved fatal to his companion.

His repeated ascensions were not without substantial scientific results. He submitted to the Academy of Sciences numerous essays and narratives of his observations. Among his better known works are "In a Balloon; The Souvenirs of an Aeronaut," "The Application of Electricity to Aerial Navigation," and "Photography in a Balloon."

The Yenesei Expedition Is Returning.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Hammerfest, Norway, says that all the vessels of the Yenesei expedition are returning to London. They were badly damaged by the ice and unable to reach the Obi, Siberia.

The Cowboys and the Preacher.

The Rev. A. P. George in The St. Louis Christian Advocate.

In the early days of Garden City district, in Southwest Kansas, I was camped one night, sleeping under my buggy, in Kearny County, south of Hartland. There were five of us in the party. We were all sleeping and our campfire had died down, when one of our number was awakened by a cowboy who wanted to know where the big preacher was. I was pointed out and awakened by a shake with his foot. He asked: "Are you a preacher?"

"I am," I replied. "Well, hustle out, we want you to come to our camp and give us a chapter of the everlasting."

"I will be down in the morning," I replied.

He pointed his gun at me and said: "You will come now."

I immediately answered: "All right."

I hurried out and followed him nearly a mile away to a camp, where I found his comrades were waiting.

"Well, boys, what do you want?" I asked.

"The best you have in the shop, and we want it short and sweet, and in old Methodist style," answered the leader.

"Then sit down," I said, "and, as I cannot, you must sing."

They sang with great vigor "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." When I prayed I coupled prayer with watching, believing that, under the circumstances, the two should go together. I then preached them a sermon from Revelation, iii., 20, entitled, "The Ladder to Glory." I have often used an hour on this sermon, but as the boys wanted it short I gave it to them in about twelve minutes, and then bade them good-night and started for camp.

"Hold on, come back here." They all seemed to speak at once. "We never let a preacher go off in that style; Pete, you take up the collection," and Pete seemed to understand his work as steward and turned me over $11.

The Deacon and the Prayer.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

"I didn't like your prayer very much this morning," said a fault-finding deacon to his minister.

"What was wrong with it?"

"Well, in the first place, it was too long, and then I thought it contained two or three expressions that were unwarranted."

"I am very sorry it meets with your disapproval, deacon," the good man responded, "but you must bear in mind that the prayer was not addressed to you."

WELL, WELL, WELL!

The American Accent Is Not So Very Bad Nor Very Different from Good English.

From The London Standard.

Not for the first time transatlantic science is addressing itself to the mysteries of accent and intonation as practiced in the United States. An angry moralist once declaimed against the follies of "this so-called nineteenth century," and in a similar spirit of scorn the Laryngological Association of Chicago describes the object of its recent investigations as the "so-called American voice." It is only natural that a quality which is supposed to have no clear right of property in its ordinary name should be pronounced of equivocal origin. "Many suggestions"—we are informed by a British commentator—"were made, only to be quickly controverted." Then, with true national confidence he proceeds to offer an explanation of his own. The peculiarity, he foresees, will be found to be a mere trick; a habit having, in the first instance, been implanted by accident, has been perpetuated by imitation. Meanwhile—still following insular precedent—the critic moralizes, in a superior way, on the deplorable inferiority of our Western kinsmen in the matter of euphonious speech. If the American twang, we are told, is not pleasant, still it has its uses. It emphasizes sharp sayings and carries far. Also, it is distinctly contagious.

Instances are frequent in which Englishmen who have had every congenital and social advantage for acquiring purity of accent, return from a sojourn in the United States unmistakably Americanized. This is very sad for a people like the English, who are properly conscious of their virtues and do not willingly become depraved. Yet under the circumstances there may be comfort in asking whether the distinction between us and others is quite so marked as is assumed. Let us take it for granted that English pure and undefiled is only to be learned, say, at Eton and at Oxford, and that any variation from this standard type is a "twang." Have we really no little irregularities to deplore within the limits of our own islands? Is the dialect of Somersetshire just the same as may be heard on the banks of the Isis? On the whole, we are inclined to think that most well-bred tourists would find themselves much more at home in a Massachusetts homestead than in an attempted conversation with a Yorkshire farmer of the old-fashioned strain.

It is even conceivable that a delicate ear would find the accent in a Philadelphia club as musical as that which may be listened to, if not understood, in a Midlothian inn or at a gathering of full-blooded cockneys. To the end of time, people will talk differently if they happen to live under different conditions. For some, descent, and, for others, physical environment, offer the disposing cause of variations, and those who appreciate the charms of association, in language as well as in scenery, are often tempted to regret that the march of knowledge is everywhere tending to blur the old distinctions. But to assume that there is intrinsic charm in one mode of vocalization, and want of sweetness in another, is to beg a question about which international jealousy is excusable. What is pleasing to one ear sounds harsh and even incorrect to another. And the difference in speech between cultivated Englishmen and Americans does not amount to very much. There is nothing in it to give offense to either.

TREATMENT OF A TIRED HORSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Saturday, Sept. 2, about 5 P. M. a good and willing but greatly overworked horse fell exhausted at Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue. The usual crowd gathered, from which there emerged a man who proceeded to help the tired-out animal to rise by pulling him by the ear with one hand and pounding him at the base of the same ear with all his strength with the other. The driver assisted in the cruel operation by holding the horse's other ear with both hands and steadying his head for the blows of the other man, who was a young, able-bodied, and strong person, and who struck fiercely with all the rapidity and strength of which he was capable.

After this had gone on for nearly ten minutes a policeman appeared, whose presence was hailed with joy by the undersigned and by others in the crowd, who expected that the cruelty would at once be stopped, but, to our regret, he took the position that an unlimited pounding at the base of a horse's ear by a man's fist could not hurt a horse. Thus encouraged, the man flew at the horse again, and for about eight minutes more the same cruel work went on, in spite of my repeated requests to the officer to stop it. He and the man joined in telling me to keep still; that it did not hurt the horse, and that I did not know anything about horses.

So, for more than a quarter of an hour the tired horse was heavily pounded on the base and root of the ear, and when the man stopped his knuckles were reddened, bruised, and skinned with the force of his blows. As all that pounding had no effect—the horse lying there exhausted and panting—he then pushed the fingers of the horse's mouth and went through some operation which could not be seen, but which looked like a bruising and mauling of the tongue. This, too, failed to help the worn-out animal to its feet, and finally the man gave it up, saying, "Well, I guess the horse is tired and wants a rest."

That was all that was the matter with the animal, and it is a pity the man could not have come to that conclusion before he had submitted the poor beast to so much suffering.

Finally a drink was brought to the horse and with a little rest he was gotten up on his feet and was walked to the next vacant loaded wagon—the wheels of which were blocked almost solid with paving and rubble stones around them, making it an absolute impossibility for the horse to move it—was hauled out by a passing team.

I write this not so much to call attention to a case of cruelty to a horse, which, alas, is always occurring, but to give prominence to the man's statement, in which the policeman joined, that a horse could not be hurt by being pounded with a man's fist on the base of the ear. My impression is that it is enough to batter all the nerves, veins, and glands in the root of the ear to a pulp and to injure the horse permanently.

Will some of THE TIMES readers who are veterinary surgeons, or owners of horses, or livery stablemen, and consequently acquainted with horses and their care, please send their views to THE TIMES on this subject. WEST SIDER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1899.

Surprising Siberian Exile Statistics.

From The London News.

The Western notion that the great majority of the exiles to Siberia are sent thither as political offenders which has been much encouraged by our novelists, and by the compilers of our "penny dreadful" novelettes, is not confirmed by the official Russian reports. Out of the 208,512 dispatched to Saachalin, writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of a Swiss daily, about half had been condemned for ordinary crimes, but only 1,704 of the whole number for political offenses. The other half of the exiles were sent out by the State at the request of their own communes, and at least 30 per cent. of these "compulsory emigrants" have been settled in Siberian villages and small towns, where, it is hoped, they may do better than they did in their own native parishes.

Caught Napping.

From The Chicago Record.

Park Policeman Reilly found a man snoring in sound sleep on the lawn at Garfield Park yesterday afternoon. "I say, Bobby," said the sleepy stranger, when Reilly awakened him, "I'm an English fly, don't you know—an English officer from Scotland Yard." Policeman Reilly arrested the loiterer, who told Capt. Campbell at Warren Avenue Station that he had gone to sleep in the park from exhaustion. He gave his name as Angus McNeil, and produced credentials from Chief of Police Devery of New York showing that he was a Scotland Yard detective at work in this country on an important case. McNeil refused to divulge his mission, but Capt. Campbell let him go.

Fewer Abandoned Farms Down East.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There is no longer outcry of any moment touching abandonment of farms in New England. There are fewer idle farms than a year ago. The trolley will eventually make the idle farm a busy land for some purpose or other as our prosperity advances. Some of these farms have been bought for Summer resorts and vacation homes. Some prosperous farmers are enlarging their borders—seeing that grazing and dairy and beef products supply profits. The advance in the price of timber is worth many millions to the State of Maine. What the full effect is to be in the farming industry of New England has yet to appear, but some of the results are already discernible. The energy and enterprise of the shop is coming to the farm to make it a really successful business enterprise. The Summer tourist is a bonanza to the Maine farm.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The return of Summer heat yesterday was unexpected, and not entirely agreeable, and caused a scurrying out of town on the part of many people who had been caught at the hotels and in their own houses, deceived by the cool weather of the past week into leaving the country for city shopping and theatregoing. The night train to the Adirondacks last evening, although not half so heavy as that of Friday of last week, which carried sixty sleeping cars, took many hundreds of people, and the Sound and Hudson River night boats were also well filled. Those who cannot now afford the time to go further afield will depart to-day for Southampton and the nearer Long Island and Jersey coast and inland resorts, while all the suburban country clubs and houses will be well filled until Monday.

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In strange contrast to this early Autumn exodus from town comes the news from Bar Harbor, Narragansett, and even Long Branch that hotels are closing and the end of the season has come. The memory of past September hot waves does not seem to dwell with Summer sojourners at the watering places, and a few days of cool weather at August's close or September's advent, each year throws them seemingly into a semi-panicky state. This restlessness is chiefly responsible for the closing of the season at Narragansett and Bar Harbor in particular one month before the proper date.

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The ocean liners sailing to-day will take out a larger number of well-known people than usual at this time of the year. There are booked on the Ems for Genoa and Naples, among others, Mrs. William P. Andrews, Mrs Emily Bishop, Miss Mary G. Cushing, G. P. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Watrous, and Russell Whitney. The Staatendam, for Rotterdam, has booked among other passengers to-day, William W. Clarke, Jr., P. Earle, Jr., Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews, United States Navy; Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Miss E. J. Schieffelin, and the Rev. W. R. Taylor. The Campania, for Liverpool, has booked, among others, Samuel M. Cooper, Capt. Carter, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. F. B. Jackson, A. Mail, Richard Mortimer, W. H. Russell, Capt. Stokes, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs Frederick H. Thompson, and Dr. John Warren. On the City of Rome are booked among others, the Rev. Dr. William Alexander, and Mrs. Alexander, and Capt. David Baird.

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Mrs. Astor, Sr., is spending a few days in New York previous to her sailing for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm next Tuesday. It is said that Mrs. Astor's trip abroad in search of better health will not be a prolonged one, and that she will return to New York in a few months to resume her place in the gay world here. It is to be hoped that this statement has more than reportorial imagination as its warrant.

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On the passenger list of the New York due here to-day there are among other names those of the Hon. A. Crichton, Andrew Carnegie, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Duval, E. F. G. Hatch M. P.; Henry L. Janeway, Miss Kuhne Beveridge, Guy Ayrault, Clinton Adams, Valentine A. Blacque, S. P. Blagden, Jr., Frank Leslie Baker, Miss Amy Baker, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Landon, Mrs. William L. Elkins, Jr., Miss M. L. B. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Penniman, the Rev. W. W. Rutherford and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. J. M. S. Stewart, Dean Sage, and Capt. B. H. Thomas.

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Senator-elect W. A. Clark of Montana's purchase of the Stewart Castle at Washington is taken to mean that he will delay the completion of his Fifth Avenue palace so that it may not be finished before the expiration of his six-years' term as United States Senator. Senator Clark and his two daughters, Mrs. Evered M. Culver and Miss Katherine Clark, will be an acquisition to Washington society. The Stewart castle is a large and roomy mansion and well adapted for entertaining.

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The Summer society colony at Southampton has had a pleasant sensation in the receipt by almost all of its members of a handsome volume containing some fifty-seven of the original essays in prose and verse submitted to the competition of last July on the subject, "What Is Charm?" This book has been compiled and published by Mr. Peter Marié who, it will be remembered, organized the contest in which the daughter of Dr. Thomas won the first prize and Dr. Holbrook Curtis a special prize, both offered and awarded by Mr. Marié. Mr. Marié has written a long introduction to the volume, which is a plea for the competition and for the perpetuation of its fame by the publication itself. Mr. Marié's literary taste is evidenced by the appearance of this volume, as it was by his originating the competition. Older members of New York society will remember that Mr. Marié has dabbled in literature, and recall with pleasure the volume of poems which he wrote some forty years ago, and which, entitled "Sanitary Verses," were published and sold in aid of the great Sanitary Fair held in this city during the early years of the civil war. The late Joseph Marié, a brother of Mr. Marié, was a graceful writer and a frequent contributor to the daily press, especially on his hobby of the debt due by the United States to France for her aid to this country during the Revolution. Joseph Marié's daughter, Miss Josephine Marié, has gained deserved fame by two books which she has recently published, one a religious brochure entitled "Love Is Stronger Than Death," and another, a daintily written novel, which has for its central theme the evils of divorce. Mr. Peter Marié's library in his New York apartment is remarkably rich in poetical literature, and his collection of portraits, especially miniatures, of the beauties of New York society for the past forty years, is famous.

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Miss Armide Smith is at present at East Oceanic, N. J., superintending the construction of a Summer home for working girls. The building is being erected at Miss Smith's own expense, and will be a very handsome structure. Miss Smith is the aunt of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the Duchess of Marlborough, and was for some years the chatelaine of Marble House, at Newport.

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Quogue, L. I., which has not had a very gay season, has been more lively during the past fortnight than at any other time this Summer. There was a very spirited tennis tournament on the courts of the Quogue Field Club, which was won by Mr. Watts of Morristown, who defeated Mr. Irving Lyons of New Orleans in a very close game. Mrs. Gregory, the mother of Mr. Eliot Gregory, and her daughter, Mrs. Jackson of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Munn and family of Orange, N. J., have been spending the season at the Quogue House. The Misses Jackson, who went to Bar Harbor for August, returned to Quogue on Thursday. The belles of the Summer have been the Misses Acosta, sisters of Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, and lately Miss Evelyn Harris, who returned from Newport a short time ago. Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes herself has been at Quogue visiting her mother since the middle of August, and has been a prominent figure at the bathing beach and on the golf links. A very pretty and spirited cotillion was given at the Field Club on Monday evening, in which Mrs. Stokes danced with her brother. She looked remarkably well in a very close-fitting white liberty satin foulard gown.

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Last evening there was a dance at the Golf Club at Seabright. This was the second of a series which will continue through this month. At Southampton Mrs. Henry G. Trevor gave a large dance, and this morning there will be the first meet of the hounds, with Peter Collier as M. F. H. Mr. Collier has returned from the Myopia and Newport Horse Shows laden with honors.

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The engagement is announced of William B. Haven and Miss Julia Gillespie, niece of Mrs. Julius H. Seymour. Owing to a recent bereavement, the wedding will be quietly celebrated at the home of the bride's aunt Oct. 7.

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William K. Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton Thursday afternoon. Mr. Vanderbilt is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., at the Long Island resort.

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The Hamburg-American Line steamer Columbia, which was sold to the Spanish Government at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and resold to her original owners after the termination of hostilities, arrived here yesterday morning from Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg, in command of her old Captain, H. Vogelgesang. She brought 272 saloon passengers. Among her passengers were Francis J. Atkins, Alfred N. Benjamin, Consul J. F. Berndes, E. J. De Coppet, E. P. Callender, Lieut. A. J. Dawson, William W. Everett, Dr. Thomas S. Emory, Col. Latrobe, the Rev. J. McClure Bellows, Dr. Valentine Mott, F. W. Stanley, and W. D. Washburn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—The most exciting and enjoyable paper chase of the season took place at Jamestown this afternoon among a party of cottagers from here. The hounds included Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Fifi Potter, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Miss Bancroft, Henry Minot, R. L. Gerry, Mr. Bass, and Frederick H. Allen, led by G. P. Messervey. The start was along the west coast of Jamestown, near the water tower, and the finish on the east coast, at the Brown Farm, with Miss Fifi Potter finishing first of the hounds.

A number of carriages with the cottagers went over to the island to see the hunt. Another chase has been announced for Tuesday afternoon.

Joseph E. Widener, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Jr., left this evening for New York. Later in the Fall they will go on the yacht Josephine for a foreign cruise.

R. S. Fowler entertained at dinner this evening.

Henry Walters, accompanied by his sister Mrs. Delano, and her family, sailed on the steam yacht Narada this evening for New Bedford, and later will visit Bar Harbor, returning here in ten days.

At a reception given this afternoon at Beaulieu by Mrs. Potter Palmer, and attended by the cottage colony in very large numbers, Prince Cantacuzene of Russia, who is to wed Miss Julia Dent Grant Sept. 25, was formally introduced to the smart set of Newport. This evening Mrs. Palmer entertained at dinner.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained twenty-six guests at dinner this evening at The Cloisters.

Robert L. Gerry entertained at dinner at Sea Verge.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews entertained at dinner at her cottage.

Others entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

At the clubhouse of the Newport Clambake Club one of the largest luncheons of the season occurred during the afternoon. It was given by J. M. B. Grosvenor.

Mrs. William Post entertained in honor of her guest, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, who is making a short visit here prior to the opening of the Vanderbilt cottage at Hyde Park for the Fall months.

Commander and Mrs. George Cowie are the guests of Paymaster and Mrs. Cowie at the Naval Training Station.

W. Storrs Wells is returning from Europe, and Mrs. Wells expects to sail about the first week in October.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard of New York, who is registered at the Casino, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

R. T. Wilson gave a large dinner party at Bergers's this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Paget left for New York this evening. Before departing Mr. Paget left at the Casino a cup for which the fleet of 30-footers will compete before the season closes.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Allen have returned to Boston.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will leave Newport on Sunday for New York on the Nourmahal, and spend the remainder of the Fall season at Rhinebeck.

Invitations were issued yesterday by Judge and Mrs. Allyn Mather Barnard of San Francisco for the marriage of their daughter Marie Ellene, to Frank Russak of New York. The wedding is set for Tuesday evening, Sept. 19, at 6 o'clock. A reception will follow the ceremony, and after this the couple will leave immediately for the wedding trip, at the conclusion of which they will reside in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz will conclude their Newport visit to-morrow, and return to Hamilton, Mass.

Mrs. William B. Ogden has closed Pinard Cottage No. 2, which she has been occupying this season, and has gone to New York. Before leaving Mrs. Ogden leased the same cottage for next season.

Anchored in the harbor to-day are the steam yachts Valiant, Varuna, Josephine, Sagamore, Nourmahal, Ballymena, and several others. The owners are arranging theatricals of guests they will have aboard them during the Dewey celebration in New York.

This evening Robert L. Gerry, one of the ribbon winners at the recent horse show, with a party of young people as his guests, tooled a coach out on the island for supper. Among the guests were Prince Cantacuzene, Miss Grant, Miss Clapp, Miss French, and a number of young men.

Obituary Notes.

SHERMAN B. DEWEY, a retired business man, and for many years a member of the firm of Houston & Dewey, grocers, died at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, aged sixty years.

JOHN E. LASHER, aged seventy-three years, proprietor of the Mansion House, Rondout, N. Y., died yesterday. He had been a hotel man for fifty years, and was manager at Newburg, Little Falls, and Overlook Mountain House, in Catskill, at one time.

JOHN J. BURCKLE, who died at his residence, 7 East Thirty-first Street, on Wednesday, was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, and was born at 51 Bleecker Street in 1842. During the civil war he served with the Seventh as a private. His name is on the roll of honor in the Seventh's armory.

WILLIAM L. KIDD of 284 Amsterdam Avenue died suddenly of heart disease at his home on Saturday. Mr. Kidd was appointed a clerk in the Postal Service at Station A in 1877, and remained there until December, 1897, when he became ill. Later the postal authorities shifted him to Station S, but he never was able to get to the office, being bedridden. Nevertheless, he was kept on the rolls of that station until his death. He was eighty-three years old.

Miss NANCY ELLIOTT, who for over thirty-five years had been one of the most active workers connected with the Five Points Mission, died on Thursday at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y. Her widowed niece, Mrs. Van Aken, who has been in the service of the mission even longer than Miss Elliott, was with her at the time of her death. It is proposed to hold a memorial service for Miss Elliott on Sunday, Sept. 17. Her funeral took place at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. ELIZABETH R. STYLES, wife of John H. Styles, a veteran of the civil war, died of cancer at her residence, 156 East Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday. She was Miss Elizabeth R. Smith and was born on Feb. 7, 1826, at 8 Ferry Street. She was married to Mr. Styles on Feb. 7, 1845. She had three children, two of whom, John H. Styles, Jr., and Mrs. Maria L. Mabee, survive her. In November, 1847, her husband joined the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. At that time Mr. Styles was the only married man in the regiment, and his wife then and ever afterward was called "the Mother of the Fourteenth." Mrs. Styles took a great interest in everything connected with the veterans. The funeral will take place from her residence to-morrow at 1 P. M. The Rev. E. S. Osborne of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will officiate. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Pittsburg Man Dies Suddenly.

A man about thirty-five years old registered at the Pennsylvania House, Jersey City, as Theodore D. Clark of Pittsburg, Penn., on Tuesday afternoon. He was assigned to Room 30. He was found dead in bed yesterday. County Physician Converse ascribed his death to heart disease. Among the dead man's effects were 12 cents and a check for $15. It was drawn on the Garfield National Bank of New York by Theodore D. Clark to the order of J. Leonard.

Bret Harte.

From The Boston Journal.

We were in the country, and the only book at hand was a volume of Bret Harte's poems. Reading them again—not in the footsteps of Mr. Howells, the intrepid discoverer, but for the enjoyment of the moment—we dozed, recollecting the singular career of the author, his sudden leap into fame, his short-lived predominance, and then his mysterious, almost inexplicable exile in England. What if he had staid in San Francisco? Did the Eastern States kill him? There are Englishmen who tell you that his latest stories are fully the equal of his early tales—but do you know even their titles? No—those early stories are unique. In his serious poems of that period you hear many echoes of the mild voice of Longfellow—and as a poet we prefer Harte the humorist, and above all the parodist. Is Poe's "Ulalume" among the few admirable American poems? Harte's "The Willows" is no less admirable. Poe himself would have envied the writer of these lines:

> And as the night was senescent,
> And star-dials pointed to morn,
> And car drivers hinted of morn,
> At the end of the path a liquescent
> And bibulous lustre was born;
> 'Twas made by the barkeeper present,
> Who mixed a duplicate horn—
> His two hands describing a crescent,
> Distinct with a duplicate horn.

BEGINNING to-morrow (Sept. 10), the price of the SUNDAY edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be **THREE CENTS,** and hereafter on Sunday, as on week days, THE NEW YORK TIMES will be *STRICTLY* a newspaper.

DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE SUNDAY TIMES, THREE CENTS.

From the New York Times, Sept. 3.

With the issue of next Sunday, Sept. 10, the price of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be reduced to three cents a copy and The Illustrated Magazine Supplement will be discontinued. It is intended that henceforth THE TIMES, on Sunday as on week days, shall be strictly a newspaper.

When The Illustrated Magazine Supplement was first issued, three years ago, it was an original creation, a novelty in newspaper publishing. This sixteen-page magazine—with its entertaining articles upon topics of universal interest, its columns of note and comment upon the scenes and events that go to make up the life of a great city, its reviews of art, music, and the drama, and its many illustrations printed in photographic half-tone—has found great favor with the public. Undoubtedly the increase in the sales of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES during the past three years is in a considerable part due to the attractiveness of The Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

The Supplement has had many imitators. Our neighbors and contemporaries, morning and evening, were quick to perceive its merits as an accompaniment to their Saturday or Sunday editions, and in this and other cities half-tone supplements have become an established feature of the newspaper publishing business. But a picture supplement is not a newspaper; it is not within the field which the newspaper press may hold exclusively for its own. Its publication involves an invasion of the domain of the weekly and monthly periodicals, where for ten, fifteen, twenty-five, or thirty-five cents picture papers or magazines are sold that are similar in aim and contents, though not all of them are equal in merit and attractiveness, to The Illustrated Magazine Supplement which THE TIMES now withdraws from circulation.

The publication has served its purpose. It seems to THE TIMES that the collection and printing of news, with such editorial treatment as the news may demand or permit, is a calling worthy to engage all the ability and energy which its conductors possess. The New York public is abundantly supplied with what may be called matter of entertainment in the profusely illustrated pages of the Sunday editions of the esteemed contemporaries of THE TIMES, who vie with each other in the effort to put forth on each succeeding Sunday an edition that shall surpass in beauty or in b

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

A large majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.
The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

WALKER BROTHERS,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
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CONSERVATIVE, FISCAL, LEGAL, AND physical reports furnished about all bonds, shares and properties; purchasing, selling, or exchanging orders executed with regular guaranteed satisfaction; securities selected for trustees' investment. SAMUEL R. MACLEAN, (established 1865,) 39 Broad St.

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A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION offers an investment guaranteeing a 6 per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES E. SEYMOUR, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf
READJUSTMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SAME:

The undersigned have caused the accounts and properties of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company to be examined by competent experts, and, having now duly considered the reports made by these experts, announce that, pursuant to the agreement of March 13th, 1899, they have adopted

A READJUSTMENT PLAN

the salient features of which are as follows:

(1.) Formation of a new company for the acquisition of the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company proper.

The Committee deems it unwise at this present juncture to provide for the inclusion of the Suburban Belt Railroad properties, basing its opinion upon the statement of its experts, that terminal facilities at Kansas City can be had at a greatly reduced cost per annum, and upon the fact that the demands of the holders of its securities are such as would impose upon the new company fixed charges which its earnings would not warrant.

The Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, which is also set aside for future consideration, has at present virtually no earnings, although it has already issued bonds to the extent of $1,635,000, and its works are still far from completion.

(2.) Issuance by the new Company of the following securities:

Prior Lien Mortgage four per cent.
Gold Bonds $15,000,000
Adjustment Mortgage four per cent.
Gold Bonds; interest non-cumulative until 1905 15,000,000
Preferred stock four per cent. non-cumulative 20,000,000
Common stock 25,000,000

To be apportioned as follows:

To holders of present First Mortgage Bonds for each $1,000 bond:
$500 in Prior Lien 4% Bonds.
$500 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$300 in Preferred Stock.
$25 in cash for April coupon.

To stockholders who pay $15 per share upon present capital stock, for each share of said stock:
$7.50 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$7.50 in Preferred Stock.
$100.00 in Common Stock.

This plan further provides a cash resource of $6,450,000 as follows:

From sale of Prior Lien 4% Bonds at par	$3,000,000
From stockholders	3,450,000
	$6,450,000

which amount has been underwritten by a guarantee syndicate.

There will be reserved in the Treasury:

Prior Lien Bonds	$500,000
Adjustment Bonds	1,025,000
Preferred Stock	11,375,000
Common Stock	2,000,000

A careful examination of the plan recently promulgated by a Philadelphia Committee, taken in connection with the reports of the experts above referred to, have convinced your Committee that the Philadelphia plan is too wide in its scope, that it proposes to impose upon the K. C., P. & G. property charges which it cannot earn, and that for these and other reasons such plan must be regarded as a makeshift which may tide over present difficulties, but only at the expense of the future prosperity of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad proper.

Holders of bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company who have not already deposited their securities with this Committee are invited to deposit them with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on or before OCTOBER 1ST, 1899, subject to the readjustment agreement and the plan proposed by this Committee.

The Readjustment Plan of your Committee has been lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company, from which copies may be obtained.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Mercantile Trust Company for bonds or stock who may not agree to the plan of your Committee may withdraw their securities upon the terms stated therein on or after SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899, and until SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899, after which latter date holders of Mercantile Trust Company certificates who have not dissented from this Plan will be bound by its provisions and those of the readjustment agreement.

New York, August 31st, 1899.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13th, 1899.
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.
1 Certif. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
By order of Trustees.
1,000 shs. Sabine Development Co., hypd.
By order of Assignee.
2 shs. Hormiguero Co
For acct. of whom it may concern.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
20 shs. Music Hall Co., N. Y.
10 shs. German-Am. Real Est. Title Guar. Co.
17 shs. Gorham Coal Co. pref., hypd.
85 do. do. Common, hypd.
$1,700 Gorham Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1917, hypd.
$5,000 Lakewood Gas Co., N. J., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1939, hypd.
30 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
7 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
30 shs. do. do.
20 shs. do. do.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
3 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
220 shs. Nat. Broadway Bank.
61 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
92 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
87 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
8 shs. Bank of New York.
$11,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1901.
14 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
200 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
13 shs. 9th Nat. Bank.
100 shs. Nat. Starch Manf. Co. 2d pref.
$20,000 Lehigh & N. Y. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1945, Guar.
28 shs. Western Note Bank.
20 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
80 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$30,000 Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. 2d Mtg. Income Bonds, 1906.
12 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Washington Trust Co.
$41,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., Apl., 1899, Coupon, (Hypd.)

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OF NEW YORK.
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(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
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Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
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Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 8	439,960
To date this year	123,806,683
Corresponding date last year	71,862,267

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 8	$1,942,300
To date this year	$666,598,170
Corresponding date last year	$586,059,830

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Mex. Nat. cfs	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	Pacific Coast	2
Chi. Cons. Tract.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4¾
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Wagner Palace Car	10
Manhattan cons	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Laclede Gas	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅞
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅜	M. W. S. El. of C. pf.	2
Am. S. R. pf.	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	Nat. Steel	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. A. B. rts	⅛
Balt. & O. pf.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	North. Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	⅜
C., C. C. & St. L.	1	P., C. C. & St. L.	¾
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	Reading	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	⅝
Consol. Ice	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. S. W.	1½
Del., L. & W.	1½	St. Paul & Om.	3
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Texas Pac. L. T.	⅝
General Electric	½	Union Bag & Paper	½
Great. North. pf.	½	Union B. & P. pf.	1⅜
H. B. Claflin	½	U. S. Leather	½
Hocking Val. pf.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Int. Paper	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N. 1st	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
C. I. & L. ref. 6s	2	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

At the close of every week on the Stock Exchange these days other themes and other problems are put aside, while every speculator makes free and easy guesses of what Saturday's bank statement may show. Yesterday's security market was so influenced—Wall Street being crowded with foolish forecasts. Every trader short of stock was sure that $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 decrease would be shown in surplus reserves. Some more liberal bear calculators figured that Clearing House surplus reserves would be wiped out altogether. Only as harum-scarum guesswork can such calculations challenge any interest.

Sometimes the guessers guess right, but rarely. And even if the prophets could name figures exactly, what, after all, would their prognostications amount to? No authority in Wall Street worthy of attention professes to regard the weekly bank statement any more as of influential significance. Here and there a few wondrous wise proclaimers are full of bramble bush assurance that the Clearing House figures are just as conclusive now as they could be were they reflecting complete financial showings instead of being merely a partial exhibit. It is by these curio calculators urged that the fact that the trust companies of the city are outside the Clearing House is a matter of insignificance; and the same authorities asseverate that the trust companies really do no business on their own account, but have to depend upon the machinery of Clearing House banks for the execution of their ordinary business operations—an idea (the phrase is courteous) which may somewhat astonish the money users of Wall Street.

***

Wall Street heard less yesterday of the certainty of Great Britain's danger in the Transvaal. Even the most rampant of depression oracles seemed inclined to admit that may be, after all, not all the nations of Europe were about to be embroiled in exterminating warfare.

What the same predictors of desolation did not abandon was their prophesy of an approaching money market corner. They were during part of the day predicting gold exports. But Wall Street gets thus no new introduction to features grotesque.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

At the opening of yesterday's Wall Street market London appeared as a seller of stocks; subsequently there was London buying; the day's transactions were chiefly of arbitrage, reflecting actually no investment disposition either one way or the other. The professional misery contingent on the Stock Exchange felt very sure that a Boer conflict was close enough at hand to threaten the market value of the shares of the St. Paul Railroad, Glucose Refineries, Erie common, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and the rest; but aside from sales for the short account made by this one hysterical interest, it was difficult to trace anywhere any signifying sales. But this merely represents anew what every recent day's record has testified to, that the actual owners of securities are neither scared nor scarable by fabricated bugaboos sent strutting through the Stock Exchange district.

***

Still Flaying the Bears.

About 5 points, that was Tennessee Coal's advance yesterday, close to 20,000 shares being traded in. Many interesting tales went the rounds apropos of the new spurt, but few were new, most of them representing the chastened feelings of bear speculators impaled on logic and precedent. Tennessee Coal can't stay up, they argue, because Tennessee Coal is not worth what it is selling for; and, continues their argument, Tennessee Coal cannot stay up because Tennessee Coal never sold so high before. But Tennessee Coal does stay up, and seems able day by day to jump up more. Of recent Wall Street transactions not one has represented as much adroitness or so much superiority to current speculative prejudice as does this pool in Tennessee Coal. It is no trivial generalship that can catch napping such genius as conceived old-time Nickel Plate deals and was able to wind in and out of Richmond Terminal labarynths.

Mr. James R. Keene's friends deny that he is one of the unfortunate Tennessee Coal shorts. Mr. Keene has always thought well of Tennessee Coal.

***

Politics and Fluctuations.

Something somewhat unusual happened in Pacific Mail yesterday. There was a decline—amply usual. It extended over three full points. Suggestions are current that Mr. C. P. Huntington's suspended Adirondack vacation may somewhat figure in explanation of this change. Quietly circulated reports have it that Mr. Huntington and interests identified with the National Administration are not quite in such serene agreement as Mr. Mark Hanna's friends have lately been counting on. Mr. Huntington, according to Wall Street, has been notified that he must not continue to champion the political fortunes of ex-Secretary Alger if he wants Congress to pass a steamship subsidy bill. Mr. Huntington's retort—if it be fairly quoted—would not worry anybody with a copyright on politeness.

***

Still Keeping Mr. Whitney Busy.

Manhattan Elevated became yesterday of a sudden the most active stock on the list, nearly 10 per cent. of the Stock Exchange's total business being represented by the trading in it. An advance of a couple of points was scored, Metropolitan Street Railway rising about as much—and Wall Street listened to revivals of gray-haired reports that Mr. William C. Whitney and his Metropolitan friends have once more bought all the Manhattan stock that ever was issued.

***

Hope as She Springeth.

Republic Iron and Steel shares continue conspicuous, the common stock traded in yesterday aggregating 50 per cent. more than the total of Burlington and Quincy, four or five times the total of New York Central, nine times as much as Pennsylvania, twenty times the aggregate of Northwest, and about a hundred times Western Union Telegraph's total—which, of course, somewhat suggests that after all the investing public is waking up. An officer of the Republic Iron Company predicts that many of its plants will be put in operation. The experiment of starting up shops in Pennsylvania last week—exploding some boilers and extinguishing some employes—is not officially considered wholly discouraging. Experience will come as the days go by—a fact which may even be disclosed in Stock Exchange quotations.

***

"Satisfactory."

The American Malting Company—the Malt Trust—announces that it is not engaged in the brewing business, Western dispatches having misrepresented its plans. An official memorandum issued in Wall Street yesterday said:

"The company's business, it is stated, is much larger than last year, its deliveries being 200,000 to 300,000 bushels a month larger than a year ago. Profits are satisfactory and indicate a surplus for the year of several hundred thousand dollars in excess of the preferred stock dividend.

This information ought to be soothing to Wall Street, for Malt Trust stock issued somewhere around $40 a share is still worth 15.

***

Money from the West.

Out-of-town loans to Wall Street borrowers surpass now in magnitude any similar record approached in the past. One Cincinnati bank is credited with having loaned over $1,000,000 here on time this week.

NEW ENGLAND CHEERFUL.

There is no strain of pessimism in the reports which come from New England concerning the business conditions there. The rather, there is much, very much, that is optimistic and hopeful; and, better still, it is all founded on solid, substantial facts. That this is so, it is but necessary to refer to the opinions of Jonn Shepard, the well-known merchant and financier of Boston, whose name even now is prominently mentioned as that of a Gubernatorial candidate in his State. Mr. Shepard says:

"Everything is looking favorable for an excellent Fall business in New England. Indeed, it could not be better. There is plenty of employment and at good wages, and therefore there is nothing to prevent the good times, for in my opinion good wages are the foundation of good times.

"Everything looks favorable, not only in manufacturing, but in general business. And what is more, it is not a speculative but a solid prosperity.

"As for the talk of a money stringency, there is no reason for alarm so long as we keep the money in circulation—and good times help to do that. Furthermore, three-fourths of the money of the country is represented by confidence and that's all we want; confidence in business and confidence in ourselves. As a matter of fact we all know that only about 10 per cent. of the business of the country is done with cash.

"If we don't meddle with politics, but work our affairs out on the lines we are now going on, we will be all right. We have gotten things rightly and properly started, and we should continue the good work."

HOW GOOD TIMES GROW.

The reports of the commercial agencies continue to bear further striking evidence of the prosperous conditions now upon the country. The sky is still as bright as ever; not a cloud appears on the horizon.

In the iron and steel trades Bradstreet's notes that the only changes in the situation are in an upward direction as to prices. Complaints of behindhand supplies and scarcity of material are still made. Work has in many instances, notably in shipbuilding, been delayed by backward deliveries of steel. The meeting of Bessemer pig iron producers, set for the end of this week, is awaited with interest, chiefly because of expectations that a formal fixing of prices for the early part of 1900 may be discussed.

On the same subject Dun's Review says that neither philosophical explanations of the rise in iron and steel, nor constant addition to the number of furnaces producing, checks the advance, which has made Bessemer pig sell for $23 at Pittsburg, Grey Forge for $19.75 there, anthracite No. 1 for $23.50 at Philadelphia, and local coke for $21.50 at Chicago. With the whole output of its furnaces sold ahead for the year, the Valley Association demands $23.65 at Pittsburg on future contracts, and Chicago is selling mainly for delivery next year. Finished products are advanced in some cases $5 per ton at a time without checking the demand, as for sheets at Pittsburg, with plates advanced $2 and wire nails $3 per ton. Large contracts even at these prices are reported, many running into next year, in Chicago and Pittsburg in bars, and in plates at all points, with 3,000 tons Western and large Eastern bridge contracts taken by works four to five months behind already, and inquiry for twenty-two miles of pipe for South Africa pending.

The August shipments of coke by the Connellsville Frick Company were 34,461 cars, and yet were cut down by shortage of cars, while 311 ovens have been added to the producing force, prices being unchanged. Tin is strong at 32⅝ cents for spot, with 1,255 tons decrease in all visible supply; lake copper is steady at 18½ cents, with heavy buying for electrical use, and lead is quiet at 4.40.

Touching upon the cotton and woolen situation, Bradstreet's says that demand has evidently had the effect of strengthening raw wool prices, which are firm as a whole and slightly higher for the finer grades. Crop damage reports have been again the important feature in cotton this week, and prices are higher as a result, in face of very heavy receipts at most Southern points, claimed to be due, however, to premature ripening in some cases. Relatively worst reports as to the crop come from Texas.

Dun notes that preparations for other woolen combinations affect the market for goods somewhat, which is nevertheless strong, although some irregularities have developed in worsteds. The wool market is much less active than of late, with sales of only 9,225,900 pounds at the three chief markets, mostly Territory, and while prices are stiff manufacturers are buying only for immediate needs. Quotations for the week are unchanged, but holders are confidently looking for a large advance to result from the London sales.

According to Bradstreet's, wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,353,926 bushels, against 5,613,443 bushels last week, 8,200,208 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,461,506 bushels in 1897, 3,799,141 bushels in 1896, and 1,810,039 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 37,476,246 bushels, against 32,783,800 bushels last year and 38,312,752 bushels in 1897-8. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,786,878 bushels, against 4,167,868 bushels last week, 3,868,869 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,943,348 bushels in 1897, 2,656,448 bushels in 1896, and 840,502 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 46,077,794 bushels, against 28,407,867 bushels during the same period a year ago and 30,476,707 bushels in 1897-8.

In reference to general matters, it is pointed out by Dun's that shipments of boots and shoes—98,053 cases for the week—were the largest ever known in the first week of September, excepting in 1897, and orders fall off, although manufacturers do not regret it, having business to keep their works occupied ahead. Leather has been active and strong, though by tanners going into the Hide and Leather Association large sales have been made below the market—in some cases as much as 1 cent. Hides still advance at Chicago. Cattle receipts at the four great Western markets for eight months have been 7 head per 1,000 less than last year, 43 less than in 1897, 27 more than in 1896, 60 more than in 1895, 62 less than in 1894, 101 less than in 1893, and 81 less than in 1892.

The marketing of domestic products, both farm and manufactured, continues surprisingly large for the season. The new possessions, taken together, are returning in revenue already more than it costs to clean and govern them. The West and South still behave as if it would be impertinent for New York to offer money for crop moving, and are still bidding for commercial loans here. Failures are few, strikes scarce and readily settled, and the passage of Sept. 1 without pressure means reasonable safety for months ahead.

Bradstreet's says that all signs point to profitable conditions in railroad affairs. Reports to Bradstreet's from sixty-one companies for the full month of August point to aggregate gross earnings of $34,480,243, a gain of 14 per cent. over August a year ago. Specially good reports come from the Southern and Granger roads, and the number of roads showing decreases is exceptionally small. In net earnings also the showing is a remarkably good one. The gross receipts of sixty-four leading systems for the month of July show an increase of 19 per cent., while the net receipts of the same companies show a gain of nearly 25 per cent.

Bank clearings, Bradstreet's further notes, reflect one holiday in a reduced total, as compared with last week, and the aggregate for the week is $1,371,052,000, a decrease of 5 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 24 per cent. over the same weeks of 1898 and 1897 and of 61 per cent. over 1894, while, as compared with 1892, there is a gain shown of 22 per cent. Business failures for the week number only 123, against 131 last week, 142 in this week a year ago, 173 in 1897, 308 in 1896, and 213 in 1895.

MORE AND MORE INCREASES.

The oft-told tale that the railroads are rushing on to better times and larger earnings must needs be told once again. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present a statement covering sixty-one roads, showing 14.62 per cent. increase in earnings in the aggregate over the same week last year. The figures follow:

4th Week August.		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$55,902	$5,196	
Balt. & Ohio South.	211,168		$2,469
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	147,860	34,386	
Bur., Cedar R. & N.	164,660		9,110
Canadian Pacific	793,000	75,000	
Central of Georgia	149,380	6,216	
Chattanooga South	2,121	299	
Ches. & Ohio	397,465	52,696	
Chicago & East. Ill.	128,543	20,132	
Chicago Great W.	228,373	39,721	
Chi., Indian. & L.	116,263	13,640	
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1,123,994	4,847	
Chi. Term. Trans.	30,829	522	
Col., S. & Hock.	28,133		2,112
Denver & Rio G.	295,000	28,500	
Duluth S. Shore & A.	76,898	11,645	
Evans. & Indian.	13,017	2,308	
Evans. Terre H.	50,484	6,320	
Flint & Pere M.	97,425	2,754	
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	9,974	437	
Georgia	38,280	3,714	
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & Grand Tr.	792,650	129,554	
Det., Gd. H. & M.			
Hocking Valley	85,232	25,598	
Inter. & Gt. North.	111,695	31,156	
Iowa Central	82,781	15,027	
Kanawha & Mich.	18,266		348
Kansas City & O.	6,080	790	
Kan. City Sub. B.	13,892		8,463
Lake Erie & West.	126,264	10,288	
Louis., E. & St. L.	59,402	11,609	
Louis. & Nash.	801,830	147,814	
Mexican Central	475,925	122,975	
Mexican National	191,332	34,238	
Minn. & St. Louis	89,360	13,727	
M., St. P. & S. M.	127,656	14,543	
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	400,510	59,773	
Mo. P., Iron Mt.	1,043,000	128,000	
Central Branch	53,000	3,000	
N. Y., O. & West.	171,678	40,393	
Norfolk & Western	254,635	35,938	
Ohio River	29,389	6,609	
Oregon R. R. & N.	165,460	13,687	
Peoria, D. & Evans.	30,960	2,816	
Pitts., B. & L. Erie.	78,133	18,997	
Pittsburg & West.	101,532	3,858	
Rio Grande South.	14,513	683	
St. J. & Gd. Island.	35,831	5,021	
St. Louis & San F.	240,984	31,053	
St. L. Southwestern.	152,900	9,800	
Southern Railway	887,551	152,341	
Texas Pacific	234,069	33,868	
Toledo & Ohio C.	62,051	4,720	
T., P. & Western.	37,691	8,432	
T., St. L. & K. City.	58,787		14,621
Wabash	511,872	66,604	
West. N. Y. & Penn.	114,300	17,400	
Wheeling & L. Erie.	59,600	11,605	
Wis., Cent. Co.	26,100	7,100	
Wisconsin Central	196,284	48,328	
Total, (61 roads)	$12,102,053	$1,575,734	$32,123
Net Increase, (14.62%).		1,543,611	

For the month of August seventy-nine roads, (all that have furnished statements for the full month as yet,) show aggregate results as follows:

Month of August, 1899, gross earnings, (79 roads,)	$43,446,259;	
1898,	$37,969,059;	increase, $5,487,200; per cent., 14.46.

It will be seen that there is a gain on the roads reporting in the amount of $5,487,200, or 14.46 per cent.

IN THE SOUTHERN FIELD.

President Henry Fink's third annual report of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, is to be issued to-day. The income report shows that the surplus, after paying fixed charges, amounts to $1,662,000. This, added to the surplus income of the preceding year, makes a total surplus income of $2,806,000. From this there were paid two semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent. each on adjustment preferred stock, amounting to $909,000. Extraordinary deductions of income were made amounting to $593,000, leaving a surplus income, June 30, of $1,303,000.

If this surplus income were applied to the common stock it is equivalent to about 2 per cent. on the $64,480,000 outstanding common stock. The cash in hand is almost double the surplus, totaling $2,465,000.

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The figures in relation to the earnings are as follows:

Earnings—	1899.	Inc.	Dec.
From passengers	$1,608,414	$140,881	
From freight	9,749,094	442,195	
From mail	199,573	212	
From express	156,260	8,254	
From miscellaneous	113,807		$528
Total	$11,827,140	$591,017	5%
Expenses—			
Maintenance of way and structures	$1,536,633		$6,344
Maintenance of equipment	1,828,725	$100,826	
Conducting transportation	3,920,291		54,181
General expenses, including taxes	653,452	12,702	
Total	$7,939,103	$53,004	1%
Net earnings from operation	$3,888,037	$538,012	16%

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The operating expenses, including taxes, were 67.13 per cent. of the gross earnings, or 3 per cent. less than for the preceding year.

The operating expenses, exclusive of taxes, were 64.13 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The gross earnings were $7,602, and the net earnings $2,499 per mile of road operated.

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The company has acquired by purchase 100 shares ($100 par value) of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company's 6 per cent. preferred stock, being the entire amount that remained outstanding. This stock constituted one of the divisional liens upon the company's property.

In accordance with Section 5, Article I., of the first consolidated mortgage of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, the Trustee under the mortgage has delivered to the company $1,500,000 par value of the bonds reserved under the section. These bonds have been sold and the proceeds have been applied to reimburse the company for expenditures made on account of construction, equipment, and betterments.

In addition to these $1,500,000 bonds, the Trustee under the mortgage has delivered upon certificates and orders of officers of the company $500,000 par value of first consolidated mortgage bonds reserved under Section 5, Article I., of the mortgage. These bonds have been placed in the company's Treasury, but set apart from the other assets and funds of the company, to be used only for the purposes authorized.

An arrangement has been made for the refunding of $3,488,300 divisional lien bonds of numerous issues, bearing interest at from 4 to 8 per cent. per annum, (and which mature from Jan. 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901,) into first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds.

Upon the completion of this funding arrangement the fixed charges, including interest on car trust obligations then outstanding, will be $2,229,567.50, or $12,146.07 less than for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, notwithstanding the sale of the $1,500,000 bonds. The decrease is due to the saving of interest effected through the refunding of the divisional bonds and to reduction in the principal of car trust obligations.

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The policy of the company of making liberal expenditures in putting the property in good condition for the most economical operation has been continued during the year.

The expenditures for maintenance of way and structures aggregated $1,536,633.40, equal to about $988 per mile of road operated, as against $986 per mile for the preceding year.

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The revival of business was reflected in the increase of the company's passenger traffic. The revenue from this traffic increased 9.6 per cent. as compared with last year.

While there was a considerable increase in the revenue from freight, amounting to about 5 per cent., the company has not as yet derived much benefit from the revival of the iron industries. Only one of the numerous blast furnaces that are situated on the line of the road, and which have been idle for some years, has been put in blast during the latter part of the fiscal year, but arrangements are being made to put in operation at an early day five additional furnaces, so that a considerable increase of the company's freight traff

failure of the Directors of the company to declare a dividend. In many quarters it was confidently expected that the first quarterly dividend would be declared before the beginning of the present month, and the passing of that time with no indication of the early declaration of a dividend has led to some selling of the stock, enough to depress it substantially.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was the only other copper stock that showed any activity yesterday. It seemed in fairly good demand, and sold up to 11¾, reacting later to 11¼. It closed at 11½ bid, showing a fractional net gain for the day.

NATIONAL TUBE common enjoyed the largest net gain of the day, advancing over 5 points, and closing with a net gain of 4 points, at 46 bid. A good deal of confidence is expressed in the stock of the National Tube Company, and very little of the stock is offered for sale, with the result that the price is advanced a number of points on the purchase of only a few hundred shares. Sales of the common stock were reported yesterday as high as 47¼, and the preferred stock reached 103. Both issues reached later in the day, and no net change was recorded in the preferred stock, which closed, as on Thursday, at 100 bid. The common, which made a large net gain, was the more active of the two issues.

AMERICAN AIR POWER was the subject of further unfavorable rumors, which, so far as can be learned, are practically without foundation. Nor were they reflected in the course of the stock yesterday, for it ended the day with a net gain of 2 points, closing at 58 bid. The stock is traded in only to a very limited extent, and the recent decline in the issue and the recovery from the lowest figure were made on transactions aggregating only a few hundred shares.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common showed strength yesterday, and closed with a net gain of nearly 2 points. The preferred stock shared the advance fractionally, closing at 68 bid, against 67¼ on Thursday. The announcement that the work of consolidating with the Henry Clay-Bock Company would soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion has much improved the demand for the stock, which for some time had been entirely neglected.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC declined fractionally yesterday, several hundred shares selling at 1¾, a recession of 2¾ cents per share from the previous sale. The stock was offered at the close at 1¾, with 1½ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2
New Amsterdam	34¾	34¾
New Amsterdam pf.	58½	59½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	80¼	81½
American Wool Goods	26	27½
American Wool Goods pf.	83	84
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19¾	20
Distilling Company of America pf.	59½	60½
Electric Axle Light & Power	6	7
Electric Boat	23	25
Electric Boat pf.	43	47
Havana Commercial	28¾	29½
Havana Commercial pf.	68	69¼
International Pump	24	26
International Pump pf.	73	75
National Gramophone, ex div.	84	85
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf.	75	76¾
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf.	100	102
Otis Elevator	35	36
Otis Elevator pf.	100	101
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	100½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	33	34
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div.	88	88½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	116	..
Slyss-Sheffield	28	30
Slyss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	474	476
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	472	474
Union Steel & Chain	31¼	32½
Union Steel & Chain pf.	73½	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94¾	95
American Air Power	58	60
Asphalt Company of America	18	19
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Chicago & Alton sub.	112	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	105	106
Electric Vehicle pf.	120	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¾	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	29	30
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4¼	5
*Markeen Copper	11	12
Mexican 5s	100½	100¾
New England Transportation	9½	10
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	92½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	105	106
New York Transportation	22	23
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
St. Louis subs.	139	140
St. Louis common, when issued	30	35
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95¼
Tennessee Copper	19	19¾
Trust Company of America	..	200
Union Copper	25	35

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	106	106½
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	8
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	35⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	97	98
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 7s	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	115	117
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	38	38½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	230	97
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	100	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36½	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95½	96¼
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	57	..
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91¼	93
Metropolitan Ferry	110	112
Union Ferry	45⅞	47¾
Union Ferry bonds	103	103¾

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101¼	101½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	30	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	41½	43
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	65	68
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	75	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	..	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gs	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	85
New England Gas & Coke	25	32
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Saturday Gas Co., bonds	102¼	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	..	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	138
Standard Gas 1s	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	8	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	..	80
Western Gas	102	103
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Ginning	20½	21
American Typefounders	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	23
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	20	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf.	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf.	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	112	116
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	14	15
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	29½	30½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	60
United States Flour Milling	50	..
United States Flour Milling pf.	70	..

R. P. McDougall Succeeds J. L. Bullard

Robert P. McDougall has been elected Secretary of the New York Cotton Exchange to fill the vacancy created by the death of John L. Bullard. Mr. McDougall is succeeded as a Director of the Exchange by Henry H. Wheeler.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 8, 1899.

	—Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	183¾	19	5,590	Am. Car & Foundry	18	19¼	18	18⅞	+ ⅝
	66½	66¾	1,330	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66¾	67⅝	66¾	67⅛	+ ¼
	15	15¼	400	American Malting	15	15	15	15	..
	43½	44	1,220	American Cotton Oil	44	44	43½	43½	− ¾
	40¼	40⅜	3,150	American Ice	39	41¾	39	40¼	..
	99	101	40	Am. Tel. & Cable	100	100	100	100	..
	150	155	165	American Express	152	152	152	152	+2
	50	51½	240	Am. Linseed pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	− 1
	40½	41	1,350	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	40½	41	40⅛	40⅜	− ⅜
	90½	90⅝	1,485	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅝	− ⅜
	56⅜	56⅜	1,725	Am. Steel & Wire	56½	56⅝	56½	56⅞	− ⅛
	99	99⅛	1,250	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅞	− ⅛
	156⅛	156¼	16,620	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	155	156¼	154⅝	156¼	+1¼
	119	120	250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119⅜	119½	119½	119½	− ⅛
	55	55½	9,090	Anaconda Copper	55	55½	54⅝	55	− ¼
	40¾	41¼	2,400	American Tin Plate	41⅜	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	..
	87½	90	320	Am. Tin Plate pf.	90	90	89½	89½	− ½
	127	127½	10,750	American Tobacco	128½	128⅜	127	127	− 1½
	40⅞	40⅜	8,775	American Steel Hoop	41¼	41½	39⅝	39⅞	− 1⅛
	85¼	85½	2,400	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	86	86	85	85⅜	− ⅛
	39	40	150	Ann Arbor pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	..
	21¼	21⅜	4,125	At., T. & S. F.	21	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅛
	64⅝	64¾	23,040	At., T. & S. F. pf.	64¼	65	64¼	64¾	+ ⅛
	53	54	1,420	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅝	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
	72¼	72⅜	840	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72½	72½	72	72	− ½
	104	104¼	24,660	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	103¼	104½	103¼	104⅛	+ ⅛
	53	53½	100	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ¼
	57⅜	58¼	1,300	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	58	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
	28	28¼	3,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¾	28	27¼	27¾	− ¼
	50	51¼	300	Chicago Con. Traction	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
	134⅜	134⅞	10,125	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134⅛	135	134¼	134⅜	− ⅛
	95½	96	60	Chicago & East. Ill.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
	16	16½	1,000	Chicago Great West.	16¼	16½	16	16	− ¼
	42	43	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	..
	9¾	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
	42	43	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41½	42	41½	42	+ ⅛
	134½	134⅝	17,135	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	134⅝	135⅝	134¼	135⅛	+ ⅜
	178	180	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178½	178½	178½	178½	..
	169	170	625	Chicago & Northw.	169¾	170	169¾	169⅞	− 1⅛
	118¼	118⅝	4,081	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	118¼	118⅞	118⅛	118⅝	+ ¼
	13½	15	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
	43½	45	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	43½	45½	43½	45½	− 1
	56	56¾	1,350	C., C., C. & St. L.	57	57¼	56½	56½	− 1
	98	99	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
	58⅜	58⅞	8,050	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	57	59	56⅞	58⅝	+ ⅜
	124	126	500	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	125	125	125	125	− 1½
	25¼	25⅛	710	Colorado Midland pf.	24	25½	24	25½	..
	5⅜	5½	250	Colorado Southern	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
	46	47	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	46	46	46	46	− 1
	19¾	19¾	500	Col. & H. C. & I.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19½	..
	43½	46	5,100	Continental Tobacco	46½	46½	45	45½	− ⅞
	96½	97½	2,575	Continental Tobac. pf.	98¼	98¼	97	97	− 1½
	191	191½	1,600	Consolidated Gas	190	193	190	191	+1⅝
	40	43	261	Consolidated Ice	37	37	37	37	− 1
	85	90	60	Consolidated Ice pf.	88	88	88	88	..
	123	123½	1,940	Delaware & Hudson	123¾	123⅞	123	123½	− ½
	178½	179	600	Del., Lack. & West.	179½	179¾	178½	178½	− 1½
	22	22¼	2,275	Denver & Rio Grande.	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜	− ⅛
	75¾	75¾	515	Denver & R. G. pf.	76	76	76	76	− ¾
	14	15½	10	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾	..
	13½	13⅝	200	Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	37	− 1⅜
	4.80	4.90	270	Evans. & T. H.	45	45	45	45	+1½
	60¼	60⅝	9,780	Federal Steel	60½	61½	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
	81¼	82	830	Federal Steel pf.	82	82	81	81½	− ¼
			200	Ft. Worth & R. G.	26	27	27	27	..
			200	General Electric	123	123	123	123	..
			200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	..
			275	Great Northern pf.	165⅛	165¾	165	165	− ⅛
			150	H. B. Claflin Co.	114½	114½	114½	114½	− ½
			290	Hocking Valley	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
			885	Hocking Valley pf.	64⅜	64⅜	63	63	−1⅞
			66	Homestake	75½	75½	75½	75½	..
			100	Illinois Central	114½	114½	114	114½	..
			1,025	International Paper	30½	31	30¼	30½	− ½
			200	International Paper pf.	76¾	76¾	76½	76½	− ½
			300	Iowa Central	14	14	14	14	− ¼
			330	Iowa Central pf.	58	58	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
			300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	10	10½	10	10½	+ ¼
			50	Knickerbocker Ice	4.75	4.85	4.85	4.85	..
			10	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	74	74	74	74	..
			600	Laclede Gas	66	66¼	65½	65½	− ⅜
			250	Lake Erie & West. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	− ½
			6,450	Louisville & Nashville.	80	80⅝	79⅝	80⅛	− ¼
			35,530	Manhattan Con	113¾	116	113	116	+2
			200	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	65⅛	65½	65	65	−2
			3,143	Metropolitan St. Ry.	208	210½	208	209⅞	+1⅞
			3,780	Mexican Central	15	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
			2,750	Mexican National ctfs.	5¼	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
			200	Minn. & St. Louis	74¾	74¾	74¼	74½	− ⅛
			200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾	..
			4,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40½	41½	40⅜	41¼	+ ⅛
			5,425	Missouri Pacific	48	48¼	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅜
			800	Mobile & Ohio	48¼	48⅝	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
			60	National Biscuit Co.	47¼	47½	47	47	..
			200	National Lead Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
			1,300	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
			2,225	National Steel	56	56	54½	54½	−1½
			1,727	National Steel pf.	98¼	98¼	97¼	97¼	− ½
			3000	New Jersey Central.	118½	118½	118½	118½	− ½
			100	New York Air Brake.	161	161	161	161	−1½
			400	N. Y. Air Brake, rights	15	15	14½	14½	− ½
			3,100	New York Central.	137⅞	138¾	137½	138¼	+ ¼
			500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	− ¼
			3,050	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26¼	26⅝	26	26⅜	− ¼
			3,635	Norfolk & Western.	25½	25¾	25⅛	25¾	+ ⅛
			2,120	Norfolk & West. pf.	70	70⅛	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
			5,020	North American	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	..
			6,525	Northern Pacific	53⅜	54¼	53⅜	54⅛	..
			1,800	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	76⅝	76	76⅜	− ⅝
			2,715	Pacific Coast	46¾	48⅜	46¾	48¾	+2
			800	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	64	66	64	65¼	+2¼
			6,355	Pacific Mail	46¼	46¼	42½	43¾	−3¼
			2,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	134¾	135¼	134¾	135¼	+ ¼
			3,620	People's Gas, Chicago.	118¾	118¾	117¾	118⅝	..
			200	Peo. Dec. & Evans.	3	3	3	3	..
			430	P., C. C. & St. L.	75⅝	75⅞	75½	75½	− ⅜
			200	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	97	97¼	97	97¼	−1⅜
			760	Pressed Steel Car.	50½	50½	50½	50½	− ¼
			1,285	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91	91	90	90	−1
			470	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	165	165	164	164	..
			200	Reading	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼	..
			8,570	Reading 1st pf.	60⅜	61	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
			1,500	Reading 2d pf.	33	33¼	32½	33⅛	+ ⅜
			12,954	Republic Iron & Steel.	29	30¼	28¾	30	..
			3,424	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77½	77¾	76	76	− ¾
			1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36	36	35¾	35¾	− ¼
			1,575	St. Louis Southw.	16	16	15¼	15½	− ⅛
			2,645	St. Louis Southw. pf.	36½	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
			130	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	100½	100½	100¼	100½	− ⅜
			300	St. Paul & Omaha.	118	120	118	120	−3
			16,515	Southern Pacific	36¾	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅜
			1,000	Southern Railway	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	− ⅛
			5,690	Southern Railway pf.	54⅝	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝	− ⅛
			100	Standard R. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
			19,250	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	112	117	111¾	117	+4⅜
			800	Texas Pacific	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅜
			1,000	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅜
			400	Third Avenue	190	190	186	186	−4
			400	Union Bag & Paper.	31¼	31¼	31	31	− ⅛
			550	Union Bag & Paper pf.	83¼	84½	83¾	83⅝	−1⅜
			11,125	Union Pacific	46¼	46¾	46	46⅝	− ⅛
			200	Union Pacific pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
			6,160	Union Pacific pf., ex d.	78	78¾	77⅞	78¼	− ⅛
			244	United States Express.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
			16,320	United States Leather.	11	11¼	10¼	10½	− ½
			100	U. S. Leather pf.	76	76¼	75	75¼	− ¾
			230	United States Rubber.	49¼	49¼	49⅛	49¼	+ ⅛
			100	U. S. Rubber pf.	115¼	115¼	115½	115½	..
			1,500	Wabash pf.	22½	22½	22	22¼	− ¼
			100	Wagner Palace Car.	192	192	192	192	+10
			400	Wells-Fargo Express.	135½	135½	135¼	135¼	..
			150	Western Union Tel.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	..
			100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅝	− ⅛
			120	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	..
			100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31¼	32¾	31¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
			310	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	57⅜	57⅝	57	57	..
			200	Wis. Cen. pf., all in. pd	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
			439,960	Sales					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106½	..
5s, r., 1918	108½	109
3s, r., 1918	108½	109
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111¾
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130⅛	130⅜
4s, c., 1925	130⅜	130⅝
5s, r., 1904	111½	112
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Adams Exp.	115	120
Alb. & Susq.	165	..
Am. Ex.	145	175
Am. Ice pf.	85	..
Am. C. O. pf.	93½	94½
Am. D. Tel.	35½	37½
Am. Linseed	10	11
A. M. Co. pf.	66¼	67
Am. Sp. Mfg.	4	6
A. S. M. pf.	..	30¾
Am. Tob. pf.	145	148
Am. Arbor	17	19
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	9	9½
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..
B. Un. Gas	142	144
B., R. & P.	35	38
B., R. & P. pf.	81	86
B. C. R. & N.	102	..
Can. Pac., ex div.	93¾	94½
Cap. Tract.	93	95
C. G. W. pf.	..	76½
C. & O.	31¾	33½
C. G. W. 1st	96¾	96¾
C. & N. W. pf.	208	..
C., I. & W.	10	13
C., L. & W. pf.	40	44
Cleve. & P.	187	..
C. C. & I. D.	2	2½
Col. Mid.	7	7½
Col. So. 2d pf.	16¼	17
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Gas	150	156
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	120
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	5⅝
Eighth Av.	400	..
Erie	13	13⅜
E. T. & T. pf.	104	..
Ev. & T. H. pf.	96	98
Glucose pf.	105	108
Ill. C., I. L.	105	..
Int. Silver	13⅜	15
Joliet & Chi.	185	..
Kan. & M.	11½	12½
K. & D. M.	4½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	20	21½
Lac. G. pf.	98	106
L. E. & W. 2d	20	21¾
Lake Shore	201½	210
Long Island	65	70
Man. C. R. pf.	155	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Md. Coal pf.	65	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	21¾	22¼
Mich. Cent.	110	115
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	96	97
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	28	28½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	67½
Mor. & Es.	183	184
Nat. B. pf.	..	99½
Nat. L. pf.	110½	113¾
Nat. Starch	5	5½
N. Y. & Harlem pf.	40	60
N. Y., Ont. & West. pf.	19	15
New C. Coal	37	40
N. Y. & N. H.	214	220
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	77
Norfolk So.	74	..
Ont. Mining	7	9
O. R. & N.	46	47½
O. R. & N. pf.	76½	78
P., C. & St. L.	89	89
Penn. Coal	375	..
Peo. & East.	5	6
P., Ft. W. & C.	187	..
P. & W. pf.	11	13
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	8½	10
Rens. & S.	..	..
R. W. & O.	180	..
Rio G. W.	30	40
R. G. W. pf.	82	83
St. J. & G. I.	5½	5⅝
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	52
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69	72
St. P. & D.	66½	70
St. P. & O.	..	..
St. P. & O. pf.	185	190
Sil. bull. ctfs.	59	59¾
Sixth Av.	200	..
T. & O. C.	15	20
T. & O. C. pf.	30	40
T. & B. R.	170	..
Wabash	7⅝	.7⅞
Wis. C., w. i.	17⅞	18¼

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108½
Binghamton Gas 5s	95
Fern. Coal Co.	16.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25.00

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Involve Small Properties—Leases, Auction Sales, and Other Items.

Foley & Sniffin have sold for the Peyton estate to Charles L. Adrian the four-story brick buildings 326 and 328 Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Christopher Street, 40 by 70.11, with an "L" on Christopher Street, 19 by 74.

P. S. Treacy has sold to James Hebron the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 265 West Seventieth Street, 18.6 by 100.

Edward J. Welling, Jr., has sold for Frederick Housten the three-story dwelling 59 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19 by 100.

William H. Taubert has resold to a builder the five lots recently purchased by him on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, east of Willis Avenue.

It is reported that Emma B. Carver has sold the four-story brick dwelling 41 East Thirty-third Street, 22 by 98.9.

Folsom Brothers have leased for A. Raymond & Co. to Edward Hart the store, basement, and first loft in the building at the southeast corner of Nassau and Ann Streets, for a term of years, at an annual rental of $11,000; also, for Henry Nassoit to William R. Eck, for a term of ten years, the building 252 Sixth Avenue.

John McKelvey filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for an eight-story brick apartment house, to be erected at the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, on a plot 50.5 by 94.4. Architects Thom & Wilson estimate the cost at $140,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

141 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Howard T. Kingsbury.....$18,600

1,056 Intervale Avenue, 21.6 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William Jahn.....4,825

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

2,001 Anthony Avenue, southwest corner of Bush Street, 22.2 by 91 by 21 by 97.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Annie Matthews.....5,150

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 57.5 by irregular; J. G. R. Lilliendahl of 630 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; John P. Leo, architect; cost, $20,000.

Crotona Avenue, southeast corner of Crotona Park South, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 20 by 64; Frederick Bailey of 1,488 Park Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Crotona Park South, south side, 22.4 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for six three-story frame tenements, 18.5 by 64; Frederick Bailey, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $30,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 90 feet west of Broadway, for a three-story brick dwelling and stable, 30 by 93; Mrs. A. C. Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., owner; Ernest Flagg of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fifty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, for an eight-story brick flat, 50.5 by 94.4; John McKelvey of 412 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; Thom & Wilson, architects; cost, $140,000.

Broadway, intersection of Fifth Avenue, for an annex to city; owner; Charles R. Lamb, architect; cost, $26,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 20 by 25; Lucy E. Lynn of 500 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Benjamin Talbot, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 4 and 6 Monroe Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; Henry Moss of 205 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $800.

No. 75 West Seventy-first Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling, with store; Mrs. J. McDonald of 323 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Israels & Harder, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 223 East Eightieth Street, to a three-story and basement frame dwelling and store; Thomas Nugent of 321 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Washington Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone church; Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, premises, owners; George Hof, Jr., architect; cost, $500.

No. 29 Clinton Place, to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts, 25 by 50; Leonard Hangen of 145 East Eighth Street, owner; F. E. Albinger of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Linton Avenue, northwest corner of Home Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; F. J. Grimm of 561 Avenue B, owner; E. W. Gries, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 334 West Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Hubert Dierkes of 230 West Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $750.

Nos. 390 and 392 Greenwich Street, to a five-story brick storage house; Rhinelander estate of 155 West Fourteenth Street, owner; J. T. Kelly & Co., architects; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 8.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 36 ft s of 185th St, 18x50; the Deane Realty Company to Moritz L. Ernst..... 1

AVENUE B, e s, 38.8 ft n of 6th St, 19.4x80; Charles Althof to Herman Wronkow..... 1

BROOK AV, s w corner of 168th St, 71.1x80; Nicolo F. De Luca to Nicola Messina 100

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 104.6x76.9x100x107.1; Penfold Av, s s, 112.10 ft n w of Prospect Av, 19.7x107x19.8x97; Crotona Park South, s s, 90.10 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x97x21.7x86.9; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Fred Bailey..... 1

FOX ST, e s, 100 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Martin Hansen to Peter Diel..... 1

to David Fanning..... 500

GREENWICH AV, e s, 229.2 ft s of 10th St, 25.7x191.3x34.5x211.8; W. W. Foster and another, as executors, to Matilda W. White..... 40,000

JEROME AV, s e s, 125 ft n of 167th St, 27.6x75.9x25.7x81.6; River Av, w s, 225 ft n of 167th St, 25x104.9 to Jerome Av, x27.9x116.5; River Av, w s, 250 ft n of 167th St, 25x95.1 to Jerome Av, x27.6x104.9; River Av, w s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 25x81.5 to Jerome Av, x27.6x93.1; River Av, w s, 125 ft n of 167th St, 25x75.9x25.7x81.6; Ida Jacobs to Lewis Goldstein..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 187, 19.6x100x irregular; Rose Hyman to Emanuel Baruch..... 1

LOT 217, Map 370, Lots McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; Frank Magner..... 1

LOT 538, Block H, amended map Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Ida M. Bull.. 500

LOT 27, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Nathan B. Levin to Anna Weiss..... 5,800

LOTS 16, 17, 18, and 19, map of the Neill estate; executors of J. Josepha Neill to Clara Kennedy..... 6,845

MADISON AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; Eudora H. Verderau to Simon Ford..... 1

NELSON AV, e s, 205.9 ft n of Devoe St or 165th St, 15.10x93.11x5.10x92.8; Mary M. Ashfield to Julia E. Macdonald..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 330, n e s, 19.9x81.3; Anna W. Littman and another to Samuel Klein..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 145.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100; Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian, to William Wetterer. 24,000

VANDERBILT AV EAST, n e corner of 186th St, 50x100; J. Albert Lane, trustee, &c., to William B. Smith..... 1,880

8TH AV, 24 to 28, 37.10x irregular; Lena Davis to Harriet Bartlett and others, executors, &c..... 7,500

127TH ST, n s, 346 ft e of Avenue A, 24.11x193.9x24.8x103.3; George Breidenbach and others to Irving J. Kempner..... 14,000

13TH ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x100.3; Charles C. Villette to Abraham Silverman..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; William H. Gildersleeve to Jacob Korn.. 1

29TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; the Hall Association of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York to Louis Korn..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; Louis Korn and wife to William H. Gildersleeve..... 1

33D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 100x98.9; Thomas L. Pettit to Alice B Pettit. 1

41ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x97.10; Elizabeth Brown and others to Joseph Boylston..... 14,000

47TH ST, n s, 38.6 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x75.4; Caroline C. Leaycraft to John H. Hiley..... 1

65TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; John H. Hindley, referee, to Samuel G. Stewart..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2; J. Edgar Leaycraft and wife to John H. Hindley..... 100

97TH ST, 226 and 228 East, 50x100.11; Joseph Levi to Joseph Rueth and Emil Bartolicius..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Charles Pfeiffer to Frances Marx.. 1

125TH ST, s w corner of 10th Av, 125x100.11; Henry C. Hargous to Howard C. Sherwood, quit claim..... 1

126TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Bertha Lichtenstein to Jacob Morgenroth and another..... 16,500

133D ST, 151 West, 20x99.11; Joseph Rueth and Emil Bartolicius to Joseph Levi..... 1

133D ST, n s, 79 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; 133d St, n s, 162.4 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; David W. Erskine to Annie Erskine..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 60x100; David W. Erskine to Annie Erskine, ½ part..... 1

137TH ST, n s, 502.6 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Kate W. Gould and another to William H. Faubert..... 100

143D ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Edward Browne, referee, to Mary F. Lawrie.... 19,550

181ST ST, s s, 325 ft w of Grand Av, 25x133.3x25.6x131.7; W. Tilson Timmerman and wife to John Elliott..... 1,150

183D ST, n s, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100.9x25x99.9; Charles B. Grogan to Julia A. Grogan..... 1

189TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Avenue East, 50x100; J. Albert Lane, trustee, &c., to Sumter L. Happy..... 1,600

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,443, s w corner of 77th St; Samuel Fantel to George Rosenson, 4 years..... 720

HERZOG, Rosa, to John D. Gruner; 3d Av, 1,158, 5 years..... 1,200

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 21 to 27; D. Mausbach and another, executors and trustees, to the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, 5 years..... 550

PITTELLI, Frank, to Giovanni Canonico; 71st St, 313 and 315 East, 9-5-12 years.... 3,120

RIDGE ST, 89; Maye E. Schirmer to Marie Klein, 10 years..... 1,074

2D AV, 1,762; Francis J. Schnugg to George Ringler & Co., 3 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BAILEY, Fred, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; Crotona Park South, s e corner of Crotona Av, 104.6x76.9; Penfold Av, s s, 112.10 ft n w of Prospect Av, 19.7x107x19.8x97; Crotona Park South, s s, 90.10 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x97, demand..... 11,950

BAILEY, Fred, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; Crotona Park South, s e corner of Crotona Av, 104.6x76.9; Penfold Av, s s, 112.10 ft n w of Prospect Av, 19.7x107x19.8x97; Crotona Park South, s s, 90.10 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x97, demand..... 21,500

CALLAN, Rose, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Washington Av, e s, 248 ft n of Quarry Road, 1 year..... 2,000

ELLIOTT, John, to W. Tilson Timmerman; 181st St, s s, 325 ft w of Grand Av, ½ year..... 850

EPPLER, Pauline, and others to William Meyn; 1,586 Avenue B, 3 years..... $2,000

FISHER, Sydney, to John Oliver and Harrison P. Wallis, executors, &c.; 63d St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 8,000

GILDERSLEEVE, William H., to the Central Trust Company of New York; 29th St, s s, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 45,000

GLASIER, Mary, to Samuel G. Dayton; Bay Av, n s, 60 ft e of North St, City Island, 1 year..... 300

GLASS, John, Jr., to William F. Havemeyer; 14th St, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, secures note..... 5,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 408 to 418 Cherry St, demand..... 10,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Carrie Foster; 410 Cherry St, 5 years..... 26,000

HAPPY, Sumter L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 186th St, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,500

HINES, Catherine, and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 40th St, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

KEMMER, Irving J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 527 East 12th St, 1 year..... 9,000

KENNEDY, Clara, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c.; Lots 16 to 19, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 4,107

KILPATRICK, Thomas J., to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 97th St, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 80,000

KINGSTON, Mary J., to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; 198th St, n s, 101.4 ft e of Decatur Av, installments.. 6,800

KINGSTON, Mary J., to Magdalena Cadwell; 198th St, n s, 101.4 ft e of Decatur Av, 3 years..... 4,500

KLEIN, Samuel, to Clara F. Moore; Rivington St, n s, Lot 7, map of the Corporation of New York, 3 years..... 6,000

KOCHKELLER, Edward, to the United States Life Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 120th St, 5 years..... 5,000

KRATKIE, Evangelia F., to Charles F. Bauerdorf; 87th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 1,500

LAWRIE, Mary F., to Randolph W. Townsend, 225 West 143d St, 3 years.. 17,000

LEVY, Joseph, to Samuel Pfeiffer; 263 Stanton St, installments..... 3,000

LEWIS, Sarah, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 844 7th Av, 5 years.. 15,000

MacDONALD, Julia E., to Minna L. Loewenthal; Nelson Av, e s, 205.9 ft n of Devoe, or 165th, St, 1 year..... 850

MANDELSTEIN, Morris and Eva, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, demand..... 55,000

MANY, William T., to the Irving Savings Institution; 440 West 44th St, 1 year..... 2,000

MERRILL, Frederick J. H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 126 East 60th St, 5 years..... 12,000

MAROZEK, Constantine, to Levantia W. Cox; 108 East 120th St, 5 years..... 8,500

MORGAN, Patrick, and Matthew T. Murray to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 222 to 236 West 47th St, 5 years.. 50,000

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 124th St, n s, 75 ft e of the Boulevard, or Broadway, 1 year.. 76,000

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to Benjamin Mordecai; 124th St, n s, 75 ft e of Boulevard, demand..... 3,000

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, n s, 75 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 14,000

NIEBERG, Louis and Benjamin, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 69 and 71 East 4th St, ½ year..... 18,000

PETTIT, Alice B., to the New Jersey Agency Company; 33d St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 70,000

PETTIT, Alice B., to Catherine Linde; 33d St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years. 10,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Charles C. Vallette; 18th St, n e s, 112.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 14,000

SMITH, William B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Park Av, n e corner of 186th St, 1 year..... 1,800

SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF NEW YORK to Charles E. Appleby, trustee, &c.; 153 West 53d St, 5 years..... 7,500

STEWART, Samuel G., to Edward W. Harrow and another, executors, &c.; 9 West 65th St, 5 years..... 20,000

TAUBERT, William H., to William R. Rose; 137th St, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 5,000

TISCHER, Thekla, to Ida Kraemer; Union Av, s e s, 321.2 ft n e of 161st St, 1 year..... 566

UHL, Christian J. and Margaret, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 609 and 611 East 16th St, 5 years..... 16,000

WETTERER, William, to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, &c.; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 145.10 ft n of 145th St, 1 year..... 20,000

WHITTET, John A., to the German Society of the City of New York; 166 8th Av, 5 years..... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DONOHUE, Mary A., to Ellen Fitzgerald. $4,000

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to the State Bank, (two assignments)..... Nom.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Hamilton Trust Company..... 33,000

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS and Tradesmen, City of New York, to Martha Gregg..... 6,000

GROSSMAN, Edmund, to Henry H. Jackson..... 4,700

JARVIS, Sarah, executrix, &c., to Pennington Whitehead, trustee, &c., 1-15 part..... 500

JARVIS, Sarah A., executrix, &c., to James M. Crafts, trustee, &c., 12-15 parts 6,000

KANSKI, Catharine, to Charles C. Watkins, Jr..... 600

PFEIFFER, Samuel, to Simon Cyge..... 3,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Frances P. Furnald..... 1

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Edward Mitchell and another, trustees, &c..... 8,000

WACHT, Samuel, to Alfred Jaretzki..... Nom.

WEART, Edward N. and James G., executors, &c., to J. Wesley Danser..... Nom.

WIGGIN, S. Catherine, and others to Catherine Linde..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 29, and 424 Grand St; Max Yanowsky against Thomas' McGowan, owner and contractor; ——— McNaulty, contractor..... $387

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 94th St, 176x100; New York Expanded Metal Company against William Ball or Globe Realty Company, owners; Michael Colleran and Robert McCartney, contractors..... 150

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 225x100; Tanenbaum & Co. against Louis Cohen, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 1,929

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 225x100; Kletzky & Co. against Louis Cohen, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 450

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 225x100; Bloemenzweig & Abeloff against Louis Cohen, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 1,790

EAGLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 37x100; Julius Figliuolo against Henry S. Dederick, Jr., owner and contractor..... 53

JACKSON ST, n w corner of Water St, 70x113; Hyman D. Baker against S. O. Groman, owner and contractor..... 200

MONROE AV, n w corner of Gray St, 50x100; Edward McCann against Theodore H. Friend, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor..... 252

MORRIS AV, n w corner of Gray St, 46 x95; C. and R. Cook against Theodore Friend, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor..... 57

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x100; George Russhon against Abram Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... 800

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x181; Lordi & Pernetti against Solomon Rose, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 459

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 70 ft s of 8th St, 44x105; Henry Ceburre against Mary O'Connell, owner; Peter Spoonheimer & Son, contractors..... 72

3D AV, e s, 251 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Kletzky & Co. against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors.. 400

3D AV, e s, 251 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Tanenbaum & Co. against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 550

3D AV, e s, 251 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Meisel, Danowitz & Co. against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 2,950

3D AV, e s, 251 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Bloomenzweig & Abeloff against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 900

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MARKET ST, 63; Ross & Fisher on M. J. Gardner to Joseph Hyman..... 203

MONROE AV, 1,807; Andrew Ebsen on Theodore H. Friend to H. G. Silleck, Jr. 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 104.7x76.9x100x107.1; Penfold Av, s s, 112.11 ft w of Prospect Av, 19.7 x irregular; Penfold Av, s s, 90.11 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x97x21.7x85.9; Simon Uhlfelder and another with Fred Bailey, six payments..... 21,500

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	6 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	27.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.67½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@68½c; No. 2 red, 72@72½c; No. 2 corn, 32¼c; No. 2 yellow, 32⅝@33c; No. 2 oats, 21⅞@22½c; No. 2 white, 23½@24c; No. 3 white, 22½@23½c; No. 2 rye, 57c; No. 2 barley, 36@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $7.20@$8.10; lard, per 100 lbs, $5.20@$5.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.70; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, $9@$11.

COTTON.—Speculation at the Cotton Exchange was once more quite brisk. The market opened steady, at a decline of 4@6 points, and further declined 5@7 points under somewhat general selling, so far as the future list was concerned; although it was understood that exporters and American spinners were buying eagerly in the Southern spot markets, thus weakening the force, to some extent at least, of bearish cables and large receipts at the ports. The fact that receipts were large, however, was regarded as more than an offset to continued bad crop advices from parts of the cotton belt; hence, the decline, which prominent local bears assisted by judicious selling or "helping" the longs unload. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 5 13-16c; Savannah, 5⅞c; Charleston, 5¾c, 1-16c higher; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 5¾c, Baltimore, 6¼c; Memphis, 5⅞c; Augusta, 6 1-16c@6½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.83	5.89	5.83	5.81@5.82
October	6.03	6.05	5.98	5.97@5.99
November	6.10	6.10	6.04	6.03@6.04
December	6.15	6.16	6.08	6.08@6.09
January	6.20	6.22	6.14	6.13@6.14
February	6.26	6.26	6.19	6.16@6.17
March	6.28	6.28	6.19	6.19@....
April	....	....	....	6.22@6.24
May	6.34	6.35	6.27	6.29@6.27
June	6.40	6.40	6.33	6.29@6.31
July	6.44	6.44	6.36	6.32@6.34

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 3 9-16d; futures opened with buyers at 1-64d advance, and closed net unchanged to 1-64@2-64d advance; December-January, 3.26s; January-February, 3.26s; February-March, 3.26½s; March-April, 3.27b; April-May, 3.27½b; May-June, 3.28⅛s; June-July, 3.29s; July-August, 3.29⅛s; September, 3.31s; September-October, 3.29s; October-November, 3.27s; November-December, 3.26s; Manchester—Yarns and cloths dull.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73½	73½	73½	73½
December	76⅝	76⅝	76⅛	76⅜
May	79 9-16	79 9-16	79¼	79½
Corn—				
September	38	38	38	38
December	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
May	....	....	....	34⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70¼	70⅝	70½	70⅜
December	71⅜	71½	71 1-16	71¼
May	74⅜	74⅝	74 1-16	74¼
Corn—				
September	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½
December	28⅜	28⅞	28½	28⅝
May	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
Oats—				
September	21⅜	21½	21¼	21¼
December	20¼	20 9-16	20⅜	20⅜
May	22⅛	22⅜	21 15-16	22

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Influences surrounding the wheat market were such that bulls found it extremely difficult to sustain any upward movement in prices, and for the greater part of the day therefore the tendency was downward, with closing values partly ⅛c below the previous night. Singularly enough two factors in the situation generally relied upon in ordinary times to stimulate pronounced activity on the bull side failed to exert any effect whatever upon the market. These were war talk and an export business of about 75 loads at all ports. It is true that in the former case reasonable doubt existed as to the detrimental effect to importing countries of a war in South Africa, but on a purely sentimental score the bulls had anticipated some show of strength in the market. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74¾c, spot; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 70⅜c for old, and 73⅝c for new, 100 to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77⅞c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81⅝c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Close—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, September; 69c; December, 67¾c; May, 70⅝c; old September, 69¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, old, 70¾c; new, 68¼c; No. 1 Northern, old, 69¾c; new, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66@68c; new, 64½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 67½@68c. Rye higher; No. 1, 56c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 42 @43c.

CORN—No. 2 corn quoted 38½c elevator, 39c delivered, and 39½c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 27c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 26@33c; No. 2 white, clips, 28½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64½, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64½c, spot; State rye 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $1@2.35, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@76c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.50; sacks, spot, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$17, latter white; fine, $14.50 @$15; middlings, $17@$17.50; chop feed, $15.50@ $16; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oilmeal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept 8.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$26.50@$27.59. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6⅝c; 150 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10c; Western greens, 8⅜@ 8¾c; Western S. P., 9½c; city greens, 9½c. TALLOW—City, 4⅝c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.63@$5.70; city lard, $5.30; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.85; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6⅞c; city lard stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 44s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 72s. Cheese—American finest, white, 53s; American finest, colored, 54s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 24s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 34s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¾d. Linseed Oil—22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The Rio and Santos markets were closed on account of holidays, and no news from Brazil in the way of public accounts reached this market. This fact naturally exerted a restraining influence upon business here, already dull enough. The Havre market made a bullish overture at the opening, early cables reporting an advance of ¼f. But the French market later lost this improvement. The Hamburg market was quite unchanged. Locally there was but little disposition to trade. On the opening call sales were confined to three lots, making 750 bags. By 12 M. sales had reached 2,250 bags, and for the entire session were but 6,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30@4.35
October	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.30@4.35
November	....	....	....	4.35@4.40
December	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
January	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
February	....	....	....	4.60@4.65
March	4.75	4.75	4.70	4.70@4.75
April	....	....	....	4.75@4.80
May	....	....	....	4.80@4.85
June	....	....	....	4.80@4.90
July	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.85@4.90
August	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market closed on account of a holiday. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. not unchanged; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet at ¼f advance; at 12 M. prices declined ¼f; at 2 P. M. quiet, ¼f higher; closed at net unchanged prices. Total sales, 60,000 bags. January, 32.25; February, 32.50; March, 32.50; April, 32.75, May, 33; June, 33.25; July, 33.50; August, 33.75; September, 31.50; October, 31.50; November, 31.75; December, 32. Rio—Holiday.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 96 test, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; No. 2 Southern, soft, $19.50; steel rails, $31.50; pig iron warrants, $16.50; lake copper ingots, $18.50; tin, $32.15; exchange lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.60.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.40 and in bulk $5.90; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.35 and in bulk $5.85; refined, cases, New York, $9.65; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prim crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 24½@ 25c; butter grades, 29c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 49c; lard oil, 43@45c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25@$4.50; spirits turpentine, 46½@ 47c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.27½@ $1.30; F, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50@$1.55; H, $1.60@$1.65; I, $1.70@$1.75; K, $1.85@$1.90; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.90; WG, $3.25; WW, $3.45@ $3.50.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 8.—Spirits of turpentine, 44c. Resin—A, B, C, D, and E, 95c; F, $1; G, $1.10; H, $1.25; I, $1.31; K, $1.35; M, $1.70; N, $2.10; G, $2.50; WW, $2.93.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 8.—Spirits of turpentine, 43¼@43½c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $2.50 and $2.50. Tar, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 8.—Turpentine, 43c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $4.95@$6.15; oxen, $3.40@$4.75; bulls, $2.50@$3.40; cows, $1.40@$3.65; veals, $5.50@$8.50; culls, $4; grassers, $3.50; city-dressed veals, 10@12½c per pound. Sheep, $3@ $4.50; lambs, $5.60@$6.75; culls, $4.50; hogs, $4.75 @$4.85.

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Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL.B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES. Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.
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GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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Teacher of Piano, Harmony and Virgil Clavier.
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INSTRUCTION.

136TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 26TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics. Optional Military Drill.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1899.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Weingart Institute,
22 AND 24 EAST 91ST STREET,
Between Madison and 5th Avenues,
WEST 84TH STREET,
Two doors from Central Park West.
Day and Boarding School with Kindergarten
Prepares for business and all the leading colleges. At the recent examinations for admission into the Columbia University all the graduates from this school passed successfully and were admitted. East side school opens Sept. 27th. West side branch October 2d. For prospectus and particulars address until Sept. 15th,
S. WEINGART, Highmount, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE WILSON-VAIL SCHOOL,
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
A preparatory school of the highest character. Primary classical, scientific, and business depts. Graduates of this school were admitted last June to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Wesleyan.
Strong corps of expert teachers. Close attention to the individual. Classes small.
Manual training. Systematic daily drill in Gymnasium. Athletics
Reopens September 28th.
Principals at School 9 to 12 daily.

The Horace Mann School,
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS,
120TH ST., WEST.
The elementary and high school departments will be at the school for consultation each school day after Sept. 5th.
The Principals will be at the school for consultation each school day after Sept. 5th.
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Senftner School,
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The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department **an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.**
For descriptive catalogue address Secretary.
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PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY. On Bound Brook R. R., convenient to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
Both sexes. 61st year. Healthful location. "Nobility of character our constant aim." Special care and home comforts. Sanitary arrangements, pure spring water, electric lights. Extensive improvements and new buildings costing $35,000. Two complete gymnasiums. $250 a year, or for a suite of rooms $300. Long distance telephone in Seminary. Write for our new illustrated catalogue. THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

Hudson River Military Academy.
A safe, thorough, splendidly equipped preparatory school and home for boys, 25 miles from New York; fines location on the Hudson; building magnificent in its appointments; experienced and able teachers; large athletic grounds; horses and ponies for riding, drill, and artillery practice. Illustrated catalogue on request.
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9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, October second.

SPANISH,
FRENCH, GERMAN,
ITALIAN, Etc.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
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Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, WHO wishes to locate in or near New York City, would like to contract to give his time to five or six pupils exclusively in college preparatory and high school work mainly as principal; excellent references. Address E S. S., Times Office.

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Preparation for college. Special students in art, etc. Mrs. T. Tileston Greene 3 West 84th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Collegiate and special courses. Certificates admit to colleges. 42d year. Sept. 26th. $300.
JOS. E. KING, President, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MISS EVERDELL and MISS CARLSON will open their Classes for Girls on Monday, October 2d. Principals at Class rooms daily after September 17th. 307 MADISON AV.

DR. SCHULER'S INSTITUTE, College Point, L. I.; Boarding School for Boys; German a Specialty; Moderate Terms.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 348 Madison Avenue. College Preparation Classes for Little Children.

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Miss Murphy and Miss Gaylord's School. Large playgrounds.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.

Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damroach popular method of sight singing.
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for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modelling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class. J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.

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Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling.
Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.
Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1899.
Examinations for admission on the 14th and 15th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 pe. term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
This School Re-opens Wednesday, Sept. 27.
Mr. Cutler will be at the schoolhouse between 9 and 1 daily, except Saturdays.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
16th Street, cor. Rutherfurd Place, New York.
Fall Term Opens September 19th.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
102-114 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Fall Term Opens September 26th.
Non-sectarian schools for boys and girls.
Splendidly located with ample play grounds.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year opens Sept. 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

Dwight School,
15 West 43d Street, New York City.
20th Year opens Sept. 27th.
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given to boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Gymnasium. Laboratories.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.
Reopens Sept. 28 in its NEW BUILDING,
35 West 84th Street.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Gymnasium, 18x58; Playground, 200x225.
Dr. Ray is now at school daily.
Book of the 10th year on request.

Hamilton Institute.
45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square, North.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Most advantageous location in New York.
Catalogue on application.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL.
Registered Under the Regents of N. Y.
Three fine school buildings, entrance 120 West 126th St. 14th year begins Sept. 21st. Wm. L. Hazen, head master, or T. E. Lyon, associate headmaster, will be at the school after Sept. 8th, 1-5, 7-9 P. M.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
417 Madison Avenue.
18TH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 28TH.
The Principal is now at the school daily.

A SCHOOL DIRECTORY—FREE.
A classified list of Colleges, Academies, Private Schools, Kindergartens, Business Colleges, Dancing Schools, and Musical Studios and Conservatories—with locations, average attendance and tuition—a 56 page, half tone illustrated Directory —free with next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Price 3 cents. Order of your newsdealer.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Thorough work in all departments from Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindergarten and Primary classes.

ST MARY'S SCHOOL, "EPISCOPAL,"
6-8 E. FORTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory and Primary Classes.
College Preparation. Advantages of New York City.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR.

SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; WM. C. SIMMONS, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE REOPENS 270 West 57th. Collegiate Preparation. W. 72d St. Class. Drill, Gymnasium, hot luncheon. Write for Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A.B., M.D., Principal.

MISS WHITON AND MISS BANGS' ENGLISH and Classical School for Girls, 43 West 47th St., New York. Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Classes. Certificate accepted by four colleges. Large faculty and individual instruction. Advanced courses for special students

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
423 Madison Avenue, New York.
(Between 48th and 49th Streets.)
Reopens Oct. 2 English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

DR. SAVAGE'S GYMNASIUM,
308 WEST 59TH STREET.
Tenth Season opens Sept. 15th. Normal class and private instruction. Circulars.

The Helburn School
No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
2,134 7TH AV., BETWEEN 126TH & 127TH STS.
Preparatory School for Girls. Primary classes and Kindergarten. Reopens Sept. 21st.
MAX F. GIOVANOLY, Ph. D.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker
School for Girls opens October 3d; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident students received. 148 Madison Avenue.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Certificate accepted by Smith College. Reopens October 4th. 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women. Founded 1749. Modern conveniences. Two hours from New York. J. MAX HARK, D. D. Prin., Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 85th st.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Prepares for college or business. New gymnasium. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 4.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparation. Reopens Sept. 20th.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
576 Fifth Avenue. Reopens Sept. 27th.
Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Especially cordial relations with Princeton.
JOHN G. MACVICAR, Head Master.

HEMPSTEAD (LONG ISLAND) INSTITUTE.—Little boys exclusively; unceasing, conscientious supervision; exceptional healthfulness; moderate expenditure; vacations unnecessary.

MISS REYNOLDS'S SCHOOL, 66 WEST 45TH Street.—Twenty-first year begins Oct. 2; thorough training; girls admitted as special students to regular classes.

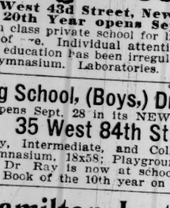
MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 W. 81st St. Class for boys in the primary department.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Fall Term begins Sept. 25th.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 23 WEST 44TH ST. **SWIMMING**

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of Manhattan, City of New York, now Borough described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1889, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration of said purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said mortgagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,262.16, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.39, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $707.13 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
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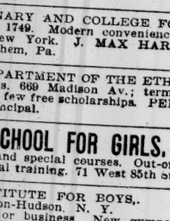
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises and property directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.
Dated August 31, 1899.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.
178th St., (Powell Place.)



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $3,474.92. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments is $80, besides interest.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and city aforesaid, this 24th day of August, 1899. Present, Hon. Chas. F. MacLean, Judge.
In the matter of the application of THE WENZLIK MUSIC SUPPLY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, to change its name and assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company."
Upon reading and filing the petition of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company, verified the 23d day of August, 1899, praying that it might be allowed to change its name and to assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company," and on due proof of publication of this application, and on the certificate of the Secretary of State, dated the 13th day of May, 1899, and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to its assuming such name, now on motion of Frank W. Angell, attorney for the petitioner, Ordered that the said The Wenzlik Music Supply Company be and it is hereby authorized to assume the name of The New York Music Supply Company in the place and stead of the said name of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company on and after the 23d day of September, 1899, provided that within ten days from the entry of this order that it shall file in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York all papers herein, and also provided that it shall within ten days after the entry of this order file in the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy thereof. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks.
Enter C. F. M., J. S. C.
au26-1aw4wSa

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK, STATE COMMISSION in Lunacy.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Long Island State Hospital, Clarkson St. and Albany Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., until 12 o'clock noon Monday, Sept. 18th, 1899, by the undersigned for supplying the different New York State Hospitals for a period of six months beginning October 1st, 1899, with farinaceous foods, dried fruits, canned goods, teas, syrups, molasses, bakers' supplies, laundry supplies, curled hair, whisk-y, vinegar, salt, smoked meats, etc., etc., as set forth in specifications containing full particulars as to quantities, packages, and places of delivery, which may be obtained by addressing the Steward of any of the State Hospitals, or direct from L. P. Gillespie, Poughkeepsie, New York.
F. A. WHEELER,
H. E. COLE,
L. P. GILLESPIE,
Committee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of HARRIS BOSKEY, individually and as a member of the firm of FINE & BOSKEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,413.
To the creditors of Harris Boskey of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Harris Boskey was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADELAIDE M. DE LAVALETTE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Adelaide M. De Lavalette, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN E. CUSHMAN, Bankrupt. No. 1,252.
Notice is hereby given that John E. Cushman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 7, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY SOSNOWSKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Mary Sosnowsky of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Mary Sosnowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 8th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK M. SHELDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Frederick M. Sheldon of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Frederick M. Sheldon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 8th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM B. TREMAINE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William B. Tremaine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX WEINGARTEN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Max Weingarten, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the corner of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.
ap12-1aw6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor. 62 William Street, New York City.
ap8-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy8-1aw8mSa

FENTON, MARGARET P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Pringle Memorial Home, Samuel R. Anderson, John C. Milligan, Thomas P. Milligan, Elizabeth M. Groves, Isabella P. Schaelmen, Lucy M. Fitch, Henry C. Milligan, Francis Pringle Anderson, Robert Purdy Anderson, Thomas Pringle Anderson, Margaret Emily McKinley, Mary Eleanor Hamilton, Susan S. Chandler, Mary J. Chandler, Henry Milligan Chandler, Natalie P. Nachtel, and Grace I. Stuart Patchen, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits left unadministered of Margaret P. Fenton, deceased, should not be granted to Clarence M. Fenton, a Director of the Pringle Memorial Home, who has made application for the same.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAM J. AMEND, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au12-1aw6wSa

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899.
JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York.
sep2-1aw6msat

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, the office of John P. Talmage, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for the Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy22-1aw6mSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELLIS P. PECK, Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.
ap22-1aw6mS

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 545 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor.
FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor.
m10-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au12-1aw6mS

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany."
Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....3:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....3:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Campaign Assessments on the Judiciary to be Further Probed.

THE CITY CLUB URGES ACTION

Effort May Be Made to Pass a Bill Prohibiting the Practice—Subpoena for Mayor Van Wyck.

It is the purpose of the Mazet committee to soon resume its inquiries into the levying of campaign assessments upon candidates for the judiciary. The testimony given on this subject by ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly and ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor at the earlier sessions of the committee, convinced Assemblyman Mazet, it is said, that the subject was one which invited remedial legislation. Chairman Mazet said yesterday that he considered this matter one of the most important with which his committee had to deal, and some important witnesses are expected to give testimony which may enable the committee to make special recommendations to the Legislature.

The following letter from Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the City Club, was given out by Assemblyman Mazet yesterday:

New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

The Hon. Robert Mazet, Chairman, &c., of the Assembly Investigating Committee:

Dear Sir: The City Club of New York notices with some apprehension that other matters have lately occupied your attention to the exclusion of the investigation of the important subject of the assessment of candidates for the judicial offices by party organizations, which was started with so much promise last Spring at the request of this club and other allied societies.

No branch of the investigation which your committee has taken up seems to promise more immediate and definite results to the cause of good government than this. It is in line with the movement of independent citizens last year for the preservation of a pure judiciary, and this club and those allied with it have confidently expected that this branch of the investigation would be so diligently pursued that the whole subject might be laid bare before the judiciary nominations were made this Fall, and that the maintenance of a pure and untrammeled judiciary would be made a definite issue in the coming election, and legislation guaranteed which would make the purchase of judicial nominations an infamous crime.

The club and, as we understand, the Chamber of Commerce and the Bar Association, stand ready to assist this branch of your investigation by every means at their command, and we earnestly request that the matter be taken up at an early day and that all the Judges in this city be called to testify. Yours respectfully,

WHEELER H. PECKHAM,
President City Club.

In replying to the foregoing letter, Assemblyman Mazet said: "The committee considers that this matter is of vital interest to every citizen, reaching as it does to the very foundations of our government and institutions. It is a matter of vital necessity that the judiciary should be kept pure and uncontaminated, and it is our intention to go into the matter fully at our earliest opportunity. It is probable that the committee will make recommendations in respect to this matter, and will prepare a bill to prohibit the levying of assessments on candidates for the judiciary and the receiving of such assessments."

Mr. Mazet received a letter yesterday from Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, inclosing a copy of resolutions passed by the Citizens' Union Central Committee relating to the same matter. A reply was sent to Mr. Fulton similar to that mailed to Mr. Peckham.

Mayor Van Wyck was served with a subpoena yesterday morning requiring him to appear before the Mazet investigating committee next Wednesday. Inasmuch as the Ramapo deal is to be taken up by the Mazet committee on Tuesday, it is believed the Mayor will be asked to tell what he knows about the matter.

MR. MAZET MAY BE DEFEATED.

Independents in the Nineteenth District Said to be Opposed to His Renomination.

Unless there is a decided change in the temper of the independents in the Nineteenth District, Assmblyman Robert Mazet, Chairman of the Legislative investigating committee, is in danger of defeat at the coming election.

When President Quigg of the Republican County Committee first began to talk about co-operation between the Republicans and Citizens' Unionists on nominations, he explained in advance that the Republican organization would be compelled, for party reasons, to nominate Mr. Mazet. A proposition for a conference on the subject was made by Collector Bidwell, the Republican leader of the district, to the District Committee of the Citizens' Union, by whom it was referred to a sub-committee on Political Information. There it has since slumbered.

An influential and active member of this committee said yesterday that the district committee was almost solidly against nominating Mr. Mazet. "We have forty-odd members," he said, "and I don't think more than two of them would vote for Mr. Mazet if we had a meeting to-morrow. I don't think the proposition for us to indorse him ever will be taken up unless it be to disavow our intention to do so."

Without the support of the Independents, the Republican leaders recognize that they will have a hard fight to re-elect Mr. Mazet. The district is close. In 1897 it elected Perez M. Stewart to the Assembly by a narrow vote. Last year Mr. Mazet carried it by only 702 plurality over William A. Sweetser, Democrat.

The Citizens' Union leaders of the district have not decided whether they will make any nomination at all. Among the men who have been mentioned as possible nominees are Perez M. Stewart, Jacob Mack, Francis W. Aymar, John C. Clarke, and Percival Knauth.

THE REV. MR. WHITE GOES FREE.

Girl He Jilted Satisfied to Get Money Spent on Her Trousseau.

The Rev. Dennis White, colored, of Windsor, Conn., who reaped the harvest of carelessly sown seeds of affection by being arrested last Wednesday evening on a warrant for breach of promise just as he was leading to the altar Miss Jessie Butler of 227 East Seventy-fifth Street, was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court. The cause of the awkward hitch in the joyous proceedings was Miss Selma Rogers, who lives with her uncle, George Doyle, at 251 East Seventy-fifth Street.

According to Miss Rogers, she corresponded with Mr. White while he lived in Murphy, N. C. The correspondence lasted more than a year. Later Mr. White moved North and settled in Windsor Corn., where he assumed charge of a Methodist flock. The pair were to have been married last December, but the ceremony was postponed until June, it seems, because Miss Rogers insisted that her prospective husband should own a house and lot.

Mr. White's assets did not include this property, and the practical mind of Miss Rogers suggested that, although love was a beautiful thing in the abstract, it were better to wait until a house and lot could be thrown in with it. When June rolled around Miss Rogers found Mr. White had not yet acquired the house and lot. Furthermore his love had lost a good deal of its fire, and finally a quarrel ensued, during which the engagement ring was returned.

Later, however, Miss Rogers waived the real estate question, and on Aug. 7 received a letter from Mr. White telling her to prepare for the wedding. A week ago she learned that he was in the city and was engaged to Miss Butler. Then she learned that the wedding would occur on Wednesday evening, and procured the warrant.

When Mr. White was led into the courtroom his eye fell upon all the parties in the case. Marshaled on one bench was the first love, with her uncle, aunt, and friends, cold and impassive. On a seat near by was arrayed Miss Butler, surrounded by relatives and sympathizers.

When the case was called it appeared that imprisonment had made Mr. White penitent, for a letter was produced, written the day before to Miss Rogers, in which the imprisoned one offered to marry her if she would but secure his release. This she declined to do, through her lawyer, who stated that his client would settle on one condition only—that was the payment to her of $75 by the defendant to reimburse her for the money expended on her bridal trousseau. Miss Rogers said she wouldn't marry Mr. White now is he "was a white man." She added that he had "a black face and a black heart."

Mr. White said he would willingly pay Miss Rogers the $75 if she would give him time to earn it. She said she would grant a reasonable period, and the preacher was released. He was met outside by the Butler party, who congratulated him, but Miss Butler was only lukewarm in her greeting. It was rumored that the preacher will have much to explain to her. He confidently asserted, however, that he would be able to marry her next week.

FENDER SAVES CHILD'S LIFE.

Abie Hirschman of Eldridge Street Visits Bowery Alone and Has a Narrow Escape from Death.

On Eldridge Street last night people were talking about the miraculous escape from death of Abie Hirschman, the three-year-old son of Solomon and Tillie Hirschman, who live on the first floor of the tenement at No. 177. Little Abie was receiving more attention than he had ever before experienced in his short span of life.

The Hirschmans, father and mother, went out yesterday morning, leaving Abie in the care of a little girl two years his senior who lives in the same house. After they had played together for some time the boy started off alone. His tour of exploration took him to the Bowery, where something on the other side of the street attracted his attention, and he started across to satisfy his curiosity.

He chose a time to cross the street just as Car No. 722 of the Madison Avenue line was coming along at a lively rate. Abie had just dodged a truck with success, and as he toddled from behind it, John Crookston, the motorman on the car, caught sight of him walking nonchalantly in the direction of the rapidly approaching car. Crookston was almost on top of the youngster when he saw him. He clanged the bell violently, and the brake sped around with a hiss and a whir. Abie looked up wonderingly when he heard the jangling of the gong, but before he could move the fender of the car struck him just below the knees and up into the air he went, landing in a sitting posture on the iron springs of the fender.

The car was filled with women, and those who saw the accident screamed, and those who did not screamed in sympathy. When the car was brought to a stop, Crookston almost jumped over the dashboard in his excitement, and the passengers piled out. When they got around to the front they saw Abie sitting serenely in the fender crowing with delight over his unusual experience. But when he saw the crowd he dug his fists into his eyes and cried. Crookston grabbed the youngster and fairly hugged him in his delight at finding that he had escaped injury, and, as he held the sobbing child up to show the passengers that he was unhurt, the women crowded around and clucked at him and talked baby talk until he was mollified. Some of the men unearthed pennies and pieces of chewing gum and chocolate that they seemed surprised to find in their pockets, and Abie was showered with gifts. Then he was turned over to Policeman Doyle of the Eldridge Street Station and his tour of exploration was over.

Meanwhile the Hirschmans had returned home and found their child missing. They went to the station house, arriving there just as Policeman Doyle with Abie put in an appearance. The child was taken home to be made much of and to hold a reception, which was attended by all Eldridge Street, where the wonderful story was told again and again in many strange languages and dialects.

HIT BY A THIRD AVENUE CAR.

Unknown Young Man Seriously Hurt While Crossing the Bowery.

Considerable excitement was occasioned on the Bowery last night by the screams of a young man who had been knocked down by a Third Avenue cable car. Capt. Diamond of the East Fifth Street Station found it necessary to send six policemen to the scene to hold the crowd in check.

The young man had started to cross the street, and had stepped backward to escape a north bound Fourth Avenue trolley car, when he was struck by the cable car, which was going in the same direction. The man fell directly in front of the car and was pushed some distance before the car was brought to a stop. After being knocked down, the injured man began to scream and call loudly for help, and in a few minutes several thousand persons had gathered about the spot.

The man was picked up and after much difficulty was carried out of the crowd to the lodging house at No. 329. In the meantime a call had been sent to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance, and Drs. Anderson and Armstrong responded. On examination they found that the young man's right leg had been crushed from the knee down, and that a portion of the foot had been cut off. His left arm also was lacerated, and there were several scalp wounds. The man was unable to give his name, and there were no means of identification. He was taken to the hospital unconscious. The gripman, Joseph Teaster of 1,100 Third Avenue, was arrested.

The injured man is about twenty-five years old, and five feet five inches in height. His complexion and eyes are dark, and his face is smooth shaven. He wore dark clothing and a derby hat.

ROBBERY ON STATEN ISLAND.

Rapid Transit Station Agent the Victim of "Knock-Out" Drops.

The Richmond Borough police are investigating the robbery of C. C. Crothers, a telegraph operator and station agent employed by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad at Annadale. Crothers, who is a resident of Bergen Point, N. J., was hired by the Rapid Transit Railroad on Tuesday, and received permission that evening to go home for his clothes. Before leaving the office on Tuesday night he placed the receipts of the day, amounting to $42, in his pocket.

Nothing was heard of him afterward, and an investigation of the whereabouts of the missing agent was instituted, which resulted in locating him yesterday in a hotel at Port Richmond, where he was carried unconscious on Tuesday night, and had been in a critical condition ever since. His pockets had been turned inside out, and all the money and other valuables taken. Crothers had been found at the Bergen Point Ferry, where he cried for help, and gave the distress signal of the Knights of Pythias. This was observed by two members of the order, who assisted the man into Makeman's Hotel, at Port Richmond, the proprietor of which is also a member of the order. They summoned Dr. J. Walter Wood, who declared that the man had been drugged.

An investigation made by Mortimer Vanderbilt, Passenger Agent of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, has brought to light the fact that Crothers was met at the Bergen Point Ferry by a man who had been seen loitering around Annadale for several days. It is believed that this man gave Crothers knockout drops and then robbed him. Dr. Wood says that Crothers probably will recover.

THE GERLACH HOTEL LEASED.

E. M. Earle Takes the Property for a Term of Ten Years.

The Gerlach Hotel has been leased for a term of ten years to Eugene Mortimer Earle, proprietor of the Earlington and St. James Hotels at Richfield Springs. All the details of the lease have been arranged between the owner, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Earle. Practically immediate possession is given, and as the house has undergone a thorough renovation during the Summer, its opening under the new management will take place in the near future. The Gerlach, which is a ten-story structure extending from 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, was built about twenty years ago, and during its earlier days was one of the best known known and most fashionable of New York's hotels. It suffered, however, by the general up-town movement of more recent years, and the culmination of its troubles came last April, when the Peabody Education Fund foreclosed a four-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage on the property, given by Charles Gerlach.

The plaintiffs bought the property in at a small advance over the amount of the mortgage. Since that time J. Pierpont Morgan, who is one of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, has taken the property off the hands of that organization and become the sole owner of it. On the day when the foreclosure sale was held, several executions against the Apartment Hotel Company, the lessees at the time, were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and since then the Gerlach has been closed.

It is understood that the new management will conduct the house as a family hotel. The lease was arranged through the firm of Maclay & Davies.

Brooklyn Elevated Improvements.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that a connection was to be made between the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated Railroads at Manhattan crossing, in East New York. The structures of the two roads at this point are now only about 300 feet apart. The new connection will permit of a more frequent service during the hours of heavy traffic.

Says Mr. G. W. LORD, writing from Silver Lake, Maine: "My doctor recommended JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances."—Adv.

Fall derbys.
They look like the $5 kind.
They wear like the $5 kind.
They are like the $5 kind.
We guarantee it.
$3 here.
Stores open until six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

POST OFFICE CLERK ARRESTED.

Koehler Locked in Ludlow Street Jail, but Secrecy Is Maintained.

Charles Koehler, a clerk in the General Post Office, was arrested last night while at work by Post Office Inspector Jacobs and locked in Ludlow Street Jail.

The only information obtainable at the Post Office was from Superintendent Cave, who admitted that a clerk named Koehler had been arrested, but on what charge he was unable to state. It was said also that Koehler came to the General Post Office from Station C about eight months ago.

SHOWER FOLLOWS HEAT.

Rainfall in the City After a Day of Exceptional Humidity.

After a day of exceptional heat and humidity a shower came upon the city last night which quickly dropped the temperature ten degrees. The rain was slight, the fall, from 9:14 o'clock, when it started, to 10:30, being less than one-tenth of an inch, but there was an electrical agitation which at frequent intervals lighted up the city.

The lightning was not accompanied by thunder. At 8 o'clock the temperature was 78 degrees, and at 10:30 it was down to 68 degrees.

BIG FLATS CONDEMNED.

Tenants Ordered Out of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Houses.

The unusual sight of a big apartment house posted over with printed notices warning the tenants to move out by Tuesday next by order of the Board of Health was to be seen on the busiest part of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night. The flats condemned are known as the Empire City Flats, and are at 129, 131, 133, and 135 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The houses are owned by the estate of Adolph Brussel. They are five stories in height, with brownstone fronts, and were considered fine apartments till eclipsed by the more modern flats in the neighborhood. Fifteen tenants occupy the building. The cause of the condemnation is said to be that the plumbing in the buildings is defective. A few days ago a large piece of the ceiling of H. Werszhinger's music store fell and injured one of his children.

ITALIAN BOOTBLACK MURDERED.

Baptiste Spingola Thought to Have Been Killed for His Money.

Baptiste Spingola, an Italian bootblack, thirty-one years old, was found dead yesterday morning in the basement of 88 Stanton Street. One of his eyes was out and his head was crushed. It is supposed he was murdered for $200 which he was known to have had. His brother, Giuseppe Spingola, who lives at 144 Ludlow Street, with his sister, was arrested on suspicion.

Giuseppe was in business with the murdered man, and he told the police that his brother was so stingy that he and his sister could not live with him. He slept in a dirty basement under his stand on a quilt, and was never known, his brother says, to take off his clothes.

There seems to be no clue to the mystery. Several Italians knew Baptiste saved his money and generally carried $200 or $300 in his pocket. Severio Spignato, a bootblack, who lives on Stanton Street, told the police that he acted Thursday night as interpreter for two men who visited Baptiste in his sleeping room and were negotiating to buy his business. The men were to have seen Baptiste at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and they came on time. The police do not suspect them.

MANY GIRLS TAUGHT TO SWIM.

Success of Miss Clarke's Work at the West Fifty-first Street Bath.

Every little girl and many mothers who had the good fortune to be at the public swimming bath at the foot of West Fifty-first Street yesterday morning declared that it was the best and proudest day that the baths had seen all Summer. The occasion marked the close of the swimming lessons which have been given to girls at that bath since the middle of July, under the auspices of the Board of Education. Thirty vivacious, healthy-looking girls gave forceful illustration of their ability to take care of themselves in the water. And they did it gracefully, too, with an even one-two-three arm motion and quite as accurate a leg motion, for on both points the well-known swimming master, Sundstrom, who acted as examiner, was very critical.

The girls have been instructed by Miss Helen M. Clarke, an expert swimmer. "The girls that you see here," said Miss Clarke, as her brood of swimmers was splashing the water at the close of the exercises, "knew nothing about swimming when I took charge of them in July. I have restricted them this season to the arm-and-leg motion, and as they become more adept they can try diving and more difficult feats. I have had my classes three days a week, in the mornings. There have seldom been less than eighty girls at a time, the largest number for one day being 107.

"Enthusiastic? Well, I should say they are. Why, Mr. Sundstrom says some of my girls beat some of the boys in the other baths all to pieces. They come all the way from eight to eighteen years of age, and some of the best swimmers are the little ones."

The youngest girl in the class yesterday was Nellie Kelly, a bright little Miss of twelve years, who swam with a graceful stroke, and was clearly as much at home in the water as the proverbial duck. She was one of the eighteen girls who received the proud mark of 100 per cent. for excellence in swimming, the full list of honor students being Della Redden, Maude Teetzche, Mollie Connelly, Lizzie Murphy, Katie Doherty, Mabel Wuterich, Esther Cassidy, Nellie Sheedy, Agnes Thompson, Clara Hearn, Lottie Drake, Mamie O'Neil, Mabel Innis, Elizabeth Dinsmore, Annie Garrison, Nellie Kelly, Gertrude Geary, and Maggie Clur.

The following received from 80 to 90 per cent.: Sarah Ham, Margaret Gallagher, Nellie McGuire, Theresa Brummer, Josie Clark, Maurice Keegan, Esther Quigley, Annie Allermann, Lizzie Hearn, Katie Kennedy, and Maggie McEntee.

This is the first year that the Board of Education has undertaken the instruction of children in swimming, and the results have been so satisfactory that the plan undoubtedly will be continued next year.

Panama Canal Report Denied.

Foreign dispatches said yesterday that the Panama Canal Company had entered into an agreement with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. by virtue of which the latter was to supply the necessary funds for the completion of the canal in case of favorable action by Congress. It was said that the bonds of the first Panama Company would be accepted in payment at 20 per cent. of their nominal value. Robert Bacon, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., denied the truth of the dispatch in toto, saying it had absolutely no foundation.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

Men's Scotch
"AQUARETTE"
Rain Coats.

No rubber.
No odor.
No perspiration.
Hygienic.
Porous to air.

SHED RAIN PERFECTLY.

Coats have Silk Label

"AQUARETTE"

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Price, from $15 up.

A DREYFUS CASE AT HOME

Policeman Convicted by Perjury Asks for Justice.

WITNESSES MAKE CONFESSION

Say They Aided Saloon Keeper Kress to Send Dwyer to Prison Six Years Ago.

After six years, William Dwyer, who formerly was a policeman attached to the Old Slip Station, is to make an effort to wipe from his name the stigma attaching to it through his having served a term in the penitentiary for an offense of which it is now claimed he was innocent. The case came before Judge McMahon yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on the application of Lawyer Francis P. Garvin to have the conviction of six years ago set aside. The Judge found himself with a case analogous to that of Dreyfus on his hands, and when he had heard the motion said that it was one of the most remarkable that had ever come to his notice.

In 1893 William Kress kept a saloon at the corner of Nassau and John Streets, and one night Dwyer happened along there while there was a row in progress. He arrested Kress for disorderly conduct, and on the way to the station he also arrested a woman who tried to liberate the saloon keeper. Kress was fined in court the next day, and he then went to Police Headquarters, where he made a complaint against the policeman, alleging that the latter had entered his saloon and demanded a drink. The arrest, he said, followed his refusal of the policeman's demand.

In support of his complaint Kress produced two witnesses, who swore to the same statement. Dwyer was suspended from the force and later he was indicted by the Grand Jury on the charges of assault and oppression. The case attracted unusual attention, as it was the first one tried under a new law making oppression a criminal offense. Dwyer was convicted and the late Judge Martine sentenced him to two months in the penitentiary. Dwyer spent five weeks in the Tombs trying to raise the $1,000, which his lawyer told him would be the cost of a new trial, and when it became apparent that he could not obtain the money he went to the penitentiary and served out his time.

Several days ago Adolph Haege and Paul J. Felix, the two witnesses who had supported the statements of Kress, sought out Dwyer, who since his release has been working as a watchmaker, and told him that they had committed perjury to oblige the saloon keeper, to whom they were indebted at the time. Lately, they said, they had quarreled with Kress, and this, added to the remorse that had been rankling in them for years, drove them to do Dwyer this tardy act of justice. Dwyer took the men to the office of Lawyer Garvin, where they made affidavits to the statements already made to the ex-policeman.

After reading these affidavits to Judge McMahon yesterday in support of the application, Mr. Garvin said he had warned the men of the result of their action and had represented to them that they were liable to arrest for perjury. They told him that they were willing to take their chances in order to do justice to an innocent man.

Judge McMahon said that the case puzzled him, as under the code the limit of time allowed for appeals was one year. Mr. Garvin said that under the circumstances the law was clearly void, as it would deprive Dwyer of his Constitutional rights. The statements presented by him, he said, constituted newly discovered evidence, which it was impossible to produce at the time of the trial. Mr. Garvin went on to quote authorities, and said that while the Governor could pardon his client such action would not remove the stigma attaching to him and would not make it possible for him to demand reinstatement to the police force.

Judge McMahon said the Dreyfus affair was to a large extent a case in point. "As the law stands an appeal must be made within a year," said the Judge, "and it is doubtful if this court has jurisdiction, but if it was possible for an innocent man in France to get a hearing after many years it should be so in this country. It would be a sad commentary on our laws if it should be found that those of France were more fair."

Judge McMahon took the papers and held the case under advisement. If Dwyer is cleared and reinstated to the police force it is said that he can claim his pay for the entire six years he was under the ban.

SHARK CAUGHT IN THE SOUND.

A Shovel-Nose, Nine Feet Long, Taken by New Rochelle Fishermen.

What is said to be the biggest shark ever brought into New Rochelle was landed by two fishermen of that town early yetterday morning, and at last accounts its carcass lay on Keefer's Dock there waiting for some one to come and take it as a gift. The men who caught it are Capt. J. A. Flandreau and Capt. Jacob Rider, who start on their fishing and lobster-catching expeditions from Keefer's Dock.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the men were out in a little sloop in Long Island Sound not far from Glen Island. They were fishing for mossbunkers, which they designed to put to the use of baiting lobster traps. Of a sudden the gill net which they were taking in began to develop extraordinary signs of resistance, and soon it was evident that something was floundering around in it with exceptional vigor.

"Jehosaphat!" exclaimed Capt. Flandreau, as he saw his comrade wrestling with the net in an earnest fashion. "That's a thunderin' big catch o' bunkers ye got there, Jake!"

"Bunkers be durned!" was the testy retort. "If ye quit tryin' to light that pipe an' reach over it an' give me a hand, ye'll find I got sump'n' more'n bunkers, consarn it all."

The two men got together and made a joint attempt to haul in the net. Then they discovered that they had a tremendous shark whipping frantically about in its meshes. They remarked to each other that they were not exactly impatient to get it into the boat, and they wouldn't try just yet. They accordingly fastened the net in the stern and set sail for White Belly Island, a quarter of a mile away. Then, having landed the boat, they hauled the net with its uncanny prisoner out upon the rocks, and after a fight of an hour's duration, succeeded in beating the life out of it with oars. They took the carcass back to New Rochelle, and a crowd of the curious inspected it at various times during the day.

The shark is a red shovel-nose, 9 feet long and weighing from 400 to 500 pounds. It would have been a formidable foe for any Glen Island bather to encounter. The two Captains have offered it to the American Museum of Natural History and to John H. Starin for his Glen Island museum. Whichever museum gets a representative to New Rochelle first may have the shark.

Wants a Divorce from F. J. Clarkson.

Mrs. Margaret Clarkson of 153 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, has begun suit for an absolute divorce from her husband, F. J. Clarkson. Justice Jenks yesterday granted an order for service by publication and by mail of the papers in the action. The suit is a sequel to the elopement to Philadelphia of Clarkson with Mrs. Kate Peters, wife of a well-known racing man of Brooklyn, on Aug. 24 last. The pair are now in jail in Philadelphia.

Fall Importation
Kid Gloves.

4-Button Glacé,
newest shades.
3-Clasp Suede,
colors and black,
$1.00
per pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St

GEORGE B. HOYT INSANE.

His Condition Said to be Due to Overwork and Business Reverses.

George B. Hoyt, forty-nine years of age, a brother-in-law of George R. Blanchard, formerly Commissioner, of the Joint Traffic Association, after spending two days in the insane ward at Bellevue Hospital, was taken last evening to the private sanitarium at Rivercrest. Mr. Hoyt has been adjudged insane upon the testimony of the physicians who dealt with his case.

Mr. Hoyt until recently was in charge of the inland traffic department of the Cuban Pan-American Express Company, with headquarters at 52 Broadway. He was forced through failing health to give up work about a month ago. The attack of insanity was sudden, and the doctors at Bellevue Hospital say it probably was due to overwork and business reverses, and that the patient will recover completely after a rest.

MOORE MAY GET A NEW TRIAL.

Evidence Which It Is Claimed Will Acquit the Prisoner.

William A. E. Moore, who was convicted and sentenced to nineteen years for "badgering" Martin Mahon at the Hotel Grenoble a year ago, will make an effort to get a new trial. Recorder Goff, who sentenced him, has set down the argument for Wednesday next.

The motion is made by Abraham Levy on an affidavit made by Philip Douras, who was Moore's counsel before his trial, and in which it is claimed that new evidence was discovered which would have resulted in an acquittal had it been available at the time of the trial.

Mahon swore that he gave two notes for $2,500 each to Moore when the latter found him with Fayne Moore in the hotel, and he also swore that Moore tried to negotiate the notes through Mr. Douras. This the lawyer denies, and he swears that Moore came to him the day after the affair with the confession of Moore's wife, and asked him on the strength of the confession to institute divorce proceedings.

Mahon also swore that he saw Moore and his wife in conversation at the Hotel Metropole on the night of the "badgering." An affidavit has been made by a reporter for a New York newspaper that he has located the two men with whom Mrs. Moore was in conversation at that time, and he says they both aver that Moore was not there. Mrs. Moore testified to this at the trial, but the men were never located.

SIGHT OF A FIGHT CAUSED DEATH

John Hill Succumbed to Heart Disease as the Result of a Homicide.

John Hill died on Thursday afternoon at North Bergen, N. J., of heart disease, and it is said that the sight of a homicide first developed the trouble. Two years ago he was at South Beach, S. I., and as he was walking on the beach two men who had rowed in from the bay and had drawn their boat up on the sand in front of the Happy Home Hotel began to quarrel. One of them seized an oar and struck the other. Mr. Hill was close to the men, and fell unconscious and was carried into the hotel. He was removed to his home the next day. He was then suffering from heart trouble, brought on, the doctors said, by the shock of seeing the fight.

The man struck died a few days later from a fractured skull, and this came to Mr. Hill's knowledge. He became frantic, and for weeks it was thought he would go insane. He was in dread of being summoned as a witness, and for weeks this preyed upon his mind. He did not want to give testimony that might result in the death of a man in the electric chair. He was never summoned as a witness, because he could not be found. After that he appeared to get better, but his heart continued weak. He was superintending the erection of a new building belonging to him on Thursday at North Bergen. He leaned against a carpenter's bench and one of his legs came in contact with a saw which had been lying in the sun and had become heated. He uttered a cry of fright when he felt the hot steel. He leaped back and fell unconscious. He never revived. Mr. Hill was prosperous, and a member of many societies.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

Movement to Have Roadway Go Through Trinity Cemetery.

Several owners of property just south of Trinity Cemetery, in One Hundred and Fiftieth, One Hundred and Fifty-first, and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets, will meet in the office of John Henry Hull next Monday to consider a course of action with regard to the matter of the extension of Riverside Drive in that vicinity. The managers of the Trinity Corporation desire that the Riverside Drive shall extend around the cemetery, but some of the property owners believe that their own interests will be better subserved if the Drive goes directly over or through the cemetery. Prompt action in this matter is necessitated by the fact that the proposed line of the Riverside Drive extension has been fixed, and application is soon to be made by the Corporation Counsel for Commissioners in condemnation proceedings.

The act which authorized the Board of Public Works to lay out and extend Riverside Drive so as to connect with the Boulevard Lafayette provided that the city might take more or less of a strip of land running parallel with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and extending in an easterly line for the space of 300 feet until it reached the southerly boundary of Trinity Cemetery, at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Twelfth Avenue. At this point the Trinity Corporation interposed and limited the width of the Drive to 100 feet, and also declined to give up more than one-half of that space for the purposes of the proposed highway.

In the working out of the details of the plan of extension, differences arose between the property owners in that vicinity and the Trinity Corporation. One of the grievances of the property owners is that they are required to pay 50 per cent. of the cost of the proposed improvement as adjoining owners, when as a matter of fact their property will not be benefited. These property owners allege that Trinity Corporation pays no taxes, and that it has practically checked the improvement of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street for more than twenty-five years.

There is a disposition on the part of the property owners to settle this question amicably with the Trinity Corporation without resorting to the courts. If Trinity can be induced to give up a strip of its cemetery the Riverside Drive extension can be made, it is said, on a satisfactory basis.

Woman Suicide Identified.

The woman who committed suicide Thursday afternoon in the Delaware Hotel, Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, was identified yesterday as Minnie Keeler, thirty-five years of age, who resided at 60 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The woman drank carbolic acid, and on her person was found a card with "Mrs. Vanderbilt, 744 Fifth Avenue," engraved upon it.

We wouldn't be treating you right if we didn't tell you that there were some of those

$12 Suits,
(*formerly $20 to $28*)
and
$3.50 Trousers,
(*formerly $5 to $8*)
left, which have created such a stir this week.

Plenty of large and small sizes in Suits—only a few medium sizes. Suits at 13th St. only. Trousers at all stores.

A few fine black Vicuna Cutaway Coats and Vests (silk lined) at $12, formerly $24, are worth coming for. Also at 13th St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

MARE A GREAT SWIMMER.

Lady Woodford Kept Herself Afloat in the East River for Nine Hours and a Half, Until Rescued.

Lady Jane Woodford, a thoroughbred mare, with a record of 2:22, and owned by Dr. James Hogan, optician at a department store, ran away at 10 o'clock Thursday night and jumped into the East River. After swimming around for nine hours and a half, she was rescued with a steam derrick and a quart bottle of whisky and pepper at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning.

The doctor and his brother John drove Lady Woodford, hitched to a new runabout, to the Bartholomew Eye and Ear Clinic, at 221 East Forty-second Street, about 10 o'clock Thursday night and left her in charge of a boy while they entered the building. An automobile came racing along Forty-second Street soon afterward, and Lady Woodford became frightened. The boy abandoned her, and she dashed down Forty-second Street toward the river. At the foot of the street she ran into a street car, smashed the runabout, and freed herself. Then she ran on a pier at the foot of the street and jumped into the river. Two longshoremen jumped after her and tried to get a rope around her neck, but she eluded them. A passing tugboat chased her around for three hours, but the efforts of the deckhands, with lassoes, were useless. She paddled into a slip at the foot of East Twenty-fifth Street at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Watchman John Quinn thought she was a sea monster, and called several other nightwatchmen. The mare was penned in the slip and her head was held up with a couple of ropes until nearly 6 o'clock.

Michael Sheehan, the engineer on a steam derrick which was lying at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, went to the rescue with his hoisting apparatus. Veterinarian Arthur Hunt of 412 East Twenty-fifth Street sent a quart bottle of whisky and pepper, which Lady Jane Woodford drank after she was deposited on the pier, and immediately showed her good breeding by rising and prancing around like a two-year-old.

Dr. Hogan and his brother had given up hope of ever seeing the mare alive. She had a slight congestion of one lung, and was cut and scratched, but was not seriously injured.

GRAVESEND BONDS IN DISPUTE.

Courts May Decide Legality of Some Hypothecated by McKane.

The status of $138,000 in bonds of the old town of Gravesend was the subject of a conference yesterday between Controller Coler and Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling. These bonds were issued by the town, during the time when John Y. McKane constituted the entire administration of the municipality, for public improvements. McKane took the bonds to Coffin & Stanton, received $10,000 in cash, and got a book credit for the balance. Soon afterward the firm failed.

After consolidation, the Controller's experts found that Coffin & Stanton had turned the bonds over as collateral to other persons, who had lent them money. The holders of the bonds contend that they should not be deprived of them, as they had loaned the money in good faith, while Mr. Sterling says that the city should not guarantee the bonds, as the town of Gravesend, so far as he can learn, received no benefit from them. The courts will probably be called on to settle the legality of the bonds.

MANHATTAN TUNNEL COMPANY.

Hearing on Its Application for a Fifty-Year Franchise.

The Joint Committee on Railroads of the Municipal Assembly gave a hearing yesterday on the application for a franchise of the Manhattan Tunnel Company. The route of the tunnel is as follows: Beginning at a point in Chambers Street 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath Chambers Street, West Broadway, Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence through a tunnel underneath the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York.

David J. Newland, the President of the company, stated that the application was for a fifty-year franchise, that the rate of fare would be 3 cents a mile, that the tunnel would be 6,000 feet long, and that it would be completed in twenty months. The company, he said, had ample capital.

No one appeared in opposition to the plan, and the committee took no action.

POLICEMEN'S PAY HELD UP.

Fifty Appointed Ahead of John F. McLaughlin May Have to Sue.

The Civil Service Commission has held up the pay for August of fifty policemen who were appointed by the Police Board on the 1st of last month, and from present indications the policemen will have to sue for their money. The trouble arose over Policeman John F. McLaughlin, who was passed by the commission and recommended for appointment, but the Police Board refused to act in his case, because it discovered that he had been indicted for assault. The commission had considered this question, but had passed it over on the ground that the indictment had been dismissed by the District Attorney.

When the Police Board refused to act in McLaughlin's case it was warned that the pay for any policeman appointed ahead of him would be illegal, and that they would not get their pay. Nevertheless the board appointed fifty men on Aug. 1, and did not put McLaughlin on the force until Aug. 29. The commission made good its threat when the warrants for the pay of the first fifty were made out.

School Salaries in Dispute.

There is a hitch over the payment of the salaries for July and August of some 350 employes of the Board of Education, who figure on the city pay rolls as clerks, and who, under the ruling of the Controller, hold civil service positions. The pay rolls for the months named were sent to the Controller some time ago. He has notified the Board of Education that until the matter is starightened out only the regular teachers will be paid. The clerks are regularly licensed teachers, taken from classrooms to aid in the clerical work of the schools. It is believed that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged and that all will receive their pay.

Body of Frank C. Ives Arrives.

The body of Frank C. Ives, the billiard expert, who died recently in Mexico, arrived yesterday on board the steamship Seguranca. It was consigned to B. Whitlock.

*Men's English "Craven

The New York Times.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

An important book on mountain climbing will shortly come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The title of the work is "The Highest Andes." The author is Edward A. Fitzgerald, F. R. G. S. Although therein is popularly related the ascent of the loftiest mountain ever climbed and other thrilling experiences of South American adventures, the book is extremely valuable from a scientific point of view, as its appendices contain much exact information regarding the high altitudes reached. In the ascent of Mount Aconcagua the author attained an altitude of 23,000 feet, which is the loftiest point ever climbed to.

Richard Whiteing, the author of "No. 5 John Street," will present in October through The Century Company what is practically a new work. This book, the title of which is "The Island," was originally published about ten years ago, and was received with a certain amount of cordiality by the press of England and America. It failed, however, to attain the remarkable popularity of the book of which it was the forerunner. It has now been carefully revised by the author, and two entirely new chapters apropos of the recent events in France have been added. A new introduction has also replaced the old one.

The second volume of Mr. Thomas E. Watson's "The Story of France" will be ready this month from the Macmillan Company. It will be recalled that the first volume deals with the period from the settlement by the Gauls to the death of Louis XV. The second volume is entitled "The Revolution." Mr. Watson has gathered his material as far as possible from original sources, and from the numerous memoirs and autobiographies with which French literature is enriched. it has been his intention to note the varying forms of government, to trace the ancient origin of modern laws and customs, and, among other things, to explain the relations between the Church and the State. The first volume of Mr. Watson's work excited a great deal of criticism, and by many conservative scholars the author was rather severely handled. The second volume gives peculiar emphasis if not redoubled energy to the methods of scholarship and style in the first.

Dr. Henry R. Stiles, who has taken up the task of completing the history of Wethersfield, mentioned in last week's issue, expects to be occupied with the work about three years. The first volume, which is the historical one, the second being given up to genealogy, is at present only about half ready for the printers. Dr. Stiles's history of "Ancient Windsor" is, in its way, a monumental piece of work—one of the finest specimens of local history that has ever been prepared. He will of course do as well for Wethersfield; that is, assuming that he has the material at his disposal. In the annals of Connecticut, Wethersfield plays a very important part, and the ancestral lines of thousands of people now living undoubtedly go back to that ancient settlement.

"Historic Towns of New England," published last Winter by G. P. Putnam's Sons, was received with marked favor. The success of this series has caused the publishers to present another series entitled "Historic Towns of the Middle States," uniform with the first and edited also by Lyman P. Powell, with an introduction by Dr. Albert Shaw. Arrangements have already been made with authors for the different articles, which have been assigned as follows: "Albany," by W. W. Battershall; "Saratoga," by Ellen H. Walworth; "Schenectady," by Judson S. Landor; "Newburg," by Adelaide Skeel; "Tarrytown," by H. W. Mabie; "Brooklyn," by Harrington Putnam; "New York," by J. B. Gilder; "Buffalo," by Roland B. Mahany; "Pittsburg," by S. H. Church; "Philadelphia," by Talcott Williams; "Princeton," by W. M. Sloane, and "Wilmington," by E. N. Vallandighan.

We have it on most excellent authority that M. Lionel Decle, the author of "Trooper 3,809," which was recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, has deliberately removed the acute accent from the last letter of his name, which in all French catalogues and in the invaluable English edition of "Who's Who" is spelled "Decle." Mr. Decle is an Anglicized Frenchman and a former soldier of the French cavalry. We are not told, however, whether he has Anglicized his name through protest against the recent action of his some-time superior officers or whether he has done so simply for the convenience of his English friends. As has been said, Mr. Decle is not likely to peruse the pages in print of "Trooper 3,809" for several months, as he is at present journeying along Mr. Rhodes's Cape-to-Cairo Railway on behalf of The Daily Telegraph of London. Probably no book of the season has received a larger amount of simultaneous attention from the reviewers than "Trooper 3,809."

Sidney Whitman, F. R. G. S., author of "The Story of Austria," in G. P. Putnam's Stories of the Nations Series, of which a new and revised edition will presently be issued, is a journalist and foreign correspondent with a connection in New York. Since 1895 he has been a correspondent of a paper in this city, which he represented at Constantinople during the Armenian uprising and at the Turkish headquarters during the Graeco-Turkish war. From November, 1897, to January, 1898, he accompanied a Turkish mission through Kurdistan, Anatolia, and Syria, from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. It will be recalled that Mr. Whitman recently edited for Harper & Brothers the authorized edition of "The Reminiscences of the King of Roumania."

It was announced a short time ago by cable to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that A. C. Swinburne had changed the title of his forthcoming tragedy to "Rosamund." This is the Rosamund who was once Queen of the Lombards, and who conspired with another to assassinate her husband, Albovine, in revenge for the wrong he had done her. According to Machiavelli, Albovine after having slain Rosamund's father, forcibly married her, and at a banquet compelled her to drink from a drinking cup made out of the dead King's skull and pledge Albovine in a toast. It is said that Webster founded his play "The Duchess of Malfi" on this episode. Mr. Swinburne's work, however, is said to follow the particulars in Middleton's drama "The Witch," and also in Alfieri's play on the same subject. Other tragedies have been founded upon the career of Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards, but they are hardly worth mentioning.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

George Saintsbury's Estimate of Him in the Modern English Writers Series.*

In what Prof. Saintsbury writes of criticism there is often what is calculated to arouse protest. And we have an impression that he not only is conscious of this, but that it is of malice prepense, and that there is nothing he enjoys more. He so loves to give us shocks that he would even "step aside a kennin" to do so, and to see us squirm. But the professor is always entertaining; and if he does not digress too far toward frivolity, and we can look beyond the banter, we may generally find something worth looking for.

In this little book on Matthew Arnold, with which he leads off the new series by Messrs. Blackwood of "Modern English Writers," he enjoys himself rather more than usual, and indulges his propensity to the full. He reasoned well in "endeavoring," as he says, "to help the reader who wants criticism." That is what any reader of Matthew Arnold might want; and what else should he look for from Prof. Saintsbury? It is his vein.

The first shock is felt in reading the first page of the preface. In a note there Mr. Saintsbury speaks of Mr. Arthur Galton's book as containing "some interesting notes, mostly about dachshunds." The remark calls the dachshunds to mind, but what was predominant there is the "Hobby Horse"; and to match our memory against the remark we turned to the tiny, admirable volume, to find fifteen letters, in three of which brief and casual mention is made of the dachshunds. It is a prefatory instance of Mr. Saintsbury's waywardness, which raises within us the question, "Be thy intents wicked or charitable"?

After a few pages of biography Mr. Saintsbury takes up Mr. Arnold's first volume, "The Swayed Reveller, and Other Poems," rolls up his sleeves, and sails right in. (If the professor were as subject to the "dyer's hand" as we are, such an expression as this should have been saved us.) He says at once: "It is full of faults, but that is part of the beauty of it." We feel a shock, and look anxiously for but do not find any justification for the remark. Only this, for reason and elucidation: that the volume when issued attracted very little attention, but that no critic could then know that "some of those faults are those which, persevering, prevented Mr. Arnold from attaining a higher position than he actually holds in poetry." What the professor means is that its faults should not have doomed the volume to neglect, for they are a part of its beauties; and no critic could then know what the ultimate result of those faults would be. He should, therefore, some half a century ago have treated the faults as beauties, and no more about it. Nevertheless, he tells us that "the performance is such as had been seen in no verse but Tennyson's and the almost unnoticed Brownings, for some thirty years.

With this for a solace as to the volume, as a whole, he proceeds to puncture the title poem until body and soul of it collapse together. Then, as a further solatium, he tells us "there is plenty of compensation" in what remains of the volume. But even the compensation turns out "of a mingled yarn." Thus we have something which is said to be "a very curious cross (is anything more needed to show that Mr. Saintsbury's is not the 'dyer's hand'?) between two things that at first sight may seem unmarriageable—the Wordsworthian enthusiasm and the Byronic despair"; then what "contains very fine poetry, in which 'the note' rings throughout"; then what "seems to some to have a smatch of priggishness"; then what is "almost adequate," and the companions of which are "respectable and nothing more"; then "an experiment in Moore-ish method and melody, a curiosity, rather than anything else"; then a poem, which is "a very beautiful one," followed by three on the same level, and two which are but "faint Wordsworthian echoes." Then we have "a great poem, one by itself, which finds and keeps its own in poetry." Following is one which "sounds 'the note' again," and finally one that "goes far higher" and draws from the professor himself "a note" that almost touches enthusiasm.

Thus it may be seen what there is cut out for the reader who takes Matthew Arnold in one hand and Mr. Saintsbury in the other. We have not named the pieces that are disposed of in this way, for here our wish is simply to show the manner, not discuss the estimate. What criticism is thinly interspersed with these dicta is almost entirely philological, or has to do with the get-up of the verses. It remains, therefore, for the reader of this book to discover for himself what may be in Arnold that is "to be desired to make one wise," and, for his mere artistic sense, to bring it to the touchstone of Mr. Saintsbury's expert testimony, though in this way it may be "expert in trifles; able to express the parts, but not dispose the whole."

The second volume—1852—is handled in a similar manner. The technique is "the jewel has charms," for

*MATTHEW ARNOLD. By George Saintsbury. (Modern English Writers.) New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Saintsbury. He declares here the attractiveness of the varying forms of verse, half a dozen of which Arnold, he says, "makes for and flits about" in "Tristram and Iseult," and he fairly revels in the diversity of rhyme. He shoots at us the "equivocal octosyllabic," the "trochaic decasyllables of a rococo kind," the "anapaestic," the "stopped," and the "enjambed couplet," and the "rhymed heroic." This all has an interest for the songsmith, doubtless, and in a way for the critic; but we think, and, indeed, Mr. Saintsbury admits, that it may not be always quite satisfactory to the reader.

As in the first volume, the larger pieces in this, "Empedocles" and "Tristram and Iseult," are, in Mr. Saintsbury's opinion, "something of a failure"; but he thinks that "had they been much weaker the smaller pieces would have saved the volume." Among these "Memorial Verses" on Wordsworth come in for praise, though it is decidedly faint, and we cannot quite see why this should be compared, to its disparagement, with pieces that it in no way resembles. For, "who, that is a critic, fair, sober, wise," would think "Adonais" a fitting comparison with "Memorial Verses"? or even Wordsworth's own "Effusion"? or Tickell on Addison? or, worse, Dryden on Oldham? or, worst of all, Carew on Donne? Who would do so? No, though such comparisons are often vain, if one must be made, Denham upon Cowley stands to be much more fittingly compared with those "verses," which are, viewed as art, and leaving "Adonais" aside, equal, and, as a message to men, superior to either.

Thus far one unacquainted with Matthew Arnold, who should take this book in hand, would think him little else than an everyday scribbler, who has made an occasional passable hit; in reality, the "mere belletristic trifler" he, in addressing his critics, enjoyed calling himself. The reader would be unconvinced of any high aims and purposes the poet had. And to those who know anything of Arnold, there is so much in this volume that is unseasonable, inappropriate, and beside the mark, that approval and disapproval come to have almost equal value. Mere wit, in dealing with Arnold, is absurd; and that inconsiderateness, which makes him a foil for one's own raciness of habit and style, might suit the reader of Theodore Hook, not the student of Matthew Arnold.

In the dozen pages that are taken up with the first series of "Essays in Criticism," we have a concrete revelation of Mr. Saintsbury's method in dealing with this subject. There is, in the strain of approval, such a burden of reserve as makes the reading of it extremely irksome. We confess to going through it with a stumbling gait. There is a shock in almost every sentence. Here the office of the critic is far from being a profitable one. There is no disposition to seek out and place in the most favorable light for seeing them such excellences as the work contains, but such merit as is admitted is so shaded and toned with qualifications that we cannot see the features right of that volume which marks an epoch in English literature. Mr. Saintsbury says: "As always with the author, nothing is easier than to pick holes in it," and proceeds in about twenty lines, containing nothing of any value, to first dispose of the preface, which ranks among prefaces as one of the few really great ones to English books. Among his notices of the Essays we have his estimate of those on Maurice and Eugénie de Guerin, where, for their being by Arnold associated with the name of Keats, he shows us himself passing them with "averted face," which is, perhaps, very amusing as melodrama, but can hardly be called criticism. He makes the qualifying admission, however, that "they are very pretty essays in themselves," which no student of Arnold will accept as criticism, for he knows that Arnold never chose his subjects for such trivial ends. And when some pages further on he calls the Guerins "tenth-rate people," and atones a few lines further by admitting Eugénie to be "undoubtedly a 'fair soul,'" with, again, the irrepressible condition that she is "not in this distinguished from hundreds and thousands of other women," we are still more confounded, more at a loss. Such attempts as this are perfectly futile, for the place of the Guerins in the estimation of readers is quite secure. But, then, Mr. Saintsbury offers hostage to the volume by saying that "the rest of the book is entirely free from liability to such criticism as this."

When the thread of biography is taken up, and we find put down as worthy of record the leaving by Arnold of his dressing case and umbrella behim him, from having been charmed by Disraeli; the question of how to spell the "beastly" word "waggonette;" the catching of a salmon; advice regarding pig breeding; the fact that "in September he shoots worse than ever, and soon after his mother dies"—all this and nothing more, we conclude that literary biography is not Mr. Saintsbury's vein.

From our author's propensity for anatomical demonstrations, his appreciation of phrases and lines and couplets, it was perhaps to be expected that Arnold's poems would raise ruffles upon the surface at least of this book. Arnold did not value such things as Mr. Saintsbury does. What he valued most in a poem were the action represented in it and the total impression it produced. Again, in Arnold's criticisms, his sight is rarely off the importance of conduct, as leading to the sure precincts of human happiness; and this he believes can be best attained by culture, which is achieved by the work of the critic. This being his view in poetry, and his aim in criticism, one misses altogether what is in him, who, like Mr. Saintsbury, has no sympathy with such things, but who uses his work for demonstrations in literary mechanism alone, and looks in his poetry only for pleasing turns of expression. Not that his writings are lacking in phrases and lines of striking force, which have found a permanent place, and which Mr. Saintsbury has, of course, brought out with appreciation. For, though so addicted to playing with errors, which, like straws, flow on the surface, he will, by diving below, bring an occasional pearl up also.

If we follow Mr. Saintsbury to that beautiful book, "On Translating Homer," we find, to borrow a phrase he himself makes use of, the same "liberally damnable iteration," the same obtrusive censure and involved praise. If he would but show some of that self-poise that the Lion and other such critics display in the handling of their victims! The cat will serve its leisure by playing with—as if it loved it—the mouse it is about to devour. It is an admirable posture, and shows the true artist, in rendering an action in itself painful, not unpleasant, to the looker-on. There is a "style" in it that even a poet might envy. But here we have juggling criticism and restless hole-picking, and when we have done the half dozen pages given to the subject, we not only have no additional light on the famous book, but are no wiser as to Mr. Saintsbury's real judgment upon it.

This irritating uncertainty which pervades Mr. Saintsbury's pages raises in an acute form the question of the purpose that criticism is intended to serve. It certainly cannot be properly undertaken with a lack of the sense of responsibility or with a carelessness of touch suggestive of "a bull in a china shop"; nor can any good end be attained by a predominant spirit of levity; and the remark of a living poet and critic gains additional point by the production of this book, that, "had the Archangel Gabriel written and published poetry, and Mr. Saintsbury had undertaken to review it, his criticism would have betrayed no sign of his being in the least degree awed by the very exalted rank of the author." This attitude may be justified, but, considering, from what we know of him, how important to us such an author's subject might be, it would not, one would think, be amiss to approach such a book with at least a serious purpose.

The function of the critic acquired, by the work of Matthew Arnold, greater importance, and a dignity it had not previously generally assumed; a dignity derived from a sincerity and purity of purpose that it would be good for all who call themselves critics to adopt. The having done so might have saved Mr. Saintsbury the catastrophe of a lost opportunity, and endowed his book with a reason for existing.

We look in a study of Arnold for an introduction to his mind and spirit, but we look here in vain. And, assured as we are of his high aims, we are impressed with the inadequacy of this criticism to help to an appreciation of him the readers of to-day. We do not attach faultlessness in any respect to Arnold—the man or his work. His faults are not so deep that they are not easily seen, and "Homer himself hath been observed to nod," but we claim for him the rare quality of disinterestedness, enthusiasm for truth, proneness toward the things that are excellent, and a self-forgetful desire to bring those, at least, whose common possession the English language is, under influences that make for righteousness. The instances are rare, indeed, when a mind so richly furnished has in the same spirit of unworldliness entertained and pursued the same ideals. We regard him as a teacher in the highest sense. It is for this above all that we honor Arnold, and value his work. The student of to-day can scarcely realize what he owes to him, having entered unconsciously, it may be said, into a heritage which Arnold was beyond other men instrumental in preparing for him.

A. BLACKWOOD.

READING FOR GIRLS OF EIGHTEEN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you kindly send me a list of books for general reading for a young woman eighteen years old? She has just finished her studies at the High School. I am anxious that she should read only the best of the old and new books. You will greatly oblige a constant reader of your valuable paper by sending a list or suggesting where I could find one.

E. D. F.

Moore's Mills, Dutchess County, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1899.

The great thing in choosing a list of books for a young girl's reading is to select those which are thoroughly good, and, at the same time, not such difficult reading as to turn what should be a pleasure into a dull task. Books, too, should be chosen which are not deficient in style, because the literature wanting style, which is all too common in Sunday school libraries and in the cheaper magazines, and which flood our circulating libraries and the counters of many of the bookshops, while not harmful in itself may exercise a very bad influence through its very weakness. Were one obliged to chose between two evils, we should not hesitate to say take something bordering on the sensational, provided always that its tendency is not toward impurity, rather than take the milk-and-water stuff so often found between book covers. Nor can we see any good reason for frequent frowning upon novel reading, particularly in this day when so many good ethical lessons are taught in that form. Thackeray's wisdom was very clearly shown when he wrote:

Novels are secrets. All people with healthy literary appetites love them. Almost all women, a vast number of clever, hard-hearted men, Judges, Bishops, Chancellors, mathematicians, are notorious novel readers, as well as young boys and sweet girls and their kind, tender mothers.

Therefore, the young girl should have her novels, but one should be sure they are the best, not only in subject, but in treatment. It is surprising, too, how the reading of good fiction will make one thirsty for more details about the subject, and one will find questions being asked and reference books consulted in order to throw more light upon a particular period or upon books, places, subjects, and people suggested by the conversation or allusions in a work of fiction.

If a young reader could be induced to take up books like Hammerton's "Intellectual Life" and Ireland's "Book Lover's Euchiridion," reading perhaps only a page or two a day as a sort of task, it would be the best of education, and in many cases might be followed by a true love for books. Of which latter condition Sir John Herschell writes:

If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading.

Below will be found a short list of books, but one that should take several years to finish the reading of, none of them being out-of-the-way volumes or at all hard to find. Any really good book will usually be found to suggest another, which, on reading, will make one wish to take up still others, thus forming a sort of endless chain. Indeed, the quality of a book is often to be judged by its suggestiveness, the gradual leading on from volume to volume, to suit one's individual taste, thus after a short time doing away with all necessity for lists.

A valuable little book, and one published very cheaply, is Prof. Charles F. Richardson's "The Choice of Books," which, while not containing lists, is so written as to encourage the love of reading. Any one of the "Great Writers" series or the "Famous Women" series will be very interesting and suggestive reading. It will be thought strange, perhaps, that Sir Walter Scott is completely ignored in this list, but it is believed that an average girl of eighteen will have read him from cover to cover, as she will, also, the charming books Miss Alcott has given us:

NOVELS.

Stevenson—"Treasure Island," "Prince Otto," "Kidnapped," "David Balfour."
Dickens—"David Copperfield," "Nicholas Nickleby."
Thackeray—"Henry Esmond, "The Virginians," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes."
Blackmore—"Lorna Doone," "Dariel."
Mrs. Gaskell—"Cranford," "Mary Barton."
Cooper—"The Spy," "The Pathfinder," "The Deerslayer," "The Last of the Mohicans."
Mrs. Stowe—"The Minister's Wooing."
Winston Churchill—"Richard Carvell."
Daudet—"La Belle Nivernaise."
C. D. G. Roberts—"The Forge in the Forest," "A Sister to Evangeline."
Edward Everett Hale—"Philip Nolan's Friends," "The Man Without a Country."
Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood—"A Transplanted Rose."
Howells—"Their Wedding Journey," "The Lady of the Aroostook."
Miss Yonge—"The Heir of Redclyffe."
Miss Austen—"Mansfield Park," "Persuasion," "Pride and Prejudice."
Miss Ferner—"Marriage," "The Inheritance," "Destiny."
Kipling—"Jungle Book," first and second series; "Wee Willie Winkie, and Other Stories."

HISTORICAL NOVELS.

Evers—"Uarda," "The Emperor," "Homo Sum."
Ware—"Zenobia," "Aurelian," "Julian."
Wallace—"The Fair God."
Kingsley—"Hypatia," "Westward, Ho!"
Reade—"The Cloister and the Hearth."
Miss Yonge—"Chaplet of Pearls," "Unknown to History."
Conan Doyle—"The White Company."

POETRY.

Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Stedman's "American Anthology," Replier's "A Book of Famous Verse," Tennyson, Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh," Henley's "Lyra Heroica," Stedman's "Victorian Anthology."

MYTHOLOGY, HISTORY, &c.

Kingsley—"The Greek Heroes."
Hawthorne—"The Wonder Book," "Tanglewood Tales," "Twice Told Tales."
Church—"Stories from Homer," "Stories from Herodotus."
Lanier—"The Boy's King Arthur."
Cheney—"A Peep at the Pilgrims."
Mrs. Child—"The First Settlers of New England."
Spofford—"New England Legends."
Irving—"Knickerbocker's History of New York," "Life of Washington."
Beacon Biographies—Farragut, Webster, Lowell, Phillips Brooks, Robert E. Lee.

THE BEAUTY ROSE.

I saw a Rose beside the garden lawn,
A Beauty Rose on its enchanted throne;
With odorous breath it welcomed in the dawn,
While on its breast the night's sweet jewels shone.

Last night the moon held it in soft embrace,
And, loverlike, now hides behind yon hill;
O Beauty Rose, the blushes on thy face
Were born of love, and make thee lovelier still

"Oh! that such blush should perish soon," I said—
And then the Beauty Rose made me reply:
"Think thou on this—the moon that here doth fade
Shines on as bright within some other sky;
We change and live; make thou no heart-repine,
No rose were sweet—were it forever thine."

S. H. M. BYERS.

St. Helen's, Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1899.

A VOICE FROM AFAR.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Allow me to add my voice to the song of praise which your little paper is calling forth from all classes of men.

The Australian colonials, as a class, even those residing in the large towns, are very far from being literary in their tastes, unless the term be defined as meaning records of horse races, cricket matches, and sports in general.

To the masses, American literature means books of the "Deadwood Dick" type, while among the better informed Mark Twain is the only known American author.

To one living in such a literary desert, THE SATURDAY REVIEW is doubly welcome and refreshing, more especially, perhaps, the part of it devoted to notices and criticisms of new books, as by means of these one is saved from becoming hopelessly behind the times.

CHARLES HUMPHREY.

Mount Catherine Mine, Yerilla, Western Australia, July 24, 1899.

KIPLING.

Some Curious and Interesting Facts About Him Contained in a "Guide Book."

The prefatory note to William Roberton's "Kipling Guide Book," which has just been published in England, states that it is intended "for both Kiplingites and for those with whom he is not yet a reading acquaintance. It is hoped that those who take an interest in Kips'—and they number their thousands all over the globe—will have their interest further stimulated, while those to whom he is but a name borne on the newspapers and on the wings of current report, will be induced to add to their enjoyments of life, that of studying Rudyard Kipling both as a novelist and as a poet."

The author claims for it neither originality nor critical insight, but in fifty small pages contrives to give us a mass of information about Kipling and his work which will be found unusually interesting. Many of the stories are more or less known, it is true; but others seem quite fresh; while a valuable feature of the volume is a very complete bibliography, not only of the published books, but of magazine articles as well, the latter including the titles of many papers on Kipling and his various books as well as stories and poems written by him and first appearing in periodical form.

The frontispiece of the book—alone well worth the price of the whole—is a rough, full-length woodcut of Kipling, spectacles and all, carrying a heavy sack on his shoulders, and running rapidly, closely followed by a hideous figure of Death with outstretched sword. The picture is entitled "The White Man's Burden," and has the following inscription: "Burdened with care for undeveloped races the white man fell into a cave of pneumonia, situated near New York, but escaped after a desperate struggle." To be thoroughly appreciated the picture needs to be seen.

Mr. Roberton first sketches Kipling's early life, he having been born at Bombay on the 31st of December, 1865; touches upon his father's Indian career, first as architectural sculptor to the Bombay School of Art, Principal of the Mayo School of Art, and since 1893 Curator of the Central Museum, Lahore, and notes, too that Rudyard Kipling's grandfathers were both Methodist ministers, and his uncle, the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, is now being spoken of as the next President of the Wesleyan Conference.

The young Kipling was educated at the United Services College, Westward Ho, North Devon, it being believed that in "Stalky & Co." Mr. Kipling has drawn largely upon his own school experiences. "After not too many years' intimacy with the schoolmaster," as Mr. Roberton puts it, "Kipling returned to India, where he became sub-editor of The Lahore Civil and Military Gazette and special correspondent of The Allahabad Pioneer, for the former of which many of his earlier tales were written.

Mr. Roberton rapidly reviews the appearance of Kipling's earlier books, and gives some of the recent prices for first editions: "Departmental Ditties," a very special copy, £19; "Plain Tales from the Hills," £3 9s., and "Soldiers Three," £6 6s., which, from the standpoint of American prices for the same, seem very low, although Mr. Roberton would not so agree. For instance, "Plain Tales from the Hills," on this side, is usually quoted at $40; while "Departmental Ditties" is considered cheap at $150 for a good, clean copy, and "Soldiers Three" was quoted in a recent New York catalogue, in binding, at $65.

Writing of "Barrack Room Ballads," Mr. Roberton says they speedily became popular, "and the British private found himself famous, while the author was ere long hailed as emphatically the poet of all those who still believe in England and her greatness." In "The Recessional" and "The White Man's Burden," "he has voiced the feelings and aspirations of the English-speaking peoples," Stedman calling him "the greatest of our balladists."

Of a recent book, "The Day's Work," Mr. Roberton says it was favorably received on both sides of the Atlantic; it being understood "that Mr. Kipling was receiving a royalty of 2 shillings on each copy sold, * * * from a circulation of 50,000 copies the author would have a return of £5,000. If we add the value of the serial and American rights, Mr. Kipling's royalty would be upward of £10,000."

Mr. Roberton tells the story of the boy editors of The Horsmonden (Kent) School Magazine, who asked Kipling for a contribution, for which they offered him "the magnificent remuneration of 3 pence per page." As is well known, Mr. Kipling sent them "A Few Hints on Schoolboy Etiquette," which naturally created a great demand for Nos. 13 and 14, which contained the article, as well as a caricature of Kipling. Finally, when the edition was nearly sold out, the boys raised its price to seven and sixpence, adding they would prefer not to sell, as in after years those numbers "would be worth wealth untold." However that may be, a set was recently offered in New York for $12.50.

Last year a series of six articles appeared in The London Morning Post entitled "A Fleet in Being," which was published in the Autumn in a slim blue volume, with a spirited sketch of part of the Channel fleet on its front cover. For some reason this book does not seem to be very well known in America; possibly because, like the new poem, "Cruisers," published in The Morning Post Aug. 14, it has a largely local interest, and for that reason appeals to a narrower audience.

Mr. Kipling published two fine poems last year, "For Remembrance" and "Kitchener's School," the latter being apropos of an appeal the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener, was making for money to build a college at Khartoum for the Soudanese. The poem is supposed to embody the thoughts of a Mohammedan schoolmaster on hearing of the Sirdar's design. The following is a characteristic stanza:

Knowing that ye are forfeit by battle, and have no right to live,
He begs for money to bring you learning, and all the English give;
It is their treasure—it is their pleasure—thus are their hearts inclined,
For Allah created the English mad—the maddest of all mankind.

Mr. Roberton thinks the fact that Kipling arrived in New York last Winter while the war excitement was still in the air, and the trouble in the Philippines going on were the reasons for the writing of "The White Man's Burden," which was first published in McClure's for February, containing as it does "a direct appeal to the United States to enter upon a 'forward' colonial policy."

Several pages of the little book are taken up by an account of Mr. Kipling's severe illness, the whole including a poem, supposed to be written by "Thomas Aitkins," consisting of three stanzas, the verses being signed "J. O. C., West Derby, Liverpool, March 6, 1899," which were originally published in The London Times, the first verse being as follows:

There's a regular run on papers, since we 'eard that you was ill;
An' you might be in a 'ospital, the barricks is so still;
We 'ave all been mighty anxious, since we 'eard it on parade;
An' we ain't no cowards, neither, but I own we was afraid.
An' we all prayed 'ard and earnest;
"O Gawd, don't take 'im yet;
Just let 'im stop and 'elp us
An' warn, 'Lest we forget.'"

The second is a beautiful little poem by Canon Rawnsley, which appeared in The Westminster Gazette a few days after the death of Kipling's little daughter, which is, in its way, so touching one is tempted to give it in full:

IN MEMORIAM.

Josephine Kipling—New York, March 6th.

Let him not wake from dream,
For in his dream, a child
With sweet angelic face,
His eldest born,
Did more ethereal seem;
With lovelier grace
She looked on him and smiled
From heaven this morn.

Sleep on, for sleep is kind,
Why should the dreamer wake,
Seeing his flower is dead,
The nestling gone?
And if he wake to find
His darling fled,
His harp, his heart must break,
Let him dream on!

The second portion of the volume, "Kiplingana," consists mainly of amusing stories about the man himself. First, as a schoolboy; one of his old associates at Westward Ho, claiming he knew "Stalky & Co., the mischievous trio," their real names being Beresford, Dunsterville, and Kipling himself, the "Beetle" of the stories, the middle of the trio, having since become an officer in the Indian Army.

Mr. E. Kay-Robinson, who knew Kipling in India in 1884-5, pictures the latter for us as he impressed him at that time. "A short, square, dark youth, who unfortunately wore spectacles instead of eyeglasses, and had an unlucky eye for color in the selection of his clothes. He had apparently a weakness for brown cloth, with that suggestion of ruddiness or purple in it which makes some browns so curiously conspicuous. The charm of his manner, however, made you forget what he looked like in half a minute. Mr. Robinson is also authority for the statement that the connection of "Stalky & Co." with Kipling's own school life is best shown by "The Dusky Crew," one of the poems contained in "Schoolboy Lyrics," which is, of course, the scarcest of Kipling items, a copy of which having sold at Sotheby's recently for £135.

Mr. Roberton tells many stories indicative of Mr. Kipling's dislike of publicity, describes his English and American homes, his appearance and little personal peculiarities. He also tells us Mr. Kipling is much more approachable in America than in England. He tells us, too, of an unpublished and probably unfinished novel. A magnificent torso of three hundred foolscap pages of closely written manuscript, "Mother Maturin,'" which one would wish its author might conclude to finish.

Just one more little story may be given: Mr. Kipling presented Julia Marlowe, who is accustomed to pass her Summers at Four Winds Farm, near his own Vermont home, with a copy of "The Day's Work," containing the following autograph:

When skies are gray instead of blue,
With clouds that come to dishearten;
When things go wrong, as they sometimes do
In Life's little kindergarten,
I beg you, my child, don't weep and wail,
And don't—don't take to tippling;
But cheer your soul with a little tale
By Neighbor Rudyard Kipling.

The third and concluding portion of the volume is devoted to "appreciations" from English, American, and Continental sources, many of which are very readable. As a whole, the little book, without the slightest pretense to being a critical study, is worth reading, and, if only for its bibliography, worth owning.

*THE KIPLING GUIDE BOOK. A Handy Guide to Rudyard Kipling; His Life and Writings. With a Bibliography. By William Roberton. Birmingham, England: The Holland Company. 1899. One shilling, net.

A Psychological Study.*

May we forgive what are known as "white lies"? M. Edouard Rod propounds a serious problem. "Are there not cases when recourse to base action is so painful that to perpetrate them may be the most heroic of sacrifices?" In his preface, the translator, Mr. John W. Harding, presents what is the psychological study carried out by M. Rod in "The Sacrifice of Silence."

The basis of both stories in "The Sacrifice of Silence" is human infidelity, and the lesson, positive and indisputable, the punishment which is entailed. The conclusion arrived at in "Kermoysan" is that the suffering was greater than the sinning. "To the End of the Fault" is indeed the most curious of studies, the climax being brought about in a singularly ingenious manner. The upsetting of a spirit lamp, which marred the beauty of the woman, deadened M. de Sourbelle's love for the woman he had eloped with. She knew it, he felt it, and both kept silence.

The translation of "Le Silence" is a good piece of work, for M. Rod's supple French is difficult to render in English. Mr. Harding has been, then, particularly successful, as has been Mr. Stanhope Sams in his Englishing of M. Rod's verses.

*THE SACRIFICE OF SILENCE. By Edouard Rod. Translated by John W. Harding. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

"Book Sales as Splendid Events."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"R. F. R." argues from false premises. To follow him to a logical conclusion we should find that the more copies of a book offered for sale the higher would be its price! It is not the frequency of offerings which causes increase of values, but the reverse. When the Spencer library, with its matchless collection of books printed by William Caxton, was by private munificence withdrawn permanently from the market, the result was immediate and marked. It happened that a little while afterward another great collection, which included many Caxtons, was put up for sale. Tremendous was the increase in prices paid for books printed by England's first printer. Will "R. F. R." say that the withdrawal of the Spencer Caxtons had no influence upon these later prices? So, the knowledge that the John Carter Brown library will in all human probability never be offered at auction must have a sustaining influence upon values of Americana.

Prices of rare books are maintained not because of auction sales, but in spite of them. No less a book than the Gutenberg Bible itself has suffered a relapse of value owing to the frequency of its occurrence at public sale during the past few years. We should also like to point out to "R. F. R." that an auction sale of books is not "important in the history of literature," great literary merit in a book being no guide in many instances to its commercial value. Literature, bibliography and the making of catalogues of libraries are very different things, and "R. F. R." must remember "things are not always what they seem" to the hasty and superficial observer.

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

New York, Sept. 4, 1899.

The Situation in South Africa

The Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., author of "Impressions of South Africa," writes on the subject of the situation in the South African Republic:

"Some few reforms have been given, some others promised. But the mine owners have not ceased to complain, and the Uitlanders are excluded from the suffrage as rigorously as ever. The Transvaal difficulty remains, and still disturbs the tranquility of South Africa. The problem is not a simple one, and little or no progress has been made toward its solution."

These words occur in Mr. Bryce's book in a chapter on "The Situation in the Transvaal Before the Rising of 1895." The situation is practically unchanged to-day, and no one who wishes to be thoroughly informed as to the history of the Transvaal Republic, the nature of the country, the character of the people and their President, can afford to leave Impressions of "South Africa" unread. It tells about the Boer "treks," Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, the Jameson Raid, etc., and is the standard work on South Africa as it is to-day. With colored maps, 500 pages, $3.50.

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VIEWS OF BOOKS.

"The Maternity of Harriot Wicken."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

For him who continually seeks a moral in a book "The Maternity of Harriot Wicken," by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, will reward his search very satisfactorily if not happily; and for him who appreciates a literary work for its own merit as such, the "Maternity of Harriot Wicken" opens up to him broad vistas of dramatic possibilities. It is a cold and heartless study of the gruesome visitations of the evil doings of the ancestors upon the children, a path in whose labyrinthic intricacies Mrs. Dudeney is not the first to involve herself, but which has been traversed by writers of more fame and perhaps greater power.

In a decaying and rat-ridden house the "Five Yews," the last vestige of the former glory of the house of Wicken, amid poverty and squalor, Rosalie, the wife of the last descendant of the decadent family, Heber, with the help of her old nurse, Mrs. Gatley, is prepared for the advent of a new Wicken.

Before the birth of the child the mother is morbidly fascinated by an account in the newspaper of the horrible murder and disfigurement of a young girl in a copse near by. The murderer has not yet been found. To add to the horror, Heber Wicken staggers into the presence of his wife. "Drunk! to-night of all nights!" exclaims Rosalie with horror, as she casts a revolting yet contemptuous look upon the disgusting figure swaying in the chair. "Heber Wicken could not help being drunk; it's in the blood," cries Mrs. Gatley. There had been among the Wickens for generations "idiots, and fits, and bad women." Catching sight of the paper Heber arouses himself from his drunken stupor, pounces upon it, clutches it convulsively, gesticulating wildly, and muttering incoherently, thus leaving no doubt as to the authorship of the atrocity.

Among these horrors is Harriot Wicken born. The shock of the realization of her worst dreams kills Rosalie. The next morning reveals Heber Wicken lying by the open fireplace stretched out at full length, dead, with a gash from ear to ear.

Twenty years later finds Harriot Wicken, the adopted daughter of her vulgar Aunt Megson, betrothed to Dandie Darnel, a shallow but elegant young gentleman. Dr. Owen, a promising young physician with strong convictions on the subject of race purity, loves Harriot, but the garrulity of her aunt acquaints him with her ancestry, causing him to stop short in his attentions.

Dandie takes Harriot to London, where, after two years, to his extreme delight, his wife expects the arrival of a Darnel. This is the beginning of a new life. Hitherto she had enjoyed the undivided love and attention of her husband, but now these were to be bestowed in part and with more devotion upon the young intruder. In this light did Harriot regard the change. Fate has it that Dandie must go to South America on business, leaving his wife and child to the tender graces of a quondam admirer of his, Ann Chance. After fifteen months Harriot discovers that her child is an idiot and cripple. Certain that this is the result of its Wicken blood and fearing to lose Dandie's love, she puts little Harriot in an out-of-the-way asylum and palms off on him after his return a healthy and beautiful child.

Owing to a misunderstanding brought about by the jealousy of Ann Chance, Dandie believes his wife guilty of faithlessness. He abandons her and takes with him the changeling child. She seeks a retreat and finds one in the old Five Yews, where she was born, but of which she knows nothing. Here, gradually becoming insane after murdering her little one in her maternal love, she commits suicide, refusing because of her love for Dandie to clear herself of the accusation of adultery, so as not to acquaint him with the horrible truth concerning their offspring—an example of woman's heroic sacrifice.

It is evident from the beginning that Mrs. Dudeney has her matters well in hand. She fails, however, to impress us with the reality of her characters. Harriot Wicken herself never strikes us as a being of flesh and blood. She appears rather a personification of Fate working through Heredity.

Mrs. Dudeney is consistent throughout, even in the smallest details. Dandie, for instance, is the young coxcomb in the most tragic moments, turning up his trousers with scrupulous care so that they should escape the mud of the Five Yews' courtyard.

Sometimes however, she sacrifices strength for dramatic effect. How conveniently does Dr. Owen drop his pencil case—a mere triviality, indeed—but of great importance at the crucial moment.

The slow and steady uncovering of the child and the hurried throwing back of the casement displays with tragic vividness the conflict of emotions in the mother's heart.

This absorbing novel contains many such master touches, and it would be unfair to describe it with conclusiveness. It is one of the few books which should be read in order that one may gain a full import of its merits as well as of its defects. And as such it nearly rises to the level of a classic.

JOHN H. HAYES.

Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 31, 1899.

"Baldoon" and "David Harum."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As the publishers of Le Roy Hooker's new book "Baldoon," we think it desirable to correct an impression, shared by a number of reviewers, that the work must have been in imitation of Mr. Westcott's "David Harum." Singularly enough, the first accusation came from a newspaper published in Mr. Hooker's home city, The Chicago Times-Herald. Under the conspicuous headline "David Harum Imitated" that paper said in part:

> Such remarkable success has attended the publication of "David Harum" that it is but natural for other authors to attempt to do something in the same line. * * * The reader [of "Baldoon"] feels all the time as if the author is saying to himself, "'David Harum' succeeded because it was a wonderful character sketch. Perhaps if I do full justice to all these peculiar people I have in mind I may catch the public with one of them."

This was followed by a Detroit paper, which began its review with the remark, "It was inevitable that we should have a story reminiscent of 'David Harum,'" and added: "It ['Baldoon'] suggests 'David Harum' only because one of the characters is an apostle of the homely philosophy of honest dealing and candor of speech."

These and other direct accusations and insinuations to the same effect are cruelly unjust to Mr. Hooker, and tend to hinder the success of a work upon which he bestowed long and conscientious labor, and which he had completed nearly two years before "David Harum" was published. The Chicago Times-Herald, after considering certain statements in writing, published the following honorable correction:

> Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., the publishers of Le Roy Hooker's "Baldoon" have given him a statement in writing to the effect that the manuscript was in their possession more than a year before "David Harum" was published. We very gladly make this fact known, as it conclusively proves that Mr. Hooker's idea was entirely original with himself, and was not suggested by the phenomenal success of Mr. Westcott.

In addition to the above, we have the statement of the Chicago manager of the Presbyterian Board of Publications and Sunday School Work, Mr. H. S. Eliot, to the effect that, in the capacity of a literary friend, he read "Baldoon" in manuscript in 1897. As "David Harum" was not published until November, 1898, and did not develop its wonderful popularity until well into 1899, Mr. Eliot's testimony triumphantly clears Mr. Hooker of the imputation of having imitated Mr. Westcott, and secures to him the honor of having been first to discover that a book of fiction may be made readable from cover to cover without the cumbrances and limitations of the old-fashioned heavy plot.

In conclusion, we will say that, in our opinion, "Baldoon" is a more interesting work than "David Harum" for the following reasons:

1. It is not a one-man story.
2. Its range of subjects is greater and more varied.
3. It gives a more vivid picture of life in the small but interesting community selected.
4. While it contains a fair share of excellent dialect, it is not a strictly dialect novel.
5. Unlike "David Harum," "Baldoon," while presenting the surface phenomena of human nature in act and speech, searches into and portrays the manifold psychological forces as they take effect upon human thought, passion, action, and character growth.

There is every reason to believe that "Baldoon" will achieve the success it deserves entirely on its own merits. Such a work does not need to climb to popularity on even the broad shoulders of "David Harum."

RAND, McNALLY & CO.

Chicago, Aug. 29, 1899.

"A Village Ophelia."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was much pleased a short time ago to meet with a volume of short stories by the late Anne Reeve Aldrich, entitled "A Village Ophelia," lately published by G. W. Dillingham. Miss Aldrich's death in 1892, just before the publication by Scribner's of her second book of poems, "Songs About Love, Life, and Death," came as a great shock to her many friends and admirers. Since that time the "Songs" has passed through several editions, but I am not aware that any other of her work has been posthumously published. "A Village Ophelia" is exquisitely written, and is full of interest and pathos. The appearance of it now leads me to ask whether Miss Aldrich left any other unpublished manuscript. I hope it may be so, for her work has always been greatly appreciated in Canada, and we should welcome anything more from her pen that her literary executors might see fit to give us.

A LOVER OF GOOD ENGLISH.

Montreal, July 29, 1899.

"Young Lives."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Perhaps if one were to gauge this novel not by its many sweet surprises, but by the disappointments we feel respecting the usual expectations of glamour and felicitous finalé, we might say, "It is not good novel writing!" But right here we are reminded of the fact that all is not joyousness in life, and the diary of a genius must perforce bear the tear blots of sorrow. This one, for instance, starts with the misfortune of having a hard-headed, tyrannical, and bigoted man for his father, whose habits of exaction and domineering ways disrupt the home.

Forsaking home and his inherited creed to wander at sweet will wherever poesy might call him, he becomes a hero to us, despite the air of apparent undutifulness that lingers about his speech. The passages which treat of his admiration and love for Angelica, with her luminous beauty, have an almost idyllic cast, like some old piece of Grecian sculpture. What a "fine frenzied rolling of the eye" marks him out from the crowd! What a wealth of imagery and how it taxes the laborious trailing of his pen! Here is the solvent which dissipates ungainliness, as Emerson says, for "every lover is a true poet." Those rare manuscripts must soon be gathered and covered and offered to the practical animosities and greed of a publisher. After a time a discerning and sympathetic printer agrees to publish his volume of poems on the basis of equal reward. How rich the appreciation and how great the joy of Angelica as she handled, read, and fondled the dainty volume! She had been the inspiration and the model, the sustaining power that had preserved this beauteous grace until the whole world could seemingly bow before her as an oracle and shrine. This is the glory of love—that its bestowal of trust or other spiritual riches is inexhaustible. Many a woman lives an epic life through her capacity for unselfishness and loyal zeal for her husband.

This book of poems, once launched, brings in its quota of praise and comment, but also in its track there comes a little adversity.

The chapter which touches on the dismissal of Henry Mesurier by his employer, not for incompetence or carelessness, but for the weighty crime of being a poet, is a truthful picturing of the prejudice that outweighs even the poet's possession of common sense. To be considered a poet is all well enough, but, alongside of that spurious prestige, to have an actual volume received and published! No, no! The kingly head of commerce frowns upon the idea of allowing the worker in ephemeral nonsense to associate any longer with the firm. A poet is not reliable, has not the solidity that is tested by and the result of rows upon rows of columned figures. At the desk should be sunk all personality, all feeling, all soul. For here the god of Mammon reigns.

Richard Le Gallienne is an artist of a new type. He does not round out his characters, but lets the flow of action discover each mainspring of heart and impulse. He has ideas out of the common run on the great questions of the day, and they find an acceptable importance ready made in this volume.

F. J.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

"The Hooligan Nights."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of the noticeable signs of the times is the development during the past decade of what may be styled the literature of the proletariat. We have such books as the painstaking accuracy of Mr. Charles Booth has given us of the London poor, and Mr. Jacob Riis, with his knowledge as reporter, has shown us of the east side in New York; the personal experience of Mr. Wyckoff as a workingman and Mr. Flynt as a tramp; the helpless, heartbreaking pathos of Pugh's "Tony Drum," and, more recently, "No. 5 John Street," and the "Hooligan Nights." It would be an interesting study to take any one of the three last named and compare the situations with those conditions which moved a former generation to tears over the misfortunes of Oliver Twist or the appalling heathenism of poor "Jo." With these, if one may venture upon the much-abused distinction, the interest is distinctly objective. They excite our sympathy largely from the surroundings, the circumstances of their appearance, their connection with what was meant for a plot. But with all these adventitious aids, to the ears of the later, perhaps more critical, generation the sentiment does not ring true.

It is a question which for years we have hoped to see discussed by some really able critics of to-day why the pathos which overcame our mothers is to the more callous reader of this generation rather fatiguing, maudlin sentimentality. "No. 5 John Street" or "The Hooligan Nights" appeals much more strongly to the reader of the present time. This latter book, so the introduction declares, is "a photograph of the young man who walks to and fro in your midst, ready to pick your pocket, rifle your house, and even bash you in a dark corner if it is made worth his while." Mr. Rook gives a series of interviews with this typical criminal, "Young Alf," who, thanks to compulsory education, "can read, write a good hand, is thoroughly proficient in mental arithmetic, and retains enough of Biblical learning to quote the parable of the man who fell among thieves." This period of instruction, which came to an end when he was twelve years old, was followed by his "real education" in the sordid conditions of Lambeth Walk. His cleverness in using "his hooks" gained him renown at so early an age that his assistance was sought by distinguished adults. He served what may be called an apprenticeship with "Billy the Snide" and distributed false coin with an engaging artlessness until "overproduction" drew upon them the suspicion of the police. Billy suffered for his haste to get rich; but young Alf, true to his lifelong motto, "I must fink about meself," deftly disposed of the pound's worth of "snide coin" which he had about him before he was brought up for examination. Then he became the confidential pal of Jimmy, a noted burglar, and he tells how he was put through fanlights and entered small windows to effect an opening for the gang with a cheerful alacrity very different to Oliver Twist's muddle-headed distress on a similar occasion.

These autographic sketches end with a marriage, which has become necessary, and with a lot of other couples young Alf and his Alice, married with a ring which he had "got easy," and cheating the parson of his wedding fee, start upon their career.

The book, which with very few exceptions, purports to be young Alf's reminiscences, is given in the dialect which is presumably the speech of "The Borough" to-day. It is not more difficult to read than an unknown patois of a familiar foreign tongue would be. The horrible reality of the whole thing induces as one closes the book an appalling sense of responsibility. To be sure, the scenes here drawn are the results of English not of American civilization, but the close resemblance between the two warrants us in accepting this picture as equally true of any one of our great cities. It is hard to say whether responsibility or discouragement is the dominant sentiment. Nineteen centuries of Christian teaching and the fountain head of to-day's civilization make possible the monster here presented to us—a monster infinitely more alarming than the gruesome horrors of any Frankenstein which a morbid imagination can draw. The W. C. T. U. might find hope of reformation in young Alf, for the one virtue of his class, at the best a negative one, is that they rarely drink. Not, of course, that they abstain from any moral conviction, but that it unfits them for their work.

We may be grateful to whichever one of the two, the editor or young Alf, may be responsible for it that there are no brutal horrors among these adventures. But the creature, who could unblushingly tell of the way in which he had used the "slavey" to get "pretty nigh a cartload of stuff" from the house where the two were left in charge, while she "never fingered a bleedin' fardin'," and even worse, of the cleverness with which he robbed the till in the widow's shop, while she, unsuspicious soul, had gone upstairs to fetch her dead son's coat to protect the young miscreant from the storm; the creature who can show himself so utterly devoid of what may be called the rudimentary emotions of humanity is of infinitely more danger than the microbes of which our modern literature and men of science treat with unpleasant persistency.

As to a critical consideration of Mr. Rook's book, perhaps the best tribute which can be paid is this serious discussion of it, as setting forth absolute conditions of to-day. It is even more painful in its distressing realism than the "Mordem'ly," of last year, which gives the female portrait of young Alf's complement. Young Alf, with his hunched shoulders, his serious, dense face, and alert eyes, is as real as though we had seen him in the rogue's gallery which is peopled with him and his pals.

EDITH L. CHASE.

West Brooklin, Me., Sept. 2, 1899.

"The Cynic" Replies to "Montblanc."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Yet another would-be critic of the "Cynic" displays her superficial erudition by citing the titles of books she has never read and illustrates the confusion of her moral standards in attempting to draw (?) nice distinctions between "erotica" and "naturalia" and "pornographica." Between these there doubtless are etymological differences; there certainly are none in morals.

"Montblanc," (the pseudonym seems inappropriate, somehow, to the subject of the discussion, let us in charity hope it is well chosen,) is certainly a woman. The internal evidence of her sex is clear from the language of her letter, else should "Cynic" not have been addressed as "dear," nor would such an expression as "sixty-six shades" have been employed. "Montblanc" evidently devotes part of her time to the elevating pursuit of matching ribbons when she is not exercising her "intellectuals."

Your female correspondents, Mr. Editor, are most delightful; a perennial source of joy to me. Their self-revelation is so complete, while in their ingenuous simplicity they indulge the amiability of their sex in excoriating the poor (not dear) "Cynic." The much-lauded subtlety of womankind, au fond, is profound only in its essential stupidity.

"Montblanc" is evidently an illustration incarnate of the product of some female institution of "higher education for women" where the curriculum provides its graduates with a considerable quantity of undigested information, which being crammed into craniums unadapted for its reception, still less for its absorption, the result is only calculated to excite the risibilities of gods and men!

For the edification of "Montblanc," who has honored me with her attention, I should remind her that my citation from Sacher-Massoth was from "La Femme Separée," a work in no wise amenable to the criticism of Krafft-Ebbling on this author's books, (especially the "Venus in Furs,") the proof of which is that it was translatable into English.

"Montblanc" finds a contradiction between my remarks about women and my criticism of the morality of "The Awkward Age," but I confess I am quite unable to see any.

I shall not attempt to make "Montblanc" see the absurdity of supposing that because I criticised some aspects of womanhood, from a man's point of view, I am not in a position to complain of the immorality of "The Awkward Age."

But since the gods even are impotent before stupidity, as Goethe long since observed, it would be rash for a mere mortal to confront such an illustration of it.

My only object in this communication is again to call the attention of the male readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW to the sorry spectacle a woman presents when she undertakes to "assist" in a literary controversy, her only notion of criticism being to rail at the critic. Think what a delight our legislative assemblies will be when "lovely woman" participates in the debates!

Every man of intelligence must be continually impressed with the very narrow limitations of the feminine "intellect" and the extremely superficial character of what-

ever information she manages to acquire, yet not absorb.

But in an age when it is the literary fashion to cajole femininity with insincere flattery and to endeavor to persuade her that she knows something, (not very difficult to be sure, from her natural receptivity in this respect,) it is always an advantage to have an additional example on the dissecting table. I have for this reason consented to act as surgeon on this occasion, and take this occasion to thank "Montblanc" for having afforded me an opportunity to render a public service in behalf of the intelligent half of the human race. CYNIC.

New York, Sept. 4, 1899.

"Forest Lovers."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It would seem as if knighthood, with all the charms that its investiture could bring, had descended upon the head of Maurice Hewlett. Not since Spenser's "Faerie Queene" first delighted the world have we had such recountings of heroic deeds and manifest chivalry as are contained in these few hundred pages. Those were riotous times, and he might have dwelt upon the bloody work with the greed of a Sienkiewicz or the fascination of a Zola. But there lay the middle course of deifying the chivalrous element and of expending the rich resources of his talent in showing the tenderness of knight-errantry.

Only princes of the pen, like Shakespeare, Lytton, Macaulay, Hawthorne, our author, and a few others have the knack of unfolding a panorama in which the admixture of evil predominates without offending the most delicate sense of modesty.

This Knight Prosper Le Gai is good and brave—a very flower of courtliness. He seeks adventure, and from the moment of his meeting with Isoult La Désirée, a beautiful waif upon misfortune's hands, the very summit of his wishes as protector and emancipator is reached.

We marvel at the adroitness and classical strength, the simple details and affecting incidents of this book, but while we are calculating the critical attitude a wave of renewed pleasure as these rugged scenes are mentally revived comes upon us. In his "Earthwork Out of Tuscany" he deals with art and its manifold utterances and associations—in this volume he does not dissect, but writes a pharaphrase upon what is sweeter still—nature.

The fabric may be of improbable strands, but the woof is reality itself, and the main design is worked in with such telling effect that we are reminded of some old royal tapestry on which a bloodstain here and there lends a pathetic interest. J. F. F.

New York, Aug. 31, 1899.

Eliot Gregory and Expatriated Americans.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent number of a New York paper I read a paragraph entitled the "Idler's Popularity Abroad" and ending with the following sentence:

I hear the "Idler" papers spoken of on all sides, and always in a tone of compliment, with only an occasional "howl" from expatriated countrymen who have been hit between the eyes by "social exiles" or "American society in Paris" and do not like to read the truth about their foolish selves.

Now I do not wish to detract in any way from the success of Mr. Gregory's witty volume, "Worldly Ways and Byways," or to cavil at its vogue over here in Europe or at home, but I would like to ask why the writer is so hard on Americans who for reasons of their own prefer to reside abroad. For some unaccountable cause Mr. Gregory never lets a chance slip to have a tilt at this perfectly harmless and respectable class. He calls our circles "penal settlements," asserts that they are recruited chiefly from the ranks of the "divorced and defaulting," and adds "that the failure of some social or political ambition at home is the real reason that has expatriated the majority of the people one meets living abroad."

Now nothing can be more unfair or more inconsistent on the author's part. There are, I admit, exceptions like that of the American millionaire who recently became a British subject. All who remember that gentleman's career in New York know that it was a failure of his townspeople to take him seriously as a candidate for office which drove that Croesus into the arms of Albion.

It is also only too true that many women have succeeded in making "salons" in Rome and London who would receive no recognition at home, but I claim that these are the exception, whereas Mr. Gregory implies that they are the rule. There I disagree with him, and I have a twenty years' experience of life abroad to back my opinion, which he probably has not. The majority of our compatriots who live in Europe do so, I find, from other and better reasons than the "Idler" gives them credit for.

In some cases it is to avoid "slouch" and in others to escape the "slavery" in which the railway and other officials hold us at home. Would the author of "Worldly Ways and Byways" respect us more if we passed our time between the "small Summer hotels" he paints so amusingly and the caravansaries of Florida and California, his description of which makes the refined and economical shudder?

Is it not just a little inconsistent for a gentleman to write a book laying bare our American shortcomings and then for him to "jump" on those of his compatriots who agree with him and try to escape from the discomforts he describes by residing abroad?

AN EXPATRIATED AMERICAN.

Dresden, Germany, Aug. 23, 1899.

FLUSHING.

History of a Community Almost as Old as the One on Manhattan Island.*

This history of an old Long Island town is written by the Rev. Henry D. Waller, rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, who edited a history of that parish which appeared a couple of years ago. Riker's "Annals of Newtown," an extremely scarce book, of necessity touched largely upon Flushing matters, but the only book on the town itself, Mandeville's "Flushing Past and Present," is a slightly amplified lecture, by a former pastor of one of the village churches, published by the Home Lecture Committee of 1860. This little 16mo, illustrated with curious old lithographs, always sells for a large advance on its original price whenever it appears in an auction catalogue. So it would seem that all who are interested in county histories and in Americana will welcome the present volume, of which Mr. Waller writes in his preface: "The story of our town has been told as simply and briefly as possible. * * * Only so much of the history of the province has been told as was deemed necessary to explain events in the town."

The author briefly sketches the early voyages to and discoveries on this portion of our continent, the establishment of the colony of New Netherlands, and the Indian troubles—the latter finally ending in the Spring of 1645. Among other English colonists to seek the protection of New Netherlands were the incorporators of the town of Vlissigen, the name being found in old documents in a variety of spellings, "Ilushing Creeke" having been so called before the arrival of the English settlers.

The charter of the town, which was signed by Governor General Kieft, is dated Oct. 10, 1645, conveying "all the land between the east and west limits of Flushing, from the Sound to the ocean," but, before signing, the southern limit of the town was placed "as far as the hills," which boundary was in later years the cause of much dispute with Jamaica.

The original inhabitants of Flushing were Matinecock Indians; their seawan, or wampum, being extensively used by the colonists. "Even as late as 1670, an English shilling being found in the road, it was concluded to belong to one Lawrence, who kept a few things to sell, as they could not think of any other person in the town who had such a thing as a silver shilling."

From the first the little colony at Flushing prospered, its first minister of the Gospel settling there in 1647. He was not at all popular, as the following record shows: "June 10, 1647.—William Garretse sings libelous songs against the Rev. Francis Doughty, for which he is sentenced to be tied to the Maypole." Certain improvements in the form of local government were made in 1648, an official document sent to Holland at this time referring to "Flushing, which is a handsome village and tolerably stocked with cattle," the only tavern on the entire island, except the one at the ferry, having been located here.

Naturally the story of so old a town is in great part the history of the whole province, and one would like to make frequent extracts from this interesting book. As, for instance, the account of Flushing's early troubles with New England; the banishment of Capt. Underhill, and the struggles of the Anabaptists and Quakers, all of which are unusually interesting.

The ship Woodhouse brought several members of the Society of Friends to New Netherlands in 1657, some of whom went to Rhode Island, "where all kinds of scum dwell," others settling in Jamaica and Flushing. A proclamation was soon issued fining those who sheltered Quakers over night £50 and any vessel bringing them to the province was ordered confiscated. This law drew forth a notable remonstrance signed by twenty-eight freeholders of Flushing and two from Jamaica.

"Ye have been pleased to send up unto us a certain prohibition or command, that we shall not retain or entertain any of these people called Quakers. We cannot condemn them, neither stretch out our hands against them, to punish, banish, or persecute them. * * * We are commanded by the law to do good to all men. * * * Therefore, if any of these said persons come in love to us, we cannot in conscience lay violent hands upon them. * * * This is according to the patent and charter of our town, * * * which we are not willing to infringe or violate." For issuing this remonstrance, Flushing fell into disgrace, the signers of it were imprisoned, but afterward pardoned, and many of the town's privileges were taken away.

In 1660, a number of French Huguenots settled in Flushing, introducing a new industry—horticulture—for which the town has ever since been famous, retaining until about 1840 a monopoly of the nursery business. But one must pass over all these early days, reminding our readers that one result of the war between England and Holland in 1672, was another year of Dutch rule. In 1692 the Quakers, who alone held regular services, built a public meeting house, a census taken about this time showing Flushing to have had 530 white inhabitants and 130 negroes, the increase in the colored population always having been proportionate.

The beginning of the eighteenth century saw the introduction of the Church of England, a minister being licensed to conduct services at Jamaica, Flushing, and Newtown, who usually referred to Flushing as "famous for being stocked with Quakers." One would like to linger over the memories of the celebrated men of Revolutionary days Flushing can claim—Col, Archibald Hamilton, Cadwalader Colden, Francis Lewis, one of the signers, and many another—nor can its connection with the Revolutionary War be even touched upon. It is a well-known fact that George Fox preached here under a group of trees, (1672,) thereafter called "The Fox Oaks," which were still standing in the younger days of persons who are still young. In October, 1789, Washington came to Flushing to visit the "Linnean Gardens" of William Prince, making a second visit here in 1790.

The chapter on old manners and customs is a fascinating one. There was no Post Office on the island, but as early as 1775 a man named Dunbar rode through the country with the mail once in two weeks, it being a private enterprise. In addition to the mail he brought all the news of the road. People who did not care to have their affairs generally known, however, corresponded in cipher, because Dunbar openly read the letters he carried to amuse himself on his long, lonely ride.

In concluding, it is only possible to say the present village, which was incorporated in 1837, has always been celebrated for its schools, which included Dr. Muhlenberg's and the Rev. W. H. Gilder's, and Fairchild's Institute, at one time perhaps the best-known school around New York, its boys being found in all parts of the world. The book also contains valuable appendices, including the original charter, a list of the signers of the remonstrance, a full list of the inhabitants in 1698, valuable additional notes relating to the town's history and "The Trees of Flushing," a portion of a lecture delivered in 1893, in which the lecturer claims there are about 2,000 varieties of trees standing within the limits of the town

*"HISTORY OF FLUSHING." By Henry D. Waller. 12mo. Flushing: John H. Ridenour.

Changing the Commandments.

As a practical revisionist of the Bible a Russian is pre-eminent. There are, it is true, some troublesome people who question the book of Job, even the serpent and the apple and Noah's ship construction, but no one has yet presumed to blue pencil any of the Ten Commandments or to interpolate them. The Jewish World is the authority for this: "By order of the Minister of Education in Russia the fifth commandment shall read, 'Honor thy father and thy mother, the Emperor and his officials, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.' Note the imperious clause 'shall read' and suppose a Russian Catholic or a Russian Jew declined garbling the text of the commandments, what then? There are many workers wanted for the Trans-Siberian Railroad. That is all. Forewarned, beware! There is a dinner à la Russe, as there is a decalogue à la Russe."

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"Roman Life Under the Caesars," by Emily Thomas, will be published in September by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work is intended to be a popular presentation of ancient Roman life and is fully illustrated.

IRVING'S NEIGHBORS.

Families Who Lived Near Him on the Hudson and Whom He Knew.

The west bank of the Hudson River, from Yonkers north to Sing Sing, is at present occupied by the country seats of men of enormous wealth; but, during Irving's residence on the river, the district above described was included in the extensive land holdings of a few prominent individuals or families.

At Yonkers lived Lemuel Wells in the old historic manor house, owning hundreds of acres where the city of that name now stands. Further north, at Dobbs Ferry, was the great estate of Philip Van Brugh Livingston, while the vast Beekman estate was still intact north of Tarrytown.

Mrs. Cornelia Van Cortlandt Beekman, who managed her estate with great prudence, died in 1847, and her property was sold for the benefit of her heirs. The division of her extensive land holdings resulted in attracting many celebrated personages to the Hudson River district, and Irving's latter years were passed in the companionship of new-made friends. A part of the Beekman property was purchased by Mr. Ambrose C. Kingsland, one of the best-remembered Mayors of New York City. Another portion of the property was bought by George Peabody, the celebrated philanthropist, but he did not come to reside on the estate he had acquired. Adjoining his land on the north extended a tract of dense woodland, consisting of 100 acres, stretching from the Albany Post Road west to the Hudson River. Purchased from the Beekman estate by Gen. James Watson Webb, it was retained by him until shortly after the termination of the civil war.

After gaining possession of the property, Gen. Webb began improving it. He chose an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson for the site of the great stone mansion which was torn down only recently to make way for a more modern residence. The old dwelling fronted a broad graveled driveway that wound through a dense forest to the Albany Post Road.

In laying out his grounds Gen. Webb employed the talents of the best landscape gardeners. The avenue leading to the house was bordered by the stateliest trees; a grove of evergreens was planted in the open space in front of the main piazza; velvety lawns were laid out on the sides and rear of the edifice, and vistas were cut through the trees that grew upon the bank of the Hudson, through which glimpses of the Palisades to the south and of the Tappan Zee to the west and north could be obtained. A fairylike lake, fed by a winding stream of sparkling water, stood in the centre of a luxuriant flower garden, threaded by graveled paths, leading to rustic seats and pavilions.

On this enchanted ground and in this magnificent mansion James Watson Webb entertained with the lavish hospitality characteristic of those days the distinguished society of which he now formed a part. His house was continuously filled with guests, and many were the fêtes given in their honor. Among his most intimate friends was the renowned Commodore Perry, the hero of Vera Cruz, who at that time owned a part of the splendid property upon which William Rockefeller's great stone castle now stands.

When Perry returned from the Mexican war he made a present to the General of the two iron bombshells that still stand upon the top of the stone pillars at the north entrance to the Webb estate, which is now owned by Mrs. Elbert B. Monroe. These shells have a history. They were fired from the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa at Vera Cruz on March 9, 1847, when Commodore Perry landed the American Army under Gen. Scott on the beach south of that city. For some reason their fuses went out and the shells did not explode, which was a circumstance fortunate for Perry, as they had struck within a few feet of him. He picked them up and brought them to his home to present them to his friend Gen. Webb as ornaments for his gateposts.

The tract of land adjoining Gen. Webb's place on the north was purchased from the Beekman estate by Capt. Slidell Mackenzie, one of the most gallant officers who ever commanded a warship. That he was a strict disciplinarian as well is a matter of record. It will be remembered that Capt. Mackenzie was in command of the United States brig-of-war Somers in 1842, when a mutinous plot was discovered. In course of the investigation which followed it was proved beyond a doubt that the principal conspirator was a midshipman, the son of the Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War under President Tyler. Notwithstanding this grave fact, Capt. Mackenzie ordered the young man to be immediately hanged to the yardarm at sea on Dec. 1, 1842.

While residing on his Hudson River estate this celebrated seaman and author was content to occupy a modest farmhouse, which is still standing. He was highly honored by his neighbors and participated in all their festive gatherings, but he was merely resting from his labors. On resuming active duty in the navy, he sold his property to Mr. Anson G. Phelps, one of the wealthiest and most eminent merchants of his time, who erected a large mansion that is still occupied by his widow, Mrs Jane G. Phelps.

During Capt. Mackenzie's short residence on the Hudson, Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry was occupying a country seat further north, which is at present comprised in the estate of William Rockefeller. Washington Irving was his frequent guest. Having purchased his land from the Beekman executors in 1848, he continued to reside upon it until March, 1852, when he was appointed to take command of the important expedition to Japan which resulted in opening that isolated nation to the world. Before taking his departure, however, he sold his country seat to a gentleman named Bartlett.

The newcomer proved a valuable acquisition to the colony, for, apart from being a man of culture and great wealth himself, his wife was possessed of rare beauty and considerable mental attainments. Irving found in her companionship a charm that was irresistible, and, as a memento of his friendship, presented her with the pen with which he had finished his "Life of Washington." Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett lived modestly in a small dwelling on their grounds until the beautiful residence they were building on the site now occupied by William Rockefeller's castle was finished.

This residence deserves a fuller description than can be allowed to it here. For years it was regarded as one of the show places along the Hudson. The last time I paid it a visit it impressed me with its picturesque charm. Situated upon an elevated plateau was a huge, rambling edifice of dark stone, with high Gothic windows and a variety of ornate turrets, the walls of which were completely covered with ivy. As regards architectural excellence, it was far superior to the more costly house that has succeeded it.

On moving into their new house, the Bartletts entertained their friends with a generous hospitality in keeping with their great wealth. Avoiding all vulgar display, they gave fêtes and house parties after the English style, selecting their guests from among the most distinguished personages of the period. This much I have gathered from tradition, for, strangely enough, local history has little to say regarding them. Their beautiful home eventually passed into the hands of William H. Aspinwall, the famous merchant whose name is so closely identified with the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It was from Mr. Aspinwall's heirs that the present proprietor of the property, William Rockefeller, acquired his title.

No account of rural society along the Hudson, as it existed in Irving's time, would be complete unless it included at least some mention of the author's friend and pastor, the Rev. William Creighton. For many years the rector of Christ Church, Tarrytown, which Irving attended, he was universally esteemed throughout the entire region, and could number among his most intimate friends persons of other denominations than the Episcopal faith, which he professed. He lived in a charming dwelling in the township of Ossining, and mingled freely with the wealthiest and most celebrated of his neighbors. In fact, no dinner or fête would have been considered altogether successful unless the genial and learned Dr. Creighton was present among the guests. Gen. James Watson Webb, the fiery editor of The Courier and Inquirer, conceived a warm affection for him from their first meeting, and, when a son was born to him in his residence on the Hudson, he named the child Creighton Webb in his honor.

While Mrs. Cornelia Van Cortlandt Beekman was still living in her manor house at Tarrytown, her grandnephew, Pierre Van Cortlandt, was occupying the Van Cortlandt manor house on Croton Point, where she had lived as a girl. This historic mansion, together with what remained of the great manor once owned by his ancestors, had been presented to Pierre Van Cortlandt by his father. In his youth he was considered remarkably handsome, and during Irving's time was most stately and distinguished in his deportment. Although his ancestors took an active part in public affairs, and he could have easily emulated them had he desired, he rarely appeared in public life, and sought no offices of distinction.

His character was essentially retiring, and his habits regular and domestic. He delighted in the quietude of home and in the pursuits of a country gentleman. The honored name he bore naturally made him sought after by his neighbors, and he overcame his love of retirement sufficiently to mingle in their amusements. Gen. Webb had him frequently at his home to dine with Dr. Creighton, and on such occasions he is said to have conversed on topics of public interest with rare knowledge and judgment.

In those days the Albany Post Road presented an animated appearance in the cool of the long Summer afternoons, when the entire community who lived along it went out to drive. From Dobbs Ferry north to Sing Sing you could not pass along it for a single mile without encountering the stately equipage of some distinguished person. The carriages were clumsy and awkward compared with those of the present day, yet their very cumbersomeness gave them an air of distinction. The tails of the horses swept the dust from the roadway, and their harness clattered with heavy silver mountings. A negro coachman and footman invariably sat upon the box, both attired in the family livery and a beaver hat adorned on one side with a cockade.

In this resplendent company Washington Irving would frequently appear, sitting in a modest conveyance with his nieces, behind his favorite white horse. One of his favorite drives was across country into the Saw Mill River Valley, where he would turn northward and pass through scenes associated with some of the most stirring events of the Revolution. On reaching Elmsford—then known as Hall's Corners—he would turn west into the highway leading to Tarrytown and reach Sunnyside by way of the Albany Post Road.

On one occasion his sudden appearance behind his white horse came very near causing a serious accident. The late Alexander Hamilton has related the incident in a letter from which I will quote:

"A day or two after reaching my uncle's country seat on the Hudson," he writes, "I took a tandem drive with my uncle's horses trained to this manner of driving. From long rest they were very spirited, and, driving out without an attendant toward Tarrytown, Mr. Irving and his nieces drove out of their lane with his favorite white horse just as I approached. He cheered me as I came by him and cracked his whip in thoughtless glee. My horses started and I had all I could do to guide them; to check them in their speed I found beyond my strength.

"At length, as I approached the blacksmith's shop opposite Squire See's store, at the junction of White Plains, Sleepy Hollow, and Albany Post Road, where they were accustomed to be shod, they slackened their speed, and I drove them into the shop. Irving soon afterward drove up, anxious lest his merriment had injured me, though he said while he feared I was endangered, he saw I retained my self-possession."

Since Irving's time great country seats on the Hudson have multiplied, millions have been spent in erecting magnificent mansions and laying out broad acres in parks; all the elements of a refined rural society exist as in the past; yet it is doubtful if the cordial intercourse and generous hospitality that characterized that halcyon period are still prevalent.

JOHN P. RITTER.

BRITISH INDIA.

Sir William Hunter's First Volume is a Great Undertaking.*

Sir William Wilson Hunter, whose "Indian Empire" and "Imperial Gazetteer of India" have long made him known among England's most painstaking and laborious literary men, has now begun to complete a task which has been the working goal of his life. The Longmans have just issued the first volume of his great work, "A History of British India." His acquaintance with the Indian service, his former works, and his access to the record rooms of Bengal and the archives of England, Portugal, and Holland have made him peculiarly fitted for the task to which he has addressed himself.

This first volume is a preliminary attempt to survey the primary sources and early phases of the contest for the supremacy of the Peninsular by different European nations. It begins with the closing of the old trade paths at the opening of the sixteenth century and ends with the tragedy of Amboyna and the driving out of the English by the Dutch from the Spice Archipelago. It was the Turk throwing himself across the old and immemorial trade paths that laid the necessity upon Christendom to seek some new way or ways to India.

The author takes a little time to point out how the commerce of the ancient world between the East and the West was conducted. In the dawn of history the Syrian trade routes were in the hands of the Semitic races. The Chaldean and Babylonian merchants, the half-nomad caravan leaders who brought merchandise to Tyre, or the Nile, the Phoenician mariners who distributed the precious wares to the Mediterranean cities were all of this type. The author goes on to show the consequences of the complete possession of these Indo-European trade routes by the Ottoman Power. The Christian nations were cut off from all trade with these far-off treasure lands.

They sought a new way. It was Christianity against Islam in a bitter struggle for supremacy. The second act of the great drama reveals the contest between the Protestant sea powers of Northern Europe with the Catholic sea powers of Southern Europe for maritime ascendancy. Then followed the strife between the Dutch and English for Indian mastery, where, for a time, it looked as if the Dutch were masters of the situation. And this long struggle was not of years or generations, but actually of centuries.

The career of the Portuguese in India is a counterpart of the conduct of Spain in her Western colonies and in the Philippines. Official greed and corruption and individual rapacity and plunder marked Portugal's course. Her system was all wrong. If it produced bitter fruits in Asia, it was because Portugal herself was wrong. It might almost be said that her whole social and industrial system was based on plunder and not on the rewards that labor and ability ought to demand. For "the Lisbon Court never screwed up its courage to give fair commercial salaries for fair commercial work, but it used India as a refuge for the depraved or destitute hangers-on of its bounty." The union of the Spanish and Portuguese crowns in 1580 was to the Protestant sea powers of the sixteenth century as great a piece of bad fortune as Turkish supremacy in the fifteenth had been to all Christendom. England and the Netherlands had to fight their way in order that their merchants might even live, and that only at a poor dying rate.

The author tells the story of the repeated efforts of the Northern nations to reap some benefit from the rich commerce of the Orient. These chapters are full of tales of disaster, shipwreck, disappointment, and failure.

The East Indian Company carried on its trade in vessels always prepared for war. It was the habit of the company to charter individual adventurers. Spanish and Portuguese merchant ships were legitimate prey.

It was not until 1588, when the invincible armada came and perished, that the English and Dutch merchants breathed the easier. And it must be said that the Dutch stole a march on their British competitors.

In 1612 the first venture was made by Englishmen, under the semblance of what we now call joint stock companies. The profits on a number of these voyages ranged from 95 to 234 per cent—enough to awaken the envy of even an American trader.

Sir William describes how these cargoes were realized on. The tale of how they did these things in quaint old London of the seventeenth century sounds odd in our nineteenth century ears:

On the return of each expedition money had to be found at once to pay off the crews, and within a certain period for the King's customs. But the cargo could sometimes not be sold until the royal share of the pepper had been disposed of, and then only at long credits—from eighteen months to two years. In many cases the subscribers had to take payment for their contributions in spices or calicoes, and to find a purchaser for them as best they might. The system of "candle auctions," by public notice, hung up at the Royal Exchange, afterward relieved them of this burden. According to this system, the company offered the commodities brought home by the ships at the London mart, with an inch of lighted candle on the desk. As long as the candle burned fresh offers could be received, and the goods were knocked down to the highest bidder before the wick guttered out. At such auctions, in 1662, £100,000 worth of silk, indigo, or spices was sometimes disposed of in a single parcel. The candle auction became the regular method of the East India Company's sales.

The later chapters of this first volume are devoted to the struggle of the Dutch and the English for the Spice

*A HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA. By Sir W. W. Hunter. Vol. I.—To the Overthrow of the English in the Spice Archipelago. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Islands, and the ending of it all in the awful tragedy of Amboyna.

The British were never strong there, though they fought hard for some foothold in those wealth-studded seas. Their defeat at last was the outcome of a most uncalled for and puerile blunder on the part of the Dutch Governor. It was a cause of bitter humiliation to England and a lasting shame and reproach to Holland. Hunter's treatment of the whole matter is clear, frank, and exhausting, and without any trace of race bitterness. Here, as everywhere in his pages, the historian seeks to remember first of all that he is one of the great brotherhood of humanity, whose heart pulses with kindred affiliations round the globe.

The tragedy of Amboyna had far-reaching consequences. It embittered still further the trade rivalries of the two nations. Out of it sprang a nest of traditions that inflamed the English masses against the Dutch. But both James I. and Charles I. were too pusillanimous to avenge the insult to the nation. All hope even of judicial redress flickered out. Holland, by her bold and, for those times, statesmanlike, aggressions, grew stronger and stronger in the Eastern seas.

Not till the Dutch found a real man on the English throne, who was a warrior as well as a statesman, did they succumb to the force of arms and concede to Cromwell what they had denied to James.

In closing his first volume, Sir Hunter writes:

Holland was the first European nation to send a supply of really able men to the East, and she supported them by force of arms. James I. would not and Charles I. could not fight. The English East India Company was still a body of private adventurers, for whose benefit Parliament felt by no means eager to go to war. In spite of the long list of Lords and gentlemen who swelled the subscription book of the company, in spite of the outburst of wrath and indignation which the news of Amboyna aroused in London, England had not yet learned to look upon her Indian trade as a national concern. Holland had, and she was willing to make sacrifices and screen crimes in order to maintain her position in Asia.

The volume shows the wide experience and great industry of the author. He has the historian's keen insight, the ardor which sustains amid patient drudgery, and that analytical fineness of temper that can sweep away the cobwebs of tradition to find the fine gold of fact. If he lives to complete his colossal enterprise he will have done for British India what Gibbon did for the Roman Empire and Grote did for Greece. Such is the splendid character of this first volume that the student of history and industrial progress will eagerly await the second. FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

TURNER IN THE GUILDHALL.

Suppose we reverse the generally sweeping charge that all Englishmen are Philistines—that is, according to Matthew Arnold. The exhibition of the Turners at the Guildhall, London, has been one of the greatest of successes. No less than 240,000 persons came to look at the pictures, or 300 for every hour the gallery was open.

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To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The opening paragraphs of Mr. William L. Alden's letter in your last issue will have a tendency, I think, to direct the public mind from a fair understanding of the copyright question.

Whether usual or not, the ruling in favor of The London Times concerning their published report of Lord Rosebery's speeches was certainly just. And here is the real issue which Mr. Alden does not appear to appreciate. The Times had no monopoly in the public utterances of Lord Rosebery, but certainly claimed sole ownership in their own individual report and printed reproduction of that speech. Any number of other papers making individual reports and going to the expense of printing them, would each own the right to their own manufactured property. It might thus be difficult in case of infringement to prove which newspaper report had been drawn from, but the fact would remain that some one had copied for his own business advantage what had cost some one else both money and enterprise to obtain.

I have sometimes heard it argued that a picture published in a book or paper could not be copyrighted in a case where the original whence it was derived was the property of the public in some public gallery. People with such easy consciences could easily be converted by themselves going to the trouble and expense of making a printable reproduction of the same original.

Lord Rosebery's public speech was as free to all as the electricity in the air or wherever it may be, but trolley companies do not allow rival cars to draw motive power from the supply generated by their dynamos for their own exclusive use, neither can The Times nor any other paper be compelled to furnish material gratis to be used in the compilation of other publications run for the purpose of making money. Such enterprises have the same privileges as The Times for obtaining news and on the same terms. AEQUO ANIMO.

New York, Sept. 6, 1899.

George Gissing's new novel, "The Crown of Life," is in press at the Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It is a work of about 170,000 words and is looked upon by the literary friends of the author as his most important novel. It is not generally known that this novel came very near being irrevocably lost to the public. The manuscript was dispatched to America in the ill-fated Paris. Mr. Gissing was not aware of this, however, and felt no anxiety concerning it until a cablegram told him of its non-arrival in this country. He was at length informed that "The Crown of Life" was in the hold of the stranded liner on the Manacles. The packet was finally recovered uninjured, except that it was saturated with salt water. It was dried, re-type-written, and again dispatched.

Esther Singleton, the translator of Savignac's "Music Dramas of Wagner," has in preparation for Dodd, Mead & Co. a new work, entitled "Companion and Guide to the Opera." Miss Singleton has collected the clearest and most interesting and authoritative criticisms, drawing material from the works of such musicians and writers as Liszt, Wagner, MacFarren, Scudo, Oulibicheff, Hanslick, and Newman, condensing them when necessary, but in most cases using their own words. It has been her intention to present a comprehensive view of the operas, covering the story, stage action, setting, and music, both vocal and instrumental.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

Experience in Writing for the Magazines—Chances Which the New Comers Have.

Returning to my club lately, I found a big office envelope containing a pile of rejected MSS. I had for a moment that peculiar feeling of the baffled and discouraged author which attacks a man who, in spite of his best endeavors, is conscious of time and labor wasted. A little anger was perhaps pardonably mingled with the feeling of disappointment, as if the victim had a right to retort upon his autocratic censor, "Sir, do you take me for a fool? or suppose that a serious-minded person has nothing better to do than to burn midnight oil and waste his time in writing for editorial waste paper baskets?" Let me speak then for the great army of volunteers whose experience is similar to my own, and who are wasting their time and labor in the same way. I think if it were generally known and understood that such contributions are not desired, and that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are certain to be refused, that editorial tables would not groan under the weight of these "rejected addresses." Your contributor, regular or volunteer, ought of course to consider the difficult, delicate, and always responsible position of an editor, and is bound to remember the warning note sounded in the title to Charles Reade's book and "put yourself in his place." It is often simply impossible in a review "conducted on rather narrow lines," as the editor himself avowed in his entirely courteous note to the writer, to admit to its columns either papers outside of its proper jurisdiction or others of a miscellaneous character and passing under the general title of unsolicited articles. They may be bright and interesting, but they are not pertinent or not seasonable and there is no room for them.

But there is also another point of view. The tendency of all popular reviews to fall into certain ruts and to acquire a certain tone and style of writing, and to admit nothing at variance with this tone—the dead level of tame conventionality—is the most deadly foe to the progress of literature and to the recognition of desert—of desert in writers outside of the small literary cliques and "rings" which unfortunately surround all reviews and magazines whatsoever. If a man goes to the same restaurant for three months, or eats quail on toast for thirty days in succession, he or his appetite is generally done for. So with reviews. Seeing week after week the same class of articles by the same "old rounders" one at length grows utterly weary of their prosing and wishes them all to the devil. This tame uniformity is what in time kills the review, and the only salvation is to break it up at all costs. The only way to break it up that I know of is to admit from time to time new topics and new writers of pronounced individuality and originality. That was the policy of Blackwood from the start, and it is to-day, if not the freshest and most original, at least the most unconventional of all the reviews. What is accounted the literary world is usually known as the "smart set" in literature, and the effort of the excluded and unknown writers is to obtain admission into that set. But let no man, and, least of all, no editor, imagine that the world of literature is bounded by the efforts and lucubrations of those favored few. The poorly paid intellectual labor of the great majority of those who are more or less directly concerned in a creative literature is not to be judged by the rewards of notoriety or the emoluments of a few purchased and purchasable pens. And as for the "great unknown" of literature, the cry is still plus ultra. I remember a few years ago that a prominent member of a Boston publishing firm testified before the House Committee on Patents, the question of international copyright being then under consideration, that their firm—and for years previous the same state of affairs had existed with them—had then on hand "bales of manuscript" unopened and unread belonging to American authors who could get no hearing and no standing before the public. The reason assigned by the firm was that in the then state of copyright law it did not pay to take any risks with native authors because by simply watching the European, and chiefly the English, book market they could get all they wanted for nothing! Why take chances on American authorship when an English book which had already undergone the ordeal of publication and had stood the test was offered to their hand? The English bookmaker had assumed the risk and the American publisher had only to follow suit. What a shameful confession! Yet the attitude of the American publisher to American authorship before the enactment of international copyright—such as it is and meagre as the protection afforded—is almost precisely that of the editorial fraternity, with their "syndicated" authors and close corporation ideas, toward the great army of "volunteers," who are barely allowed to nibble a few crumbs that fall from editorial tables in the banqueting room of the elect. Of course no self-respecting man or author who is not invited is going to invite himself and push—

Oh, horrid,
Among the ringsters of the magazine
His brazen forehead.

One of the most pitiful effects on literary character, and of consequences the most pitiable to American literature, induced by this condition of authorship among us is the almost total effacement of individuality and the slavish following of the stock methods and ideas of literary craftsmanship, the poor imitation of past successes, and of regular consecrated models. I have some right to speak in this matter, for my opportunities for observation have not been few nor confined to "shop" in any one locality. Sitting, as I did, at the receipt of custom of American copyrights for more than a quarter of a century, I saw what grists came to the mill and could gauge pretty accurately the nature and extent of the literary product of my time and country. What I saw was that, outside of the abominable everlasting hashes and rehashes of old authors—the cobbling of old shoes and the tailoring of the slopshops being respectable in comparison—there were very few American authors or publishers who did not in the most slavish manner proceed along lines already marked out for them by their English and French compeers. Did a French series of "Great Writers" or an "Englishman of Letters" series appear, forthwith "our American cousins" came tinkling after in a similar home series, and as much after the style, cut, and fashion of their foreign models as they could well be. Not that there was any harm in it, except the "damnable iteration" of the same thing in type, style, and all but the formal matter, which of course had to be supplied here. It was the same way with "Half Hours with Authors" and the "Authors at Home" series, and hundreds of others that might be named. Ditto with the innumerable "libraries," of which the "Seaside" has earned the special malediction of Rudyard Kipling, and I echo his hearty curse, as in this instance entirely deserved and properly bestowed. Then came the latest—it is to be hoped the last and final—stage of degeneration in literature, the era of "multiple" reviewing and of "syndicated" authorship. What this portent means I am at a loss to know, unless it means the creation of a world-wide Authors and Publishers' Trust and the permanent installment of the "old rounder" as the presiding genius of the establishment. But as a commercial-literary fact, it means, for one thing, the extinction of the ideal, the total absence of voluntaryism, the entire suppression of individuality in choice and treatment of subject, and the ultimate destruction of all hopes of a young, vigorous, and progressive style in literature. X.

Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1899.

Several important biographies are promised by the Macmillan Company during the Fall. For example, there is "Sir Henry Irving," a record and review, with fifty illustrations and portraits, by Charles Hiatt. The book will contain a great deal of intimate and hitherto unpublished material concerning the great English actor. Then there is "Francis Lieber: His Life, Times, and Political Philosophy," edited by Lewis R. Hartleigh. It will be recalled that Lieber was a German who fled to America in 1827 to escape the oppression that was seen sweeping over the "Fatherland." The first of the book reviews Lieber's difficulties with his home Government, and his relations with the historian Niebuhr. The remaining chapters treat of his varied career in America, in his connection with the Boston Gymnasium, the South Carolina College, and the Columbia University. The same publishers also promise a new and cheaper edition of Justin McCarthy's "Life of William Ewart Gladstone." It is doubtful, however, whether the "Life of Pope Leo XIII.," by Marion Crawford, will be presented during the life of the present Pontiff. The work will not only be personal as to the Holy Father, but it will also throw light on the affairs of the last twenty years in England, France, Germany, and America, which have been more or less influenced by the Catholic temporal policy.

An especially timely work will be ready from the press of the Macmillan Company in a day or two. This is "Tropical Colonization," by Alleyne Ireland. It appears that the author has spent ten years in the tropics making a special study of his subject. The book embraces three great questions in regard to colonies in the tropics. How to govern a tropical colony, how to develop it, and the commercial value of a tropical colony. Concerning the first point, Mr. Ireland examines in detail the English Crown colony system, the French colonial system, and the Dutch Government of Java. An interesting feature in the examination of the second point is the description by the author of the "indentured labor" system in force in some tropical colonies and the Dutch "culture system." As to the commercial value of the colonies, Mr. Ireland, by the use of ten original diagrams, presents an exhaustive analysis of the question of "trade and the flag," and exhibits in a comprehensive manner the relative importance to England of the British tropical colonies, the British non-tropical colonies, and the United States as a source of supply and markets for British goods. A bibliography accompanies the volume made up of a list of about 500 works on British, French, Dutch, American, German, Portuguese, and Italian colonies.

"Pompeii, Its Life and Art," by August Mou of the German Archeological Institute in Rome, will come from the press of The Macmillan Company early in November. The translator is Francis W. Kelsey, professor of Latin in the University of Michigan. Prof. Mou's introduction discusses briefly the situation of Pompeii and its history previous to the catastrophe of A. D. 79. Part I. is devoted to public places and buildings—the Forum, with its temples, markets, halls, and municipal offices, theatres, baths, and other structures designed for public use. In Part II. are described the recently excavated "House of the Silver Wedding" and the "House of the Vettii." Part III. is confined to the "Trades and Occupations." Part IV. to the tombs, and Part V. to the art and culture of the Pompeiians. The illustrations are taken partly from photographs and partly from drawings, among the latter being a number of restorations of ancient buildings.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

"CATALOGITIS."

The catalogue habit, which Eugene Field calls "catalogitis," needs no explanation nor eulogy to convey an idea of the exact charm of such literature to the rabid bibliophile; but to the many such lists are dry reading and will usually be tossed aside as worthless. Is it possible, we wonder, to convey to those who have never fallen a victim to the delights of catalogue reading some faint idea of how these lists delight the book lover, and with what care they are preserved, read, and reread, and read once more, when the influence of the disease is strongest?

Leigh Hunt, of all bookish men of the past, would most enjoy the feasts spread out in our present book catalogues, many of which will be found attractive to the eye and touch as well as to the imagination. We can well fancy Hunt's feelings were some of the finer lists of rare books—illustrated as many of them are with fac similes of bindings, title-pages, and colophons, in some rare instances even having colored plates—to fall into his hands. Hunt so thoroughly enters into and so charmingly expresses the book lover's feelings toward catalogues that we heartily echo his words:

> A second-hand book seller's catalogue is not a mere catalogue or list of salables, as the uninitiated may fancy. Even a common auctioneer's catalogue of goods and chattels suggests a thousand reflections to a peruser of any knowledge. Judge, then, what the case must be with a catalogue of books, the very titles of which run the rounds of the whole world, visible and invisible—geographies, biographies, histories, loves, hates, joys, sorrows, cookeries, sciences, fashion, and eternity! We speak on this subject from the most literal experience, for often and often have we cut open a new catalogue of old books with all the fervor and ivory folder of a first love, often read one at tea, many at dinner, and have put crosses against dozens of volumes in the list out of the pure imagination of buying them, the possibility being out of the question.

But Hunt does not seem to have covered the whole ground; perhaps the lists of his day did not offer so many inducements as do ours; or the knowledge of books may not have been so specialized and diffused. One of the many pleasures connected with the arrival of new catalogues is a sort of comparing of notes. One mentally collates his own treasures—perhaps actually does so—with the descriptions of such books in the catalogue, and how great the pleasure when one's own copy proves to be the finer, or in better condition, or to have been "picked up" for a quarter or even a half of the present price! Should the catalogue copy be better, however, what plans are formed for a possible exchange, and how one wonders just what the difference in money would be, if such exchange could be effected, and if we could afford it at the present moment. What a different meaning, too, the terms "rare," "extremely scarce," and kindred expressions have where the books described are actually in one's own possession! After gloating over those we possess, one picks out the new treasures one craves. Perhaps the very book missing from a special shelf is listed, and cheaply at that. Again, one wonders if it can be had, and small economies are planned to pay for what is probably a big extravagance. Or, at the very least, one dreams over the description and tries to convince himself that the book may be had "some day"—that delightful time to which all impecunious book lovers (and, alas! most of them are poor) are constantly looking forward.

But as there are certain compensations for most so-called misfortunes, the poor book lover gets a certain satisfaction out of each new treasure added to his store which his richer brother may never feel; for without doubt things in this world which come too easily lack a certain spice that is very pleasant to the palate.

There are certain times and moods when catalogues are more fascinating reading than any other class of literature. In fact, there are moments when nothing else will be tolerated. At such times it does not matter if the list be old or just from the post, so long as it be full of choice treasures. Indeed, the man Eugene Field describes may be wiser than he knew—the man "who preferred old catalogues to new, for the reason that the bargains to be met with in old catalogues expired long ago under the Statute of Limitations." And does not Field also put on record an adverse opinion when he makes one of his characters say: "There are plenty of ways of spending money foolishly without having recourse to a book catalogue for suggestions."

We wonder, too, how many realize the amount of time and special knowledge required to make up an averagely interesting book catalogue. For it is not merely necessary to have the books to describe, but one must possess more than a share of bibliographical lore to be able to make accurate and interesting descriptions. Many a treasure has come into the possession of some fortunate book lover because the cataloguer was either ignorant or careless, and there have been more than a few instances where a valuable book was sacrificed because the catalogue was carelessly read as well as badly made.

Another point about book catalogues, often lost sight of, is the fact that they are extremely valuable from an educative standpoint. Many a book lover's knowledge has been greatly increased by his habit of poring over catalogues; in fact, it would not be at all surprising were the very love of books themselves, in many cases, to have grown from such reading.

Perhaps the average collector's knowledge of incunabula, Books of Hours, and other great rarities, is largely based on the reading of Ellis and Eloy's catalogues, Quaritch's "Rough Lists," and kindred issues. For instance, one of Quaritch's lists, issued last Autumn, is particularly full of bibliographical notes, especially in the department of early printing. One item, whose great rarity is shown by the price at which it is held, £5,250, the Psalter of 1459, the second book with a date and the third, or possibly the fourth, book printed with movable type, has nearly a page of fine type description and notes, such as:

> But twelve copies of this book are now extant, and the above is the only one purchasable. The cost of the production must have been enormous, and as the book was intended merely for the use of the Benedictine Abbey of St. James at Mentz, the probability is that the abbey paid the expenses, and that no more than twenty copies were printed, each copy being treated as though it was a whole edition or issue in itself. Another church or institution in Mentz is said to have paid the expenses of the 1457 Psalter, which differs from that of 1459 in the number of its prayers which follow the text of the Psalms.

Even more fascinating, because not so far out of one's reach, are the descriptions of the rarer Kiplings and Stevensons and other nineteenth century first editions to collectors of that class of books.

Catologitis, to the initiated, is such an absorbing subject we might continue this article indefinitely, but if we have succeeded in making a single convert from among the many who have always looked upon book lists as dry and unprofitable reading we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves and them upon having opened to them a new and never-failing field of happiness.

BOOKS THAT ARE RELATIVES.

We were speaking here the other day of "the friendship of books." There are books that seem to be more than friends; they are relatives. There are even books that are like relatives-in-law, which current literature makes less than friend, and books that are as his teachers are to a little boy—neither relatives nor friends.

Many great men have spoken of the friendship of books; but when we distinguish further the degree of nearness and dearness in the books we read, and find that some are to be put in another class than that which belongs to friendship, we have to speak alone. There can be now no borrowed finery of words to commend our contention, no quotation marks to protect with their folded wings its bold assertions. And yet examine your own heart as your eye runs along your bookshelves, and see if some of your volumes are not to be classed as something else than friends.

What is that little green book, short and plump, with whom you never talk except to be reminded of grain fields, of rushing brooks where the branches of the trees dip low to watch the flashing trout, of the scent of hay, of the song of birds, and of all the freshness of a morning where green hills roll away to meet the billowy clouds—what other place has that little book in your affection than that of a sweet-faced, doting country cousin?

And there is a solemn volume, bound in black and tall and thin. It is the memoir of your grandfather, and it has a lot of family history and an outline of your genealogy between its covers. If your lamented grandfather's soul had passed into it by the most suitable freak of metamorphosis, you could hardly feel differently toward it than you do now.

The worn Caesar on the other shelf, whose battered back and maltreated pages bear evidence of the battle you two fought, with suggestion that there may have been hard knocks on your head, too—that exhausted volume is left in peace at last because you think of it as a relentless old instructor rather than as a friend.

Years ago you knelt at your mother's knees for morning and evening prayer, perhaps. No book can be like a mother; but this volume, "Daily Strength," or whatever title it may wear for you, receives an unspoken prayer each day, and is like, at least, an aunt. You have an "in-law" relative in the entirely respectable book that you know you ought to like, and can't; and in the volume that an ill-judged gift brought to your shelves a dozen years ago, and that you have tried in vain to read, you have a distant cousin, whom you may properly call by his first name, though you hardly know his character.

Your bank book and cash book are not exactly your friends. If they know your secrets, it is only through the disagreeable necessity that lies back of confidences to a lawyer; and that magnificently bound volume, or precious tome with illuminated capitals and ancient date, what is that but your rich and very honorable literary relative, whom you like to refer to incidentally before strangers, and to see named in connection with you in the public prints?

There are many volumes on your shelves that you can class much more specifically than as friends. There are friends and relatives, connections and mere acquaintances, in your library. If one begins to personify his books in their association with himself, he finds that he is analyzing a little social world with all the real world's variations of proximity. One can almost imagine, too, that books may be jealous. Certainly you get a scant legacy from that literary relative to whom you did not give your heart.

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY.

FRANCE AND ITALY. By Imbert De Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. With portraits. 12mo. Pp. vii.—352. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Advance sheets.)

TOLEDO, The Story of an Old Spanish Capital. By Hannah Lynch. Illustrated by Helen M. James. 8mo. Pp. 311. London: J. M. Dent & Co.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN. By the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

BIOGRAPHY.

PASSAGES FROM THE DIARIES OF MRS. PHILIP LYBBE POWYS of Hardwick House, Oxon, A. D. 1756 to 1808. Edited by Emily J. Climenson. With a portrait. 8vo. Pp. x.—399. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

MASTERS OF MEDICINE. Claude Bernard. By Michael Foster, M. A., M. D. 12mo. Pp. 246. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

THE PRINCE DE LIGNE, His Memoirs, Letters, and Miscellaneous Papers. Selected and translated by Katherine Prescott Wormeley. With introduction and preface by C. A. Sainte-Beuve and Madame De Stael-Holstein. Illustrated with portraits from the original. In two volumes. Pp. vi.—328, 324. Boston and New York: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

THE WARNER CLASSICS. Four volumes. Historians and Essayists; Poets; Novelists; Philosophers and Scientists. 18mo. Pp. about 175 each. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

POETRY.

THE SONNETS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Edited by Israel Collanez, 16mo. Pp. 285. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 50 cents.

THE GULISTAN. Being the Rose Garden of Shaikh Sadi. Translated in prose and verse by Sir Edwin Arnold. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

NOTHING TO WEAR AND OTHER POEMS. By William Allen Butler. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE; the Lovers of Provence. A manuscript song story of the twelfth century, rendered into modern French by Alexandre Bida. Translated into English verse and prose by A. Rodney Macdonough. Illustrated with engravings after designs by A. Bida, Mary Hallock Foote, W. H. Gibson, and F. Dielman. 16mo. Pp. vii.—81. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

OBEYD THE CAMEL DRIVER. By Isaac Bassett Choate. 18mo. Pp. 114. New York: Home Journal Print.

EDUCATIONAL.

INSECTS, THEIR STRUCTURE AND LIFE. A Primer of Entomology. By George H. Carpenter. 12mo. Pp. xi.—404. London: J. M. Dent & Co. $1.75.

PITMAN'S PRACTICAL SPANISH GRAMMAR, with Conversation and Copious Vocabulary and Imitated Pronunciation. An entirely new and interesting method of learning Spanish. By Don Baltasar Vitoria and W. G. Isbister. 18mo. Pp. 107. New York: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Limited. 50 cents.

COMMON SENSE IN EDUCATION AND TEACHING. An Introduction to Practice. By P. A. Barnett. 12mo. Pp. 321. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE ELEMENTS OF PUBLIC FINANCE. By Winthrop More Daniels, M. A. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

TRAVEL.

THROUGH THE ADIRONDACKS IN EIGHTEEN DAYS. By Martin V. B. Ives. 8vo. Pp. 119. New York: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company.

THE VOYAGE OF THE PULO WAY. A Record of Some Strange Doings at Sea. By Carlton Dawe. Illustrated by J. Ambrose Walton. 18mo. Pp. 312. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.; London: Ward, Lock & Co. $1.25.

FICTION.

BLACK ROCK, A Tale of the Selkirks. By Ralph Connor. With an Introduction by Prof. George Adam Smith. 18mo. Pp. vi.—327. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

JESS BITS OF WAYSIDE GOSSIP. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY. By Laurence Sterne. 16mo. Pp. 164. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 50 cents.

A TRANSPLANTED LILY. A Novel. By Sydney J. Wilson. 18mo. Pp. 201. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

DON FERNANDEZ, THE SPANISH SPY. By Barclay M. Ross. 18mo. Pp. 330. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

THE BROKEN LOCKET. By Will A. Garland. 18mo. Pp. 316. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

THE BISHOP'S SHADOW. By I. T. Thurston. With illustrations by M. Eckerson. 18mo. Pp. 291. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

THE TREMBLINGS OF BOREALIS. By Paul D'Argenteuil. 18mo. Pp. iv.—316. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE DAY'S WORK. Outward Bound Edition. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

PRUE AND I. By George William Curtis. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

A PRINCE OF GEORGIA AND OTHER TALES. By Julian Ralph. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

NATHAN HALE. By Charlotte Molyneux Halloway. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE FAMINE OF HEARTS. Tales from Town Topics. By Anne MacGregor. September, 1899. 18mo. Pp. 247. New York: Town Topics Publishing Company. Paper.

MICHEL DRED, DETECTIVE. The Unraveling of a Mystery of Twenty Years. By Marie Connor Leighton and Robert Leighton. 12mo. Pp. viii.—328.

ONE OF CLEOPATRA'S NIGHTS AND OTHER FANTASTIC ROMANCES. By Theophile Gautier. Translated by Lafcadio Hearn. 12mo. Pp. xii.—388. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION. By G. Bernard Shaw. 12mo. Pp. 330. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

THE STRANGE STORY OF HESTER WYNNE. By G. Colmore. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE FUGITIVE. A Tale of Adventure in the Days of Clipper Ships and Slavers. By John R. Spears. Illustrated by Walter Russell. 12mo. Pp. 325. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

AN ECLIPSE OF MEMORY. A Novel. By Morton Grinnell, M. D. 12mo. Pp. 254. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

A MODERN MERCENARY. By K. and Hesketh Pritchard, (E. and H. Heron.) 16mo. Pp. vi.—311. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

THE WHITE MAIL. By Cy Warman. 16mo. Pp. vi.—197. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES. By E. W. Hornung. 16mo. Pp. 276. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE DUCHESS. A Page from the Life of the Vicomte de Championnet. By S. Wakeley. 12mo. Pp. 247. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE MASTERPIECES. Three volumes. Fourth Series. Edited by Bliss Perry. W. M. Thackeray, Thorne, De Quincey, and Charles Lamb. 18mo. Pp. about vii.—157 each. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 90 cents.

THE FUNNY SIDE OF POLITICS. By George S. Hilton. 18mo. Pp. xv.—315. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

TROOPER 3,809. A Private Soldier of the Third Republic. By Lionel Decle. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 299. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE MODERN JEW. By Arnold White. 12mo. Pp. viii.—301. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

THE TESTING OF A SOUL. By William James Mutch. 18mo. Pp. 86. New Haven: Charles C. Treat. 50 cents.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 5660, Sept. 5, 1899, to Sept. 23, 1900. Edited by Cyrus Adler. 18mo. Pp. x.—209. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

THE AUTHORITY OF CRITICISM and Other Essays. By William P. Trent. 2mo. Pp. lx.—291. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MARK TWAIN ON RUDYARD KIPLING.

A letter from Mark Twain addressed to a correspondent in Oklahoma is published in one of the Kansas City papers. It relates to Rudyard Kipling and was called out in an interesting manner. It seems that the students of Stillwater College, in Oklahoma, recently declared that Kipling was entitled to be regarded as the greatest living writer of English. Dr. Henry Walker of Oklahoma City disagreed with this verdict in a letter which he wrote to a paper published in Oklahoma City, and gave that proud eminence to Mark Twain instead. He sent Mr. Clemens a copy of his letter and has received the following reply:

> "Dear Doctor Walker: I thank you ever so much for the impulse which moved you to write the article—and for the article, also, which is mighty good reading. And I am glad you praised Kipling—he deserves it; he deserves all the praise that is lavished upon him, and more. It is marvelous—the work which that boy has done; the more you read the 'Jungle Books' the more wonderful they grow. But Kipling himself does not appreciate them as he ought; he read 'Tom Sawyer' a couple of times when he was coming up out of his illness and said he would rather be author of that book than any that has been published during its lifetime. Now, I could have chosen better, I should have chosen 'Jungle Books.' But I prize his compliment just the same, of course. I thank you again and heartily. I haven't the language to say it strongly enough."

"WHOSE NAME WAS WRIT IN WATER."

"Whose name was writ in water." So it runs,
The sad-toned epitaph of him who lies
Unconscious of the sorrows surging round
Peacefully now beneath Italian skies.

Bitter, despairing note of prophesy,
Born of a broken heart! Through the long years
Sounds the soft voice of homage which transforms
Thy truth, dispelling all his haunting fears.

For now, O gentle spirit hovering o'er
Life's darkened waters as they strive to hold
The sunlight on their surface, seest thou
The shining ripples from thy name in gold?

LEONORA S. ASHTON.

Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1899.

THE RIVER NIGER.

A French Explorer's Narrative of His Experience.*

A century ago the portion of Africa lying back of the coast was practically an unknown country. In the years that have elapsed scores of venturesome explorers have pierced the unknown territory, brought light out of darkness, discovered the sources of mighty rivers, revealed new types of mankind, and made discoveries which have so completely changed the map of Africa that if any one will compare the maps in the old school geographies with the latest African cartographical products he will scarcely believe his eyes. Mungo Park, Barth, Livingstone, Stanley, and other great African explorers astonished and electrified the civilized world with the stories of their marvelous experiences. Inspired by their success, scores of fearless and ambitious men of various nationalities have in later years followed in their footsteps, adding much to the previous store of knowledge relative to the inland sections of Africa and clearing up much that was formerly but dimly understood.

The French have contributed many names to the distinguished roll of African explorers, but we opine that no one name shines more brightly on that roll of honor than that of Lieut. Hourst, the author of the volume which we now have under consideration. Unlike many African explorers, he completed his perilous journey through a hostile country without the loss of a single life, either in the ranks of his own party or among the hostile tribes that opposed his passage. In this he was a worthy successor of the illustrious German explorer Dr. Henry Barth, who won the love and respect of the black people and was known to them by the affectionate title of Abdul Kerim, or Servant of the Most High. The author undertook the task of ascending the Senegal until the Niger could be reached at its highest navigable point, and then descending the latter to the sea. In 1797 the celebrated Scotch traveler, Mungo Park, reached the Upper Niger by way of Guinea, and met his death while engaged in one of his exploring expeditions in that vicinity. While the present expedition had fewer unknown districts to go through, it was attended by unusual hardships. Packing their outfit in a thirty-five-ton barge, they secured a tow up the Senegal as far as Welaldé, the highest navigable point on the river at that time. When they arrived at Kayes the party received news which resulted in the temporary abandonment of the expedition. After a wearisome delay of over five months, on Oct. 10 1895, the party reassembled, reinforced by the services of a doctor and priest, and proceeded overland to Kolikoro, on the Niger, where the expedition was finally equipped and started out on its journey of exploration down the mighty river. At Timbuktu, the old capital of the Sudan, now under French control, Lieut. Hourst received some excellent advice, including the suggestion made by a native Tuat that he claim to be the son or nephew of Abdul Kerim, this being the name by which the famous German explorer Dr. Barth was known. So highly was the latter venerated and beloved by the Tuaregs and other nomadic tribes inhabiting the country he had traversed that to claim relationship to him, even after the lapse of fifty years, was to open all doors and hearts in kindly reception. The adoption of this bit of advice, the author freely acknowledges, contributed more than anything else he did to the success of the expedition. Upon leaving Kabara, the port of Timbuktu, the party abandoned civilization and entered into active negotiations with the wild tribes which are so numerous along both sides of the river. From that point on the journey produced nothing of absorbing interest until the party reached Gao, and there encountered Madidu, the chief of the Awellimiden, the dominant race of Tuaregs, on the banks of the Niger. Madidu was the son of El Khotab, whose timely protection had enabled Barth to make his journey a success, and when he learned that the author claimed to be the nephew of Abdul Kerim he gave him a cordial welcome and provided him with guides to enable him to pass through the dangerous rapids of the Niger, which stretch for miles below Gao. He also gave him a safe conduct addressed to vassal chiefs along the lower reaches of the river. Subsequently, at Fafa, the author entered into a written treaty of peace and trading with Djamarata, the nephew of Madidu, which bound the French and Awellimiden as allies and friends. Like the white people, these Arabs have shown their superiority over the negroes wherever they have sought to push their conquests. The Tuaregs are undoubtedly lineal descendants of the ancient Berber tribes that flourished in Northern Africa when Carthage was a thriving city. They are Mohammedans, are not polygamists, are remarkably courageous, have a high regard for their word, and the men wear unique costumes, which include a taglemust, or veil, which covers the face, leaving only the eyes visible.

Beyond Karu the party encountered the Labezenga Rapids, and for the best part of four days the expedition was in constant danger of coming to an untimely end on the treacherous rocks which lie hidden in the rushing windings of the river. Dangerous whirlpools and devouring crocodiles added to the terror of the situation, and it was with undisguised pleasure that the party reached Ayuru and the comparatively smoother portion of the river. From Ayuru on the river developed into a mere maze of narrow channels, which passed between numerous islets covered with fine trees and millet. Arrived at Say, the author met for the first time the Toucouleurs—a fierce, warlike tribe—who have decimated peaceful negro tribes, burned their villages, sold the inhabitants into slavery, and wrought devastation wherever they have been able to force their way. The King of Say, Amaduru Saturu, generally known under the name of Modibo, the savant, refused to let the party remain at Say, and the author, defying him, built a fort on an island in the river near Say and remained there over five months. This prolonged sojourn covered the period of the rainy and tornado season, and was a most acceptable rest to the party. After the three boats were repaired, time hung heavy on their hands, so they decided to prepare grammars and dictionaries of the various dialects which were spoken among the tribes they had encountered. These included Tuareg, Fulah, Songhay, Bambara, Bozo, and Mossi. This work served to dispel ennui and restore life to the camp. Intrigues and threatened attacks were the only sources of annoyance, and the party left for Bussa on Sept. 15 intact in numbers and in good health and spirits. The journey to Bussa was fraught with petty delays and perilous adventures; at the same time it was a source of much information and experience. In all his journeyings among the wild tribes that people both banks of the Niger, the author met with but one tribe, the Kambaris at Rupia, which lived in a state of nudity. One of the women of the tribe, being questioned, said: "Why should we wear clothes? Are we so badly made that we need hide ourselves?" At Bussa the author encountered for the first time the adverse influence of the Royal Niger Company. The native chief of the village neglected to furnish guides as promised, to enable the party to pass through the dangerous Bussa Rapids, which extend from Bussa to Ayuru. At last, forced by circumstances, the author threw some of his surplus ammunition and supplies into the river and burned other portions. Then, without guides, he risked the fate of his expedition in the terrible rapids. After two days of suspense, intense excitement, and hairbreadth escapes, the expedition arrived at Leba and beheld the flag of the British trading company, known as the Royal Niger Company, floating on the official residence.

Of this company the author speaks in the most caustic terms, in one place quoting the statement of another French officer that the Royal Niger Company was really a cloak for the British Government. Developments since Lieut. Hourst's return to France would seem to indicate that he clearly comprehended the relations of that company to Great Britain. Since the present volume came from the press the announcement has been made of the purchase of all of the administrative rights and powers of the Royal Niger Company by the British Government. In less than twenty years the Royal Niger Company had developed from an insignificant trading company into a powerful protectorate, ruling over 500,000 square miles of territory containing a population of about 30,000,000. Having won an empire, Great Britain now steps in and takes possession. It is reasonable to assume that the firm establishment of British West Africa will forever check the French advance across the Soudan. If the French Government had acted with equal forethought the possessions of the French Niger Company, the predecessor of the Royal Niger Company, would have become a French colony, and France would have been the possessor of the most powerful colony in all Africa. The author recommended prompt action by the French Government to prevent further encroachments of the Royal Niger Company, and his recommendations were evidently acted upon. In the Spring of 1897 the French forces occupied Bussa, and the advance of the French colony builders evidently forced the British Government to unmask and check the further advance of French arms by revoking the charter of the trading company and making Nigeria a British colony.

On Dec. 12, 1896, the author landed at Marseilles. He was received with much enthusiasm by the French authorities and savants. His successful trip certainly merited for him all the praises and honors which were bestowed upon him. His expedition was the first one to descend the Niger and explore its course from Kolikoro to the sea. It demonstrated that, as a water highway for trading boats, the river, owing to its many dangerous rapids, was valueless between Ansongo and Leba. The volume is written in the same plain, straightforward style which is undoubtedly a leading characteristic of its talented author. It abounds with valuable information and is one of the most interesting books upon African exploration that has appeared in years. It is copiously illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs taken by members of the expedition. A good map showing the relative location of the English and French territories would have materially aided readers to follow the course of the expedition, but aside from this we have neither suggestion nor criticism to offer relative to this excellent work.

*FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA. The Personal Narrative of Lieut. Hourst of His Exploration of the Niger. Translated by Mrs. Arthur Bell, (N. D'Anverse.) With 190 Illustrations. 8vo. 520 pages. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. Price, $6.

Robert Clarke's Death.

Robert Clarke, the founder of the firm of the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati, one of the old firms of book publishers, died in Cincinnati Aug. 26. Mr. Clarke was born at Annan, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, in 1829, and went to Cincinnati with his parents when he was eleven years old. He was educated at Woodward College. Early in life he assumed a minor clerical position in a second-hand book shop in Cincinnati. In 1858, on the retirement of H. W. Derby & Co., who were publishers, Mr. Clarke found his opportunity, and the firm of Robert Clarke & Co. was formed, which concern in 1894 took the name of the Robert Clarke Company.

Mr. Clarke, in the books published under his auspices, showed a decided interest for historical works, and as a collector his taste ran toward Americana. Under his editorship appeared "Col. George Rogers Clerk's Campaign in the Illinois, 1778-9," "James McBride's Pioneer Biographies," 1869, and "Capt. James Smith's Captivity with the Indians," 1870. "The Prehistoric Remains Which Were Found on the Site of the City of Cincinnati, with a Vindication of the Cincinnati Tablet," was written by Mr. Clarke and printed privately in 1876. The collection of American publications issued by Robert Clarke was so remarkable that Justin Winsor said of it: "The most important American lists at present issued by American dealers are those of the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati." The private library of Robert Clarke, consisting of 6,574 volumes, was purchased some years ago by William A. Proctor and presented by him in 1898 to the Cincinnati University.

New Light on Keats.

Mr. Alfred Ainger describes in The Athenaeum a volume of Keats which has lately come into his possession. It is Keats's "Lamia Isabella, and Other Poems," published in 1820, and it was certainly a presentation copy given by the poet to some friend in Hampshire. The name of the recipient is not written on the title page, only "with J. Keats's compliments." But what is most noteworthy is this, that with his own hand Keats has scored out in strong ink lines "the publisher's preface, in which a true explanation purports to be given as to their responsibility for the publication."

The publishers, the Messrs. Taylor & Hessey, state that they are responsible "for 'Hyperion' being printed, the author having very reluctantly given his consent; and furthermore, that the reason for the poem remaining unfinished was the unfavorable reception already accorded to 'Endymion.'"

Keats's comments in his own handwriting are protests. At the head of the preface he writes: "I had no part in this; I was ill at the time." Where 'Endymion' is noticed in the preface he writes bluntly: "This is a lie!" Critics, Mr. Ainger intimates, have differed as to the causes of "Keats's dissatisfaction with 'Hyperion.'" Mr. Sydney Colvin does not credit Keats's malady as the cause of his, the poet's, dissatisfaction with his work, but that he was "ill at ease with the Miltonic vein, to which he had committed himself."

This copy of Keats does, then, clear up what has been a doubtful matter, for the Taylor & Hessey preface has been much discussed as to its precise significance.

An Old English Brick.

Some time ago mention was made in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of a brick found by Mr. Rider Haggard which bore the date 1393. Full details may be read in Mr. Rider Haggard's "Farmer's Year." Not so much the brick, but the date on it, has attracted the attention of archaeologists, because the figures were in Arabic numerals. Mr. Rider Haggard thinks the figures were written when the clay was moist, and of course the brick was afterward baked. Now, if the actual presence of these numerals can be shown, which there is no reason to dispute, then Mr. Rider Haggard has made a remarkable discovery, and it is that Arabic numerals were common in England a half century earlier than had been hitherto supposed.

Somebody has said that you may read history by means of a potsherd, and so Mr. Rider Haggard's brick, found by him in demolishing an old house at Ditchingham, England, may impart its lesson.

"Select Chapters and Other Documents Illustrative of American History, 1606—1775," edited, with notes, by William MacDonald, Professor of History and Political Science in Bowdoin College, will be ready this month from the Macmillan Company.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899.)
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The abnormally warm weather here has caused the publishers to retard books that would otherwise have appeared. Sir Walter Besant's novel, "The Orange Girl," of which the publisher is Mr. Chatto, is selling well. This house also issues Arthur Morrison's novel, "To London Town."

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The issue of a collected edition of Mark Twain's writings begins in November. Every sheet used in the books bears the author's notemark, and a special paper has been manufactured for the occasion. For the set the Italian artist Spiridon's portrait of Mr. Clemens has been reproduced with fine effect. Mark Twain's popularity here continues.

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The Duchess of Sutherland's novel, entitled "One Hour and the Next," and S. Baring-Gould's "Pobo the Priest" are in press.

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Messrs. Methuen will publish immediately Mary Pendered's novel, "The Englishman," and Anthony Hope's "The King's Mirror." The fourth volume of "The History of the British Navy," dealing with the latter part of the eighteenth century, is also ready. The contributors to this work include Sir Clements Markham, H. W. Wilson, and Laird Clowes. The same publishers also announce a book entitled "Our Navy for a Thousand Years," by Capt. Eardley Wilmot.

Messrs. Bowden are publishing Joseph Hocking's novel, "The Scarlet Woman."

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The first folio of Shakespeare's plays recently sold at Christie's auction rooms for the record price of £1,700, was bought by the Scotch collector, Mr. McGregor. This folio is said to be much better than Mr. Pierpont Morgan's copy, as the leaves are crisp and clean, whereas Mr. Morgar.'s are washed.

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Mr. Walter Scott is publishing Madeleine Ryley's "An American Citizen," Prof. Scharff's "History of European Fauna," Deniker's "The Races of Man," and Ernest Renan's "Antichrist," translated by Hutchinson. T. B. F.

AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH BY CARLYLE.

In 1831 a dinner was given to Allan Cunningham in Dumfries and Carlyle was one of the speakers. He was then thirty-six years old, and living at Craigenputtock. In a file of The Courier published at Dumfries some one has found a report of this speech, which we give below:

Let us know, recall from afar, the feelings connected with the dust of Burns, and fancy with what honorable pride the lamented bard would have held out the right hand of fellowship to our honored guest! Let us recall his worth, his manly talent, his great integrity, his misfortunes, and his sufferings, arising chiefly from neglect! Burns's works are known to every man in every clime where the English tongue has reached; at home they are sucked in by our children like their mother's milk; from them they learn their first lesson in love, affection, independence, and from them they learn that

> The rank is but the guinea stamp,
> the man alone the sterling gold.

They are hallowed to domestic affection, and, in a word, are co-extensive with the globe itself, and I may mention a circumstance which is perhaps known to few in this room—namely, that within the last two months I have learned from Goethe, the greatest living German poet, that the works of our immortal bard are under translation in Berlin, so that foreign countries will speedily be as happy with them as ourselves. His life was undoubtedly a dark tragedy; penury and cold neglect curbed the flow of his noble soul. It is plain that we possess only a tithe of what was in him, for his genius was universal; he was the first man to strike the seven-stringed lyre to ecstasy, for he was equally the minstrel, the poet, the philosopher. Alas! that such a master soul should have been crushed! Alas! that we can only reflect, while we are thus celebrating Allan Cunningham's worth, that Burns was never so honored while in life.

The report of the speech goes on to say that in conclusion Carlyle asked those present to drink to the memory of Burns in solemn silence. Much, he said, might be thought that could not be uttered. The toast was then drunk with every one standing and silent.

MR. KIPLING WINS A SUIT.

What is regarded as a victory for Mr. Rudyard Kipling has just been announced. On Thursday the final decree in the equity suit of Rudyard Kipling and D. Appleton & Co. against Elbert Hubbard (the Roycroft Press) of East Aurora was entered by Judge Coxe, in the United States court in Utica. According to the terms of the decree Mr. Hubbard is perpetually restrained from publishing and circulating the books entitled "The Dipsy Chanty, by Rudyard Kipling," and "The Dipsy Chanty and Other Selected Poems, by Rudyard Kipling."

It is understood that the decision gives Mr. Kipling all the gains, profits, and interest in the books already sold by Mr. Hubbard, while the costs of the suit must be borne by the defendant. Mr. A. T. Gurilitz, Mr. Kipling's lawyer, is reported to have said that the result of this suit will in no way affect the decisions of other suits now pending. The counsel expects a decision in the suit against the Putnams about the 14th of September.

STRAY TOPICS.

About the Author of "David Harum."

Agnes Meer, in the September Ainslee's Magazine, gives some interesting details concerning the late E. N. Westcott, the author of "David Harum." "A man more finely humorous, more tenderly sympathetic, more brightly intellectual, has never walked any path in life." He had "a very charming trick of compliment. 'You are losing your crown-shaped comb,' he said to a lady, and as she replaced it on the back of her head he added significantly: 'It seems to me you should wear such a decoration on your brow.'"

It must be remembered how in "David Harum" music has something to do in shaping the fortunes of Lennox. Mr. Westcott was essentially musical. In his young days he must have had a good voice and sang in a choir of a Syracuse church. Agnes Meer tells us that he was particular as to his accompanist and his delight when he met a musician whose modulations pleased him. This German was "the only man I ever knew," Westcott said, "with that peculiar gift." There came one sad Sunday when the singer's voice broke down, for his health was failing. "There followed a few solo words, which called through the church heavy with meaning. He seemed to be making a last appeal. 'O Lord! O Lord, have mercy!' * * * Disease had gone too far to heal; and Mr. Westcott was shortly obliged to resign from his choir position. But he continued for some time to sing in the drawing rooms of friends for the elect few whom he honored with the sunshine of his presence."

Two traits supposably wide apart, but often closely united, were Westcott's "trick of humor and his gentle melancholy." He must have been an admirable raconteur, and never a boisterous one. An amusing story of his had to do with a self-satisfied country hotelkeeper, at whose table the viands might be looked over, but never eaten. The landlord's conceit was stupendous. The dissatisfied boarders subscribed money so as to educate the host, and he went away from his village so as to find out how tables were served elsewhere. The man took the tour and came back.

"Waal," said the host, thrusting his hands deep in his trousers pockets and teetering in his toes, "I've ben away; I've ben to yer Fifth Avenue Hotel; I've ben to yer Thousan' Islands, and all the rest of 'em, but I tell you what, I'll bet this is the only hotel from Maine to Georgy wher you ken get seven kinds of pie for dinner."

Westcott had, too, artistic talents, and was fond of that "sort of drawing that depends more for its beauty upon exquisite finish than boldness." You are certainly mistaken, you critics who fail to see the literary skill Westcott possessed. Agnes Meer states that Westcott could even "write impromptu a perfect Italian sonnet."

One little point in "David Harum" which strikes us, we think has not been noticed. It is of minor importance, but shows nevertheless how clever was the author. The incident has no novelty in it, for it has been used over and over by makers of fiction. It is about the letter written by the hero or the heroine which never reaches its destination, or if it does come to hand it arrives too late. The woman who believes herself to be neglected, or the man who thinks himself thrown over, both swing on this particular pivot.

It is in the third chapter of "David Harum," at the beginning of it, that Master Jackey Carling takes a letter, (Miss Blake's,) and fails to post it. He puts it in his overcoat and there it stays, and was not mailed. Then you go on with this the slightest reminder of the letter which failed, and you may forget it. The fact is never drummed into your ears. Chapter after chapter follows, until finally within some twenty-odd pages of the conclusion, the woman Lennox loves, and he is afraid is indifferent to him, tells of "a note I wrote at the time of your father's death. We found it in my small nephew's overcoat pocket after we had been some time in California." That much simply told at once bridges over what was an apparent gulf. Now your commonplace romancer would have had Lennox call Master Jackey "a little beast," but that would have been quite contrary to the author's conception or to Westcott's nice taste.

The man inured to novel reading sees in this one single incident and the way it is managed a clear conception how very remarkable was the true literary art Westcott possessed.

The Maimonides Free Library.

In the many annual and quarterly library reports received by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW it is pleasant to note that there is no such thing apparent as mental stagnancy. Invariably there is increase of readers, and on the part of the library administration with new books a demand for additional shelving and space. The annual report of the Maimonides Free Library, at 723 Lexington Avenue, New York, shows the progress made since its opening, some nineteen years ago. The volumes in the library number now some 60,000; there have been 119,555 readers, and during the year ended in May, 1899, the large number of 206,028 books have been taken out, and this exclusive of the readers who are constantly using the magazines and periodicals in the rooms.

The number of volumes recently added has been 7,760. The analysis of circulation shows the following percentages: Fiction, 45; Belles Lettres, 11; juveniles, 10; biography, 6; history and travel, 10; science, 5; poetry and the drama, 6. As the readers are of many nationalities it is encouraging to learn that over 71 per cent. of all the books were English. In fiction Kipling heads the list, his books having been most in request last year. We may remark, looking over the character of the fiction in the Maimonides Library, that the selection is excellent. One fact presented is a remarkable one, as shown in Table 12, showing how frequently some of the standard authors have been read. Music heads the list. In every way conditions as far as supply of books is concerned seem to be excellent, and in addition to the collection of German and French, a department of Spanish works is to be forthcoming.

The officers and Directors of the Maimonides Free Library are: President—William A. Gans; Treasurer—Solomon Sulzberger; Secretary—S. Hamburger; Directors—S. M. Roeder, Henry Duschnes, Samuel Cohn, Samuel D. Sewards, Leo Foehrding, Daniel A. Huebsch, William Goldsmith, Adam Wiener, Edward Lauterbach, and Isidor Metzger. Acknowledgment is made in the report of the services rendered by the librarian, Miss S. X. Schottenfels, and her assistants.

Warnings in Rhyme to Book Borrowers.

The interest in what are called Riming Warnings for books remaining unabated, the following are taken from the last issue of Notes and Queries:

This book is mine
By right divine;
And if it go astray,
I'll call you kind
My desk to find
And put it safe away.

This book is mine—that you may know,
By letters two I will you show:
The first is J, a letter bright,
The next is S in all men's sight.
But if you still my name should miss,
Look underneath, and here it is:—
JOHN SMITH.

Whoe'er this book, if lost, doth find,
I hope will have a generous mind,
And bring it to the owner—me,
Whose name they'll see page fifty-three.

The following macaronic is taken from a copy of "The Companion to the Festivals and Fasts," 1717:

To the Borrower of this Book.
Hic Liber est meus,
Deny it who can,
Samuel Showell, Jr.,
An honest man.
In vico corvino [locale appended]
I am to be found,
Si non mortuus sum,
And laid in the ground.
At si non vivens,
You will find an heir
Qui librum recipiet:
You need not to fear,
Ergo cum lectus est
Restore it, and then
Ut quando mutuaris
I may lend it again.
At si detineas,
So let it be lost
Expectabo Argentum
As much as it cost (viz., 5s.).

The following admonition is full of salutary advice to book borrowers:

Neither blemish this book, nor the leaves double down,
Nor lend it to each idle friend in the town;
Return it when read; or, if lost, please supply
Another as good to the mind and the eye.
With right and with reason you need but be friends,
And each book in my study your pleasure attends.

Of the warning and menacing kind are the following:

This book is one thing,
My fist is another;
Touch this one thing,
You'll sure feel the other.

Gideon Snooks,
Ejus liber.
Si quis furetur;
Per collum pendetur,
Sanilis huic pauperi animali.

Ne me prend pas;
On te prendra.

Here follows a figure of an unfortunate individual suspended "in malem crucem":

Small is the wren,
Black is the rook;
Great is the sinner
That steals this book.

This is Thomas Jones's book—
You may just within it look;
But you'd better not do more,
For the Devil's at the door,
And will snatch at fingering hands,
Look behind you—there he stands!
If I this lose, and you it find,
Restore it me, be not unkind,
For if not so, you're much to blame,
While as below you see my name.
(Name appended.)

Another macaronic runs as follows:

Si quis quis furetur,
This little libellum,
Per Bacchum per Jovem!
I'll kill him, I'll fell him,
In venturum illius,
I'll stick my scalpellum
And teach him to steal
My little libellum.

In village schools the two following are common:

This is Giles Wilkinson, his book;
God gave him grace therein to look;
Nor yet to look, but understand
That learning's better than house and land;
For when both house and land are spent,
Then learning is most excellent.

John Smith is my name,
England is my nation,
London is my dwelling place,
And Christ is my salvation.
And when I'm dead and in my grave,
And all my bones are rotten,
When this you see, remember me,
Though I am long forgotten.

This pretty presentation verse is occasionally met with:

Take it—'tis a gift of love
That seeks thy good alone;
Keep it for the giver's sake,
And read it for thy own.

On the fly leaf of a Bible may sometimes be seen:

Could we with ink the ocean fill,
Were every stalk on earth a quill,
And were the skies of parchment made
And every man a scribe by trade,
To tell the love of God alone,
Would drain the ocean dry,
Nor could the scroll contain the whole
Though stretched from sky to sky.

In Andrew Bacard's edition of "The Pragmatic Sanction," Paris, 1307, these verses are printed:

Stet liber, hic dono fluctus formica marinos,
Ebibat; et totum testudo perambulet orbem.
(May this volume continue in motion,
And its pages each day be unfurled;
Till an ant to the dregs drinks the ocean,
Or a tortoise has crawled round the world.)

The Heroic Pose.

The heroic pose the artist seeks. In a measure he invents it. It is a blessed gift, this shaping into form what may be a dream of the imagination. We welcome, then, the aspirations of the painter, the sculptor, the poet. We have a right to long for that noble attitude which we believe invariably follows heroic action.

A New York artist of high repute was an eye witness of the grand deed of a fireman. "What I saw," he said, "was this. There was a midule-sized man, and he climbed up a ladder. He did it slowly, cautiously, for the fire was in a high tenement house. Why, the flames were blazing from the windows, absolutely charring the ladder above him and below him. The man paused for a moment, then crouched like a cat and sprung three rungs of the ladder at a bound. Then he clutched at the sill of a fourth-story window. It was of stone and so hot that it must have burned his hands. It may sound strangely, but he spat on his hands. Then he dashed through a window. My God! my heart was in my mouth. In an instant afterward—it seemed an hour to me—there he was with a white bundle in his arms, and that bundle was an old woman in her night dress. Mind you, the red, horrid tongues of flame were licking all around them. Was he cool? Why, just as cool as a cucumber. He just boosted the woman on his shoulder, and she was so limp, apparently, that she hung over his back like a sack. But I know that the woman's arms were so tightly clasped around his neck as to threaten throttling him. It was the tension of the woman's arms which made the strongest of effects on me. Did he climb down the ladder? Not a bit. He slid down like a streak. How we all howled like mad! There was cheer on cheer, and what did he do? That man just laughed, and some of his mates wanted to take the old woman from him, but he carried her off himself and laid her gently, tenderly in an ambulance, and, his task done, he pulled a paper of shortcut out of his pocket and put a big wad of tobacco in his mouth. Then he dodged the crowd of admirers, and that was the last I saw of as true and as modest a hero as ever lived.

"Paint it! I could not, though I saw it all. To my mind, this man's act divided itself into innumerable details, making, it is true, a grand composite whole. The entire heroism of it is stamped on my brain, but there is no single part of it which I could paint alone. My artistic sense may be analytical, perhaps, and so, to me, there is a mosaic of action, each little stone wanting to be fitted. What do I remember best? What returns to my mind incessantly was the half-resigned, comic look he gave when the woman he was rescuing was strangling him. I would, perhaps, like to paint that if I dared, but I am afraid I never could."

True art discriminates. Using a selective power that act includes the chastening of the form. Beware of what is the mock heroic, which approaches in its exaggeration very close to caricature, for "les extrêmes se touche." The great artist eschews, then, violence, in the modeling of that figure which is to recall to us in bronze the deeds of a great man.

There is an anecdote relative to the Duke of Wellington, when he posed for Sir John Steell. There was to be reared in Edinburgh a statue of the victor of Waterloo. In vain did the Queen's sculptor try to have the Duke assume a martial manner. Wellington "showed a total lack of interest"; you might have thought that he had never as much as heard of Waterloo or Talavera. Finally the sculptor lost patience, and said: "As I am going to make this statue of your Grace, can you tell me what you were doing before, say, the battle of Salamanca? Were you not galloping about the field, cheering on your men to deeds of valor, by word and action?"

"Bah!" said the Duke, in evident scorn, "if you really want to model me as I was on the morning of Salamanca, then do me crouching along a ditch, on my stomach, with a telescope in my hand."

Montaigne on History.*

An interesting and rather curious addition to the International Education Series, of which Dr. William T. Harris is editor, has just been made. It comprises extracts from the essays of Montaigne, among which are included a chapter on the education of children. The editor explains that the significance of Montaigne from an educational point of view lies chiefly in the protest he makes against pedantry. He thinks Montaigne will be read with most profit by teachers who have that fault, or, as he expresses it, "who are satisfied best when their pupils learn the most by what is called the cramming process." One of the chapters which Dr. Harris gives relates to history, and this has seemed to us worth reprinting here:

The historians, however, are my true men, for they are pleasant and easy, and in them I find man in general, the knowledge of whom I hunt after, more lively and entire than anywhere else. Here are shown the variety and truth of his internal qualities as a whole and in piecemeal; the different means by which he is united and knit, and the accidents that threaten him. Now, those that write lives, because they insist more upon counsels than events, more upon what comes from within than upon what happens from without, are most proper for my reading therefore, above all others, Plutarch is the man for me. I am sorry we have not a dozen like Diogenes Laertius, or that his history was not more extended or more comprehensive, for I am as curious to know the lives and fortunes of these great instructors of the world as to know their different doctrines and opinions. Studying history in this way a man must tumble over without distinction all sorts of authors, new and old, French and foreign, in order to know the things they variously treat. Caesar, in my opinion, particularly deserved to be studied, not for knowledge only, but for himself, since he is so far above the rest, Sallust included. In truth, I read this author with more respect and reverence than are usually allowed to human writings, and I consider that in his person, by his actions and miraculous greatness, and by the purity and inimitable polish of his language and style, he not only excels all other historians, as Cicero confesses, but Cicero himself as well. He speaks of his enemies with so much sincerity of judgment that, excepting his pestilent ambition and the false colors with which he tries to palliate his bad cause, there is no fault to be found in him. It is true he speaks too sparingly of himself, especially since he must have had a greater share in the execution of many things than he gives himself credit for, seeing they could not have been performed except under his personal supervision.

I love historians, whether they be of the simple kind or of the higher order. The first make it their business to collect all that comes to their knowledge, and faithfully to record all things without choice or prejudice, mixing nothing of their own, without, but leaving us the task of discerning the truth. Such a one is honest Froissart, who has proceeded in his undertaking with so frank a plainness that, having committed an error, he is not ashamed to confess and correct it in the place where the finger has been laid. He gives us even the rumors that were then spread abroad and the indifferent reports that were made to him. These things are the naked and unformed material of history, of which every one may find its profit according to his understanding. On the other hand, the more excellent historians have judgment to pick out what is most worthy to be known, and of two accounts to choose that which is the more likely to be true. From the condition of Princes and their dispositions, they imagine the counsels, and attribute to them words proper to the occasion. These historians have the right to assume the responsibility of regulating our belief, because of what they themselves believe, but certainly this privilege belongs to very few. As for the middle sort of historians—to which class most belong—they spoil all. They chew our meat for us. They take upon themselves to judge of history, and consequently to bias it to their own fancy. If the judgment lean to one side, a man cannot help twisting his narrative. These historians undertake to select things worthy to be known, and yet often conceal from us such words and such private actions as would greatly instruct us; they omit as incredible the things they do not understand as well as the things they are unable to express in good French or Latin. Let them display their eloquence and judge according to their own ideas, but at the same time let them leave us something to judge of also, and neither alter nor disguise by their abridgments and selections anything of the real matter, but give it to us pure and entire.

As a general rule, in these modern times, historians are chosen from among the mediocre people simply because they are graceful writers, as if we were to learn language from them. These men pretending to nothing but babble, and being hired for no other end, prepare us an interesting report they have picked up at the street corners, and they care little for the truth of the matter. The only true historians are those who have taken part in the affairs of which they write, or at least have had to do with others of the same nature; such were almost all the Greek and Roman historians. For several eye witnesses having written of the same subject, at a time when greatness and learning often met in the same person, if there happened to be an error it must of necessity be a very slight one, and upon a very doubtful incident. What can one expect from a physician who writes of war, or from a mere scholar treating of the plans of rulers?

In reading history—a subject on which everybody writes—I consider what kind of men are the authors. If they be persons who profess nothing but mere learning, I observe their style and note their language. If they be physicians, I am inclined to credit that they report of the temperature of the air, of the health and temperament of Princes, of wounds and diseases. If they be lawyers, we learn from them the controversies of right and wrong, the establishment of laws and civil government, and so on. If they be divines, we believe what they say about the affairs of the Church, ecclesiastical censures, marriages, and dispensations. Courtiers are authority upon manners and ceremonies, soldiers upon things which properly belong to their profession, especially upon the accounts of actions and enterprises in which they were personally engaged; while from Ambassadors we are to learn of their negotiations, diplomatic discoveries, adroit manoeuvres, and how such things are to be carried on.

I am sometimes in doubt whether a divine or a philosopher, men of such exact wisdom and tender conscience, ought to write history, for how can they stake their reputations upon a popular belief? How be responsible for the opinions of men whom they do not know, or state their conjectures of truth? Even of actions performed before their own eyes, especially if several persons took part, they would be unwilling to give evidence upon oath before a Judge, nor do they know any man well enough to become surety for his intentions. For my part, I think it less dangerous to write of things past than present. In the former instance the writer is only to give an account of things every one knows he must of necessity take upon trust.

*INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SERIES. Montaigne on the Education of Children. Selected, annotated, and translated by L. E. Rector. 12mo, pp. xxiii.-191. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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IT WAS MARLOWE.
Price, $1.50; 310 pages, vellum and gold. GLEASON PUBLISHING CO., Fremont, Ohio.

WANTED—Grant White's "SHAKESPEARE," Volume VII., edition of 1859. X. Y. Z., care Bangs & Co., 27 5th Av., by letter only.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW canot undertake to supply in this department information which is trivial or a part of the common stock of knowledge. Readers would do well first to consult the familiar books of reference that are to be seen in any library. The information which THE SATURDAY REVIEW prefers and is always willing, if possible, to give or obtain for its readers is that which may still elude them after they have made their own researches.

"L. T.," 76 Fifth Avenue: The book by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard on "The Sources of American History," is published by the Macmillan Company.

Mrs. C. W. Thompson, Chicago: "Who wrote the following lines, and where can I find the complete poem?"

I am Thy grass, O Lord!
I grow up sweet and tall
But for a day; beneath Thy sword
To lie at evenfall.

This is the first stanza of Lizette Woodworth Reese's "Trust." The poem may be found in her volume of poems entitled "A Quiet Road," published in 1896 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"C." of 41 Park Row, New York: "Will you kindly inform me who is the author of the following lines quoted by Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte in his Phi Beta Kappa addressed at Harvard last Summer?"

By our children's golden hopes,
By our fathers' stainless shield,
That which God and heroes left us
We shall never, never yield.

The Gotham-Book Concern of New York: "You can at any time pick up a copy of THE SATURDAY REVIEW and find an item that you have passed by. To refresh our memory we had to overlook some back numbers of THE REVIEW, (we have them all,) which we found, and settled a friendly dispute. The issue we speak of was Aug. 5, 1899, and the item was in the column of Questions and Answers. We continued to read all the way to the end, and we found a question which we can happily answer for the benefit of 'Household' in respect to the verses she asks for. The poem referred to is by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and has never been published. We are happily owners of the manuscript, and in the very near future shall publish the same in a very neat bibelot, with a facsimile of the same. We are very sorry that we cannot give to 'Household' through your valuable columns all the poem, but when issued we will send you a copy with the request to publish a part of it."

"R. A. W.," New York City: "Please print in THE REVIEW Aldrich's sonnet on Fredericksburg."

FREDERICKSBURG.
(December 13, 1862.)

The increasing moonlight drifts across my bed,
And on the churchyard by the road I know
It falls as white and noiselessly as snow.
'Twas such a night two weary Summers fled;
The stars, as now, were waning overhead.
Listen! Again the shrill-lipped bugles blow
Where the swift currents of the river flow
Past Fredericksburg; far off the heavens are red
With sudden conflagration on yon height,
Linstock in hand, the gunners hold their breath,
A signal rocket pierces the dense night,
Flings its spent stars upon the town beneath;
Hark! the artillery massing on the right,
Hark! the black squadrons wheeling down to death!

S. A. Boyle, 654 City Hall, Philadelphia: "'W. R. W.' asks in the issue of Aug. 12 for a reply to Edwin Reed's 'Bacon vs. Shakespeare.' Let him read 'The Bacon-Shakespeare Question,' by Mrs. C. Stopes, London, 1888, and I am sure he will never be further troubled with the Bacon foolishness. I can refer your correspondent to many others if he cares to address me."

"M. F. L.," Philadelphia: "I lately saw in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a question about William Thom of Inverury, the poet. A brief sketch of his life and a copy of one of his poems, 'Dreamings of the Bereaved,' will be found in the American reprint of the November (1851) number of The North British Review. I think the American edition is Volume XI., XXXI. The general title of the article in which it appears is 'Burns and His School.'"

B. MacGregor, 139 West One Hundredth Street: "Where can I find these recitations: 'In Texas Down by the Rio Grande,' and 'Lasca'? Where can I obtain a copy of Amélie Rives's 'The Quick or the Dead?'"

"Lasca" is by Frank Dupré, and since its first appearance in a London paper, (Belgravia, we think,) has been copied by the periodical and newspaper press throughout the world. It should be found in any collection of recitations that pretends to be complete. Our correspondent should ask any bookseller or dealer in books for such a collection, as well as for "The Quick or the Dead?" which is easily obtainable, having first been printed in Lippincott's Magazine.

"Interested," Baldwin's, L. I., N. Y.: "Can you tell me where I can obtain 'Famous Authors and the Best Literature of England and America'? It is a large volume compiled by William Wilfred Birdsall and Rufus M. Jones. The publisher's name does not appear in the book, and as it was sold, so far as I am able to learn, by subscription, I do not know where to look for it."

J. C Winston & Co., 45 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, are the publishers.

Mrs. M. L. Boonillette, Huntsville, Ala.: "Kindly tell me how to pronounce Mr. Jacob Riis's name."

It is pronounced as if it were "Reese."

R. M. Candee, 1,421 First Avenue South, Fort Dodge, Iowa: "I own an old book printed in 1680 that I am desirous of selling, entitled 'Origines Sacrae; or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Christian Faith as to the Truth and Divine Authority of the Scriptures and the Matters Contained Therein.' What is its value?"

Unless they chance to have been among the first books printed at famous presses, old religious books, such as the present, are practically without value. Roughly speaking, old books of a religious character have a value in money of perhaps $100 when sold by the ton.

Marshall Graham, Newark, N. J.: "Where can I obtain the works of Ambrose Bierce?"

G. P. Putnam's Sons published, at $1.25, Bierce's "In the Midst of Life," "Tales of Soldiers of Civilians," and his "Fantastic Fables" at $1.

"W. C.," New York City: "'B. M.' will find that George Linley (1798–1865) wrote the lines quoted 'Thou art gone from my gaze like a beautiful dream,' &c.

B. M. Hammett, 182 Fifth Avenue: "Christmas Evans, I have heard, was the author of the allegory asked about by 'M. R.,' 132 Nassau Street. The allegory will be found in an article entitled 'Specimens of Welsh Preaching,' which appeared in the London Jewish Expositor."

Thomas A. Watson, Boston: "I am familiar with Robert Browning's 'Cavalier Tunes'—'Marching Along,' 'Give a Rouse,' and 'Boot and Saddle'—but there is a poem similar in character called 'The Three Troopers,' which I think is his, but which I can't find in his works. Who is the author?"

"The Three Troopers" was written by George Walter Thornbury, (1828-76,) and appeared in his "Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads," London, 1857, which contains a good deal of stirring verse and some real poetry. His "Lays and Ballads; or Legends of the New World," appeared in 1851, and his "Legendary and Historic Ballads" in 1875. He wrote much in prose. See Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," pages 320-23, where the "Three Troopers," "The Three Scars," "The White Rose Over the Water," and other ballads are given.

R. W. Thompson, 42 Lorillard Place, New York City: "I send the inclosed poem in answer to 'Reader.' It is a tribute to the memory of Artemus Ward."

Is he gone to the land of no laughter,
This man that made mirth for us all?
Proves death but a silence hereafter,
From the sounds that delight or appall?
Once closed, have the lips no more duty,
No more pleasure the exquisite ears;
Has the heart done o'erflowing with beauty,
As the eyes have with tears?

Nay, if aught be sure what can be surer
Than that earth's good decays not with earth?
And of all the heart's springs none are purer
Than the springs of the fountains of mirth.
He that sounds them has pierced the heart's hollows,
The place where tears are and sleep;
For the foam-flakes that dance in life's shallows
Are wrung from life's deep.

He came with a heart full of gladness
From the glad-hearted world of the West.
Won our laughter but not with mere madness;
Spoke and joked with us, not in mere jest;
For the man in our heart lingered after,
When the merriment died from our ears,
And those that were loudest in laughter
Are silent in tears.

Will Annie Ehninger De Freece, who wrote the letter about Marinus Willett's old home in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 15, kindly send her address once more to the editor? A letter awaits her here and the address has been mislaid.

Laura P. Smith, Warren, Ohio: "I inclose the verses asked for by H. Carrington Bolton, Minnewaska, N. Y.:"

A HARD QUESTION.
From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Sister," said Willie, "in Bible times
Didn't folks own their clothes?
It says even Solomon rent his coat—
He was rich enough, goodness knows."

She gave a sweet, little, knowing smile,
"It means that they tore them," she said.
"They did it to show their sorrow
When some one they loved was dead."

"Then, who did all of the mending?
What an awful job 'twould be!"
There was silence, and then, "Why, the preacher says,
The Devil sows tares," said she.

J. T. Shipsey, 82 Winfield Street, Brooklyn: "The author of 'I'm Going Back to Grandpa's' is A. T. Worden. It was published originally in Judge under the title of 'The Little Boy's Lament.'"

Edith W. Cook, South Orange, N. J.: "The author of 'The Old Mill,' asked about by Edward Jay Allen, Pittsburg, was the late Jervis McEntee, the landscape painter, whose poetic spirit was not confined to the brush."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Readers wishing to communicate with the writers of these letters will please address those persons directly instead of through the editor.

R. S. Finney, 2,053 Seventh Avenue, New York City: "I want the Sunday Times Magazine Supplements of Dec. 20, 1896; Feb. 21 and May 23, 1897, to complete file. Will pay any reasonable cash price or exchange for duplicate copies of this or other magazines or books."

E. C. Brown, Horicon, Warren County, N. Y.: "I have a complete set of Bell's Shakespeare in nine volumes, profusely illustrated with steel engravings, bound in calf. I would sell them, or exchange them for Spedding's 'Life of Bacon,' published in London, in 1863, in six volumes, or for illustrated books on architecture."

Oval Pirkey, Canton, Mo.: "I have a copy of John Webster's 'Displaying of Witchcraft,' printed in London in 1677, bound in leather, perfect, but a little water-stained, which I would like to dispose of."

M. B. Greene, West Lebanon, N. H.: "I would like to correspond with regard to the disposal of the following: 'The National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans,' from original paintings, by Alonzo Chappel, with biographies by E. A. Duyckinck, sixty parts, 4to paper; four volumes of The London Art Journal, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, bound; also 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859, unbound; 'The Art Journal Catalogue of the Industry of All Nations,' illustrated, 4to, cloth; 'The Bulletin of the American Art Union,' nine numbers, from April to December, inclusive, series of 1850, full-page engravings: 'The World of Science, Art, and Industry, from Examples in the New York Exhibition of 1853-4,' edited by Prof. B. Hilliman and C. R. Goodrich, 4to, cloth; 'The Turner Gallery,' D. Appleton & Co.; Ruskin's 'Lectures on Art and Painting,' illustrated; 'A General View of the Fine Arts, Critical and Historical,' with an introduction by D. Huntington, N. A., An., 1851; 'Chevreul on Colors,' 1859.

Mrs. M. A. Wessels, 34 West Thirteenth Street, New York City: "If 'Sue-Sue' has not yet obtained a copy of Eugene Sue's 'Pride,' I would like to sell my copy. It is bound in half calf, covers loose, and title page missing, but otherwise it is in good condition, and I would sell cheap."

A. S. Gallatin, 25 Gramercy Park, New York City: "I desire to buy the following magazines: Studio, Nos. 2 and 36; Critic, July 18, 1896; St. Paul's, April 8, 1898; Echo, June 1, July 1, and Nov. 15, 1895, and Feb. 1 and July 1, 1896; Metropolitan, May and August, 1896; Illustrated American, Aug. 25, 1894; Chap Book, Nos. 1 and 8; Leslie's Weekly, March 8, 1895, and Aug. 6, 1896; Engraver and Printer, January, 1895; The Sketch, March 23, 1898; Clips, July 16, 1896; Red Letter, No. 1, and Black and White, March 26, 1898.

M. Williams, 317 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of the following: 'La Sainte Bible,' printed in 1610; Shimeall's 'Family Scriptural Chart,' 1832; 'History of the Church of Christ in Chronological Tables,' by Henry B. Smith, D. D., 1859; 'The Horse of America,' by Frank Forester, two volumes 1857; 'Encyclopaedia Americana,' in fourteen volumes, 1851; 'Letters and Journals' of Lord Byron, with Notices of His Life, by Thomas Moore, two volumes, New York, J. & J. Harper, 1831."

"H. S. R.," 7 Canfield Place, Rochester, N. Y.: "As I have heard that there is a maniac at large collecting the illustrated wrappers of new books, I offer a large number to any one who will agree to pay express charges on them. I ask nothing in exchange."

Edward W. Douglas, Troy, N. Y.: "I want the December number, 1890, of 'Our Little Ones and the Nursery.' Will pay handsomely."

Luther A. Brewer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: "I wish to secure The London Art Journal for 1854."

Josiah Crosby, Dexter, Me.: "I have 'The Trial of William Palmer for the Rugeley Poisonings' London, Henry Sea, 191 pages, pamphlet edition, in good condition, with picture of Palmer, which I should be pleased to exchange for a 'Trial of the Knapps' in Massachusetts, 1830."

Joel Benton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Will exchange 'Lady Vere, and Other Narratives,' (in verse,) by Louis M. Elshemus, new and clean, for some equivalent $1 book. Also wanted the first volume of C. N. Bovee's 'Intuitions and Summaries of Thought.'"

John D. Whish, 37 Chestnut Street, Albany, N. Y.: "I would like to hear from any one having a copy of Le Plongeon's 'Sacred Mysteries Among the Mayas,' which he is willing to sell. It may interest you to know that my inquiry for a copy of 'The Seven Great Hymns' was answered within twenty-four hours from Brooklyn, and that I have had since no less than four offers of the book from Auburn, Rochester, Newburg, and Boston readers. The regular channels of advertising had failed previously to unearth the book."

Julia Lathers, Twilight Park, Haines Falls, N. Y.: "If the following book has any value I would like to sell it or exchange it for any modern law books: Richard Grey's 'A System of English Ecclesiastical Law, Extracted from the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani of the Lord Bishop of London,' London, 1732."

O. S. Haas, care of Wilkinson, Fort Hill, Third Avenue New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.: "I want to dispose of the following books: Saur's 'German Bible,' Germantown, Penn., 1743, the first Bible printed here in a European language; Braght's 'Martyr Book,' ('Der Blutige Schauplatz, oder Martyrer Spiegel,') Ephrata, Penn., 1748, the largest issue of the Ephrata Press; 'Eine Ruffende Waechterstimme,' Germantown, Saur, 1747; Byfield's 'Account of the Late Revolution in New England,' London, 1689, calf, uncut, bound by Bedford; Rathband's 'Brief Narrative of Some Church Courses,' London, 1644, red morocco, by Bedford; Bechtel's 'Kurzer Catechismus,' Philadelphia, printed by Franklin, 1742; and Cortes's 'De Insulis Nuper et Inventis,' &c., Cologne, 1532, a translation of the Second and Third Letters of Cortes.

Appeals to Readers.

Will readers who make replies to these appeals kindly address their communications to those who make the appeals, and thus oblige a busy editor?

Mrs. Dudley M. Haydon, South McAlester, Indian Territory: "Will you be kind enough to publish in full the translation of a poem of Goethe's of which the refrain runs thus:

I have set my heart upon nothing, you see,
And so the world goes well with me."

Fred H. Dooley, care of Hamilton & Kendrick, Seventeenth and Champa Streets, Denver, Col.: "I am very desirous of obtaining a copy of two poems by the late Eugene Field, viz.: 'A Large Cold Bottle and a Small Hot Bird,' and 'The Clink of the Ice In the Pitcher that the Boy Brings Down the Hall.'"

Richard F. Morgan, 439½ Masten Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I am searching for a poem called 'The Complaint of the Foot.' Can any of your readers help me?"

William Abbatt, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "I wish you would announce that I will be glad to receive any information, not before printed, to include in my proposed new edition of Mrs. Ellett's 'Women of the American Revolution.'"

C. W. Mullin, 5 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn; "Can you give me the name of the author of a short poem of which the following is the opening stanza:

How dear to me the hour when daylight dies
And sunbeams melt along the silent sea;
For then sweet dreams of other days arise,
And memory breathes her vesper sign to thee."

Judge J. O. Dykman, writing from Sharon, Conn.: "Will some of the readers of your invaluable SATURDAY REVIEW kindly furnish information as to what the poem is which contains the following lines?"

Then peace on earth shall hold her easy sway
And man forget his fellow-man to slay;
To martial arts shall milder arts succeed,
Who blesses most shall gain the immortal meed;
The eye of pity shall be pained no more
With victory's crimson banner stained with gore.

Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, 27 William Street, New York, writes: "Some years ago I read in a newspaper a few verses entitled 'Res,' by a Mr. Bleckley of Georgia. The clipping is lost. I should much prize the possession of those verses. Perhaps Mr. Bleckley may have issued a volume."

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

The forthcoming Dewey book to be presented by D. Appleton & Co. will not be called "Dewey On the Mississippi" as was originally announced; its subject has been broadened. It will be entitled "The Hero of Manila Bay." The author, Mr. Rossiter Johnson, is already well known not only as the editor of Appletons' Annual Encyclopaedia, but also as the author of many popular biographical works. "The Hero of Manila Bay" will be the story of Dewey's youth, and will be added to the Appletons' Young Heroes of Our Navy Series. The story, which, like other books in this series, is founded upon facts, deals largely with little known incidents of Dewey's early years as a schoolboy in Vermont and as a midshipman and his experiences with Farragut on the Mississippi in the civil war. The closing chapters are devoted to the Manila Bay achievement, and the book will doubtless have a permanent historical value.

Mr. Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel" may now truthfully be said to have gained a place among the books "of extraordinary circulations." This historical romance is now in its hundred and tenth thousand, or its fifteenth edition, and is selling at the rate of over 1,000 copies a day.

A new volume of Southern stories by Harry Stillwell Edwards, author of "Two Runaways," will be brought out in a few days by The Century Company.

A posthumous novel by Blanche Willis Howard (Mme. von Teufel) is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is entitled "Dionysius, the Weaver's Heart's Dearest." This last story from the pen of the author of "One Summer," "Aunt Serena," "Guenn," and "The Open Door" is said to be as strong and characteristic a study as the author ever produced. The action takes place in her oft-chosen field, the Swaian Highlands.

A new series, entitled "Literary Hearthstones," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have inaugurated, will be written by Marion Harland. The first volume will be "Charlotte Brontë," extracts from which have already appeared in the pages of The Critic. This will be followed by "William Cowper," "Hannah More," and "John Knox." Marion Harland's intention is not to present dry biographies, but studies of the actual home life of certain writers and thinkers.

Harold Frederic's "Market Place" is increasing in popularity, which is gauged by the augmenting sale of a few hundred copies from week to week. It is now in its twenty-third thousand for this side of the Atlantic. It is a mistake to suppose that this work was hastily written by the author that he might take advantage of the interest excited by the Hooley scandal. As a general thing "news" novels are not seriously considered by reviewers. The "Market Place" is not a "news" novel, but is simply a study of the conditions to which the Hooley scandal and many others owed their being. As a matter of fact, the Hooley episode had become public property long after Mr. Frederic had put the finishing touches to his work. However, it is possibly owing to a mistaken idea of the "Market Place" that so long delayed its serious consideration. Of its absolute success now there can be on doubt.

The Magazine of American History, which attained an enviable rank among the publications of its class from 1877 to 1893, is now to be resuscitated. Some of the old-time friends of the magazine came together and invited William L. Stone, who had been a frequent and regular contributor to it, to become the editor in chief of the re-established periodical. He has accepted the invitation on condition that adequate capital be secured to place the magazine at once on a permanent basis. The scheme is to raise $10,000 in 200 shares of $50 each, which the promoters believe will after the first year produce an adequate annual dividend. In form and style the magazine will be much as it was formerly, and every attempt will be made to acquire the copyright of the old title.

Two stories for juveniles based on the recent war will shortly be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. One is "Fixed Bayonets," by George Manville Fenn; the other is "Cleared for Action," by Willis Boyd Allen. This last book is a sequel to "Navy Blue."

A new edition of Mrs. Burton Harrison's "The Anglomaniacs" is announced by The Century Company. Hitherto the book has not been illustrated. It now appears with the original pictures by C. D. Gibson, familiar to the readers of The Century Magazine, in whose pages the story was first published as a serial.

Three important works on polito-sociological themes from a popular and present point of view are in press at The Macmillan Company. One is "Democracy and Empire," by Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, which will be ready in November. The others are being published. They are "Social Laws," by George Tarde, translated by Howard C. Warren, with an introduction by J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton University, and "The Psychology of Socialism," by Gustave Le Bon, author of "The Crowd" and "The Psychology of Peoples."

Dean Farrar's "Texts Explained," a new work by the well-known Anglican theologian, will shortly be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. This book contains a great deal of the more important of Dean Farrar's exigetical writings, but it was written in an exceptionally popular way, so that the texts in the Bible on the meanings of which the clergy and laity have been at issue had been popularly, not dogmatically, explained.

Brentano's has received the following new books from Paris: "Aimienne," by Jean de Tinan, a story of modern unlucky love; "Paris Intime," by Adolph Brisson, a description of Old Paris, with over 150 illustrations; "Les Isolatres," by Gyp, a work on the actual political situation in France, including the Dreyfus case, &c.; "Voluptés," by Maxime Formont, descriptive of the life and pleasures of French provincial women! "Annunziata," by Maré-pan, the romance of an Italian young lady who eventually becomes a Sister of Charity, and "Nous-Avons une Noblesse Française," by Vicomte A. de Royer. This last work is written presumably in reply to a former volume, entitled "Aeons-Nous une Noblesse Française?"

The list of stories of Irish life has been augmented by "The Barrys," by Shan F. Bullock, which is being published by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

Stephen Crane's new novel, "Active Service," which is said to be meeting with pronounced success as a newspaper serial, will shortly be brought out in book form by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, with elaborate illustrations.

Two important books have been added to G. P. Putnam's Sons' Heroes of the Reformation Series. One is "Desiderius Erasmus, (1467-1536,) the Humanist in the Service of the Reformation," by Prof. Ephraim Emerton of Harvard University. The other is "Theodore Beza, (1519-1605,) the Counselor of the French Reformation," by Prof. Henry Martyn Baird of New York University. Probably the most conspicuous book in this series is Prof. Emerton's "Erasmus," the material for which is drawn entirely from original sources. Prof. Emerton is no blind admirer of his theme, but a cool, critical, yet sympathetic observer. His work compared with other English books on the same subject will doubtless prove its superiority through its sanity and thoroughness.

Among the books presented this week by G. P. Putnam's Sons are "The Treasure of Mushroom Rock," a story of prospecting in the Rocky Mountains, by Sidford F. Hamp; "Bearers of the Burden," being stories of land and sea, by Major W. P. Drury of the Royal Marines; "Peak and Prairie: From a Colorado Sketch Book," by Anna Fuller, and a new edition of "Fra Filippo Lippi," a romance of Florence in the fifteenth century, by Margaret Vere Farrington. The Putnams' "Students' Imperial Dictionary of the English Language," edited by the Rev. E. D. Price, will also be published.

Two of Dr. Maurus Jokai's novels have gone into new editions at the Doubleday & McClure Company's. These are the "Nameless Castle" and "A Hungarian Nabob."

The "Memoirs of Victor Hugo," which John W. Harding has translated for the G. W. Dillingham Company, will contain in addition to the memoirs proper some miscellaneous essays by the great French romancist and what amounts practically to short stories. These are all said to be exquisite little masterpieces, and are entitled "The Hovel," "The Easter Daisy," "A Dream," and "Love in Prison." The work will be issued simultaneously in Paris, London, and New York, Oct. 16.

In his preface to "Oom Paul's People," which D. Appleton & Co. will bring out next week, Mr. Howard C. Hillegos writes: "American enterprises in South Africa, and especially in the Transvaal, have assumed such large proportions in the last five years that the affairs of the country and the people are steadily gaining in interest the land over. As almost all the interest is centred in the Transvaal and the Boers, an unprejudiced opinion of the country and its people may serve to correct some of the many popular misconceptions concerning them. The Boers constitute a nation and are deserving of the consideration which many writings concerning them fail to display. They have their failings, as many a more powerful nation has, but they also have noble traits. In these pages an effort has been made to describe the Boers as they impressed themselves upon my mind while I associated with them in the farmhouses on the veldt, in the drawing-rooms, in the cities, in the chambers of the Government House, and in the mansion of the Executive."

Another book, also dealing with the life of the Boers, is entitled "Under the Sjambok," which Mr. Murray is publishing in London. The Sjambok is the terrible whip of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide, used among the Boers to keep their black servants in order. The incidents and scenes introduced are based on the actual experience of the author, Mr. G. Hansby Russell, who lived for a considerable time in South Africa. Mr. Russell has recently had the misfortune to lose his eyesight, but has been able to write out his own book, using the special typewriting machine prepared for the blind.

The Macmillan Company announces new editions of Marion Crawford's "The Ralstons," "Adam Johnstone's Son," and "A Rose of Yesterday." The last two novels are published in one volume. The same house is also issuing a new edition of Samuel Jacques Brun's "Tales of Languedoc," with an introduction by Harriet W. Preston, and illustrated by Ernest C. Peixotto.

"The Kindergarten in a Nutshell," by Norah Archibald Smith, is being published by the Doubleday & McClure Company. The author furnishes a comprehensive yet brief commentary of Froebel's wonderful work, and applies the system of the German master to the smallest community or domestic circle.

"Alexander the Great," by Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University, and "Charlemagne," by H. W. Carless Davis of Oxford, have been added to G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Heroes of the Nations" series.

"The Four-Masted Cat-Boat and Other Truthful Tales," by Charles Battell Loomis, will shortly be published by The Century Company. As its title indicates, the work is a contribution to American humor. It is a carefully selected collection of the author's stories and sketches contributed to the "Lighter Vein" pages of The Century Magazine, and to Puck and other humorous periodicals.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing this week a new novel by the author of "Dodo," entitled "Mammon & Co."; "A Bitter Heritage," by John Bloundelle-Burton, author of "Fortune's My Foe"; and the "Story of the Living Machine," by H. W. Conn.

There is a timely paper on "An Educational Policy for Our New Possessions" by William T. Harris in the September Educational Review. Other articles in that number are "Educational Situation in Chicago," by Joseph W. Errant; "Women in the Public Schools," by James C. Boykin; "English in Regents' Schools," by Arthur L. Goodrich; "The Teaching of German in Germany," by Christian Ufer, and "Educational Progress of the Year," by Nicholas Murray Butler.

The Ladies' Home Journal will shortly begin a series of seven articles by Franklyn Fyles, entitled "The Theatre and Its People." They will treat of every phase of the theatre—the play and the actor from the inside, how the theatre is managed, the actual money made by various plays, how an actor is trained and what he is paid, how a play is rehearsed and how actresses make up, and—almost everything else.

Prof. G. H. Schneck of Brooklyn is translating into German H. Phelps Whitemarsh's successful autobiographical story, "The World's Rough Hand," which The Century Company is publishing.

John W. Bookwalter has written and illustrated by means of his camera a volume of his "Journeys Through Siberia and Central Asia," which the Frederick A. Stokes Company has in press.

A. T. Quiller-Couch's "The Ship of Stars," which has been running as a serial in Scribner's Magazine, is now being published in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a love story of the Cornwall coast, full of beautiful and tender color.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, who had written thirty-one novels, has now added the thirty-second to her list in "The Tracy Diamonds," which is shortly to be published by the G. W. Dillingham Company. The same firm is also publishing "The Funny Side of Politics," by George S. Hilton; "A Transplanted Lily," by Sydney J. Wilson; "The Broken Locket," by Will A. Garland, and "Don Fernandez, the Spanish Spy," by Bartley M. Ross.

A new volume of stories by G. A. Henty and George Manville Fenn is announced by E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week H. Vachell's "A Drama in Sunshine"; "The Seege of Troye," by C. H. A. Wager, a professor at Kenyon College; Vol. I. of Prof. George R. Carpenter's "Elements of Rhetoric and English Composition," and "The Liquefaction of Gases," by Willett Lepley Hardin of the University of Pennsylvania. This last-named work contains full explanations of the discovery and development of the liquefaction of air.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing this week two volumes by Robert Grant, presented in the charming old-style form of the Merrymount Press, "Searchlight Letters" and "The Art of Living." There are also presented Richard Harding Davis's new volume of short stories, "The Lion and the Unicorn"; "The Powers at Play," by Bliss Perry, and "Sand and Cactus," by Wolcott Le Clear Beard.

The current number of Current History, which is the second volume of the ninth series, contains an epitome of the world's history for the second three months of 1899. The text is set off with 100 maps and 1,300 portraits. It is edited by Alfred S. Johnson, Ph. D., and is published by the Current History Company of Boston.

Meyer Brothers & Co. announce the early publication of "Julia Arthur's Souvenir Book." The volume, handsomely bound and printed, will contain over forty reproductions of photographs of the subject.

The writer of the "Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll" has in press a new volume, "The Lewis Carroll Picture Book." In this volume Mr. Collingwood will reproduce most of his uncle's sketches and characteristic photographs, and will reprint the "Notes by an Oxford Chiel," being university "skits" collected by Mr. Dodgson under that title more than a quarter of a century ago. The Century Company will probably bring out the book in this country.

"Homeric Hymns," the thirty-three hymns attributed to Homer, translated, with introductions to each of the hymns, by Andrew Lang, will appear from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. in October. The work will be illustrated with seven photogravures and seven half-tones after the antique.

An announcement of general educational interest is made by D. Appleton & Co. concerning their twentieth century text books. This is a complete and correlated series of text books numbering nearly 100 volumes, fully embodying the latest advances in education. The general editorial supervision of the series is in the hands of Dr. A. F. Nightingale, Superintendent of High Schools, Chicago, and Prof. Charles H. Thurber of the University of Chicago.

The new volumes in the Macmillan Company's Foreign Statesmen Series are announced as follows: "Louis XI.," by G. W. Prothero; "Ferdinand the Catholic," by E. Armstrong; "Mazarin," by Arthur Hassall; "Catherine II.," by J. B. Bury, and "Louis XIV.," by H. O. Wakeman.

A new edition of "The Life and Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson" in ten volumes, including the "life" written by his son, will be published in October by the Macmillan Company. The edition will be limited to 1,000 sets.

The current number of Cassier's Magazine is called the "electric railway number." It includes 292 pages of reading matter, making up 18 articles, which are illustrated with over 200 engravings. It is a complete historical survey of the subject from many aspects.

Although the name of the author of "A Young Savage," recently published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is Lyda Farrington Krause, she is better known through novels written under the pseudonym of "Barbara Yechton."

Mr. Adolphus Rosenberg is engaged upon a novel, the scene of which is laid in the New York Ghetto. Mr. Rosenberg is the author of a comedy called "Moses and Son," which was produced at the London Royalty Theatre. This was among the first plays of a satirical kind which dealt with a certain sphere of Anglo-Jewish society.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—A new edition of Mr. Louis Pendleton's "Sons of Ham" is to be issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. this Autumn, and will be an ally for Mr. Page's "Red Rock" and Mr. Cable's "John March Southerner," in deciding the bent of the novel reader's opinion, a matter of no small consequence, as shown by Mr. Lincoln's greeting to Mrs. Stowe, "And this is the little woman who made the war!"

By way of keeping the balance even, the boys will this week receive Gen. Howard's "Henry in the War," in which abolition sentiment is evident although not definitely expressed, and in spite of the author's making Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee more attractive to a boy than any man of his time at West Point. No civilian could have read American youth such a lesson upon the value of consistent piety, quiet performance of routine duty, and steady endurance as Gen. Howard enforces, and although the recruiting Sergeant of the future may not bless his name, the drill Sergeants may. Considered as a literary performance the story lacks many a grace; morally, it could hardly be improved, and it is unique.

"To Alaska for Gold," by Mr. Edward Stratemeyer describes the deeds of successful boys and bad boys, and of a feeble boy, and if the final success of the first be somewhat exaggerated, they are not spared hunger, hardship, mosquitoes, tempests, and losses and crosses on the way thither.

"We Four Girls," by Miss Mary Greenleaf Darling, relates the means by which a clever girl's youthful self-confidence was corrected, and tells the love story of the girl's teacher so prettily and discreetly that it is very good reading for children ten or twelve years of age. It is written with uncommon care, in simple, pure English. These three books are Messrs. Lee & Shepard's.

Messrs. Brown & Co. have one book for children now ready, Miss Mary J. Safford's translation of "The King and Queen of Mollebusch," the story of two sovereigns who searched their realms in vain for a subject willing to die for them. The grim truth of the fable as it stands in Euripides is clothed with much humorous detail, and the moral impressed is that nobody is indispensable, although nobody should fancy that he or the world can dispense with any fellow-being. The allegory is carried out with the Teutonic thoroughness which makes one German tale of fairies and goblins worth half a score of those produced in England always excepting the burlesque "The Rose and the Ring."

"In Case of Need," by Mr. Ralph Bergengren, is one of the very few purely amusing books thus far announced. It is a series of twenty pictures, illustrative of the extraordinary forms in which the instinct to seek safety in danger displays itself. It is to be published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.

The Autumn list of Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. includes the Rev. Newman Hall's autobiography; "Twenty Famous Naval Battles," by Prof. E. K. Rawson, who begins his list with Salamis and ends it with Santiago. This work will be illustrated with maps, portraits, and reproductions of old prints. "The Land of the Pigmies," by Capt. Guy Burrows, will have an introduction by Sir Henry M. Stanley, and will also be illustrated. "Economics of Distribution," by Mr. John A. Hobson and "Municipal Monopolies," by Prof. E. W. Bemis, and others, are nearly ready. "Historic Americans," by Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks, is first among the books for children, and it is followed by "Helps for Ambitious Boys," by Mr. William Drysdale; "Christmas at Deacon Hackett's," by Mr. James Otis; "Strawberry Hill," by Mrs. C. F. Fraser; "Sunbeams and Moonbeams," by Miss Louise R. Baker, and "The Young Boss," by Edward Thompson. "Browning Study Programmes," by Miss Porter and Miss Clarke, two volumes for students both young and old, will appear in a style uniform with the Cumberwell edition of Browning, and "Middlemarch," with seventeen pictures by Alice Barber Stephens, will be added to the Luxembourg editions.

The W. B. Clarke Company will soon publish "Life and Death, and Other Poems," by the Rev. Julian Johnson, a young priest living in Quincy, and known as a contributor to The Catholic World, and in his earlier years to the magazine of his college.

Blessed be poetry! Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, for reasons satisfactory to the only person concerned, has taken the name of Y. Koisumi, and is a subject of the Japanese Empire. He was born a British subject, being the son of an Irish officer. He lived in this country twenty years, coming before he was of age, and nobody rebukes him for doing what his countrymen by birth hasten to do when they emigrate, that is, for becoming a citizen of the country where he intends to live. Lucky that he did not make a million by his newspaper work in New Orleans!

The Lothrop Publishing Company intends to follow the path upon which it entered last Winter with its Arthurian romance, "Clan of the Chariots" and "An Island Heroine," and will publish more than one novel this Winter, but probably more than one season will pass before either buyers or booksellers will really believe that the company's imprint does not mean "For Children Only." Meanwhile three books announced for last Spring will open the Autumn season. They are Mr. Brooks's "In Blue and White," of which the hero was originally announced as wearing buff and blue, but now bears those of Washington's own guard; "The True Story of Lafayette," by the same author, and "Captain Kodak," Mr. Alexander Black's "camera story," with illustrations from his photographs.

"READ THE OLD BOOKS."

Three Curious Letters.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Read the Old Books," the article appearing in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 5, was an article worthy of much praise and appreciation. With very few exceptions, the old books are, undoubtedly, the only books worth reading, and the older they are the more wisdom they contain.

The three replies to your article, which were published in THE REVIEW of Aug. 19, are indeed curious, to say the least of them, and highly amusing in their intended criticism.

As critics the authors are not successful, but in showing their ignorance they have all three succeeded admirably. The article signed "Un Sciocco" is not worth much of anything, and is as queer as is the name signed to it. To draw a black line through the entire thing would be the only way to correct it. The writer did a very wise thing to sign a nom de plume to such a piece of composition. There was real wisdom in the ending. The climax was the strongest part, without doubt.

Mr. Boss, the Bostonian, commences his article fairly well, but the opening sentence seems to have used all of his strength. He is probably some sort of enthusiast who, though he never conceives an original thought, is able to repeat a verse, or saying, to suit each new occasion. Of course a parrot deserves some sort of credit—and so does Mr. Ross of Boston.

But the article signed Archibald Butt is, indeed, the butt of the three. If we can judge the disease by its symptoms, this man is some crank on American history, and reads nothing else—and probably bores every one around him talking it off by the yard, as it were.

"Read the Old Books" was the original subject. Mr. Butt declares it to be excellent advice, and most of the suggestions admirably true, but that they "struck" him to be a little impracticable. Judging by further developments, one would conclude he had been "struck" on the head.

He continues his essay, if essay it may be called, abolishing old books entirely, advising new books only. Those taking his advice would not get much variety, for he mentions only one line of reading, and does not see the advantage in anything else.

None of us disputes the fact that each and all of us should know the history of our native country, but it is not necessary to read every work that was ever written on the subject, and confine our reading solely to this one topic.

Mr. Butt cannot understand that you named "The Conquest of Granada" and the works of Prescott merely as instances of history; that you named them because they are interesting, instructive, and standard examples and not because you thought the less of America. In giving such a limited number of instances, Mr. Butt thinks you should choose works of American history, and because you did not, his patriotic spirit arose, and he felt obliged to fight for his country. But such an attempt!

Considering the article as a whole, it is not at all surprising that such a mind is not able to see the advisability of reading "Tom Jones" or "The Vicar of Wakefield" a second time. It cannot be expected of such a mind. But a man who knows the value of such books reads them a dozen times, and each time with renewed interest.

Another statement he makes, that no one but an artist desirous of perfecting some special subject should go a second time to study Raphael's Madonna and other celebrated paintings is a statement without sense.

Any one who is a lover of the beautiful will study to the smallest detail a beautiful thing. In fact, any one who looks below the surface of things or has any thirst for learning is inspired by the first sight of a great painting, or whatever the work of fame may be, to repeat his visit again and again to study its smallest points.

It is not necessary to be an artist to appreciate art, nor a musician to appreciate music. The best critics are often outsiders.

The concluding words, advising the political editorials as interesting, wholesome reading matter, is worthy of the foregoing part of the article.

Who but a politician could have written it? Let him continue to read United States history and sing "Stars and Stripes" between times, but never attempt to write another criticism for the public eye!

I do not think any of the three people who offered replies understood your well-written essay.

As regards the true lover and faithful student of literature, neither the heat of Summer nor the cold of Winter will keep him from reading any more than it will stop the athlete from exercising. If he is interested in Humboldt's "Cosmos" or Bacon's "Novum Organum," the heat of the day will be forgotten and the whole attention centred upon the pages before the eyes and the mind lost in the pleasure they afford. In this point we disagree.

It is a very difficult task to map out a course of reading for the beginner at literature even; for, like the rest of us, he is slow to take advice. Each maps out his own course, according to the development of his tastes. Though they start at different points, they all travel about the same distance before reaching the goal. Instinct usually points out the right path, although sometimes they may be obliged to ask assistance from a guide. The literary student gains very little from the first reading of a book, the contents of which he wishes to absorb. Such books as "Vanity Fair" and "Tom Jones" he reads a number of times before he has made their contents a part of himself.

Men who read the political news only, or devote themselves entirely to the history of one country, or the two combined, cannot be called literary men; neither the man who reads the "Vicar of Wakefield" once and has no desire to review it, nor the man who forgets all about Shakespeare and Bacon and declares openly that he thinks Kipling is the greatest master of prose and verse that the Anglo-Saxon race has yet produced. These men are not readers. They know nothing about literature.

The real literary man, the man who reads the old books and knows their value, is rarely to be found these trashy days!

M. VAN DUZER HEARD.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

One Who Took the Advice.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There are minds over which there is early thrown a sensitive curiosity which carries along a certain defining power, the result very often of a circumscribed horizon. The parents may be dead or dull. The child gives usually a preference for solitary moods, during which not a book, but the book required for his mind's awakening, is carelessly flung in his way by the hand of fate. This "open sesame" to my mind was the poetry of Keats. It was an édition de luxe, beautifully illustrated, and was printed in large type, and never shall I forget the swimming sense of joy that I experienced in the reading of "Endymion." Over and above the beauty and warmth of his ideas there was a richness of language and a play of emotion that left me unutterably impressed. Soon there crept insensibly into my listening heart, like spiritual whisperings, the music and counsel of all the master bards—Scott, with his traditions and varied verse; Moore, with his rollicking humor and pathos; Coleridge, with his despairing tones, now and then drowned by a sublime melody; Lamb, with his unexpectedness of phrase: Wordsworth, with his didactic similes and profoundness of meaning; Byron, with his sardonic grin and eloquent voice; Hood, with his quizzical nudge and pathetic sympathy.

Suffice it to say that I, in common with the rest of mankind, felt the need of uttering somewhat of my own, for it is a truth indeed that where the young spirit dedicates itself to the ravishments of the muse the commonplaces of life take on the hue and suggestiveness of poetry. Millions of words must be uttered before an immortal line is written, great mountains must be traversed before the noblest prospect can be seen.

Some of the works of fiction which enamored my attention at this time were "Children of the Abbey," "John Halifax, Gentleman," "The Count of Monte Cristo," and the Waverley Novels. The latter I still love to read as an antidote to the output of the realistic school. But the books that were epoch-making with my intellect were the discursively critical works of George Gilfillan, which he calls a "Gallery of Literary Portraits"; "Men and Books," by W. A. Jones; Taine's "English Literature," Hamerton's "Intellectual Life," Bacon's and Emerson's essays, "Thoreau's "Walden," Lowell's "Among My Books," and Longfellow's "Hyperion."

When I read your advice about reading the "old books" I realized the timeliness and force of your suggestions, and I started to renew my intimacy with these old landmarks of thought.

J. F. F.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

Moved to Write Verse.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some remarks in THE SATURDAY REVIEW on old books have set me rhyming, a proof they touched my heart, for I am not given to versifying.

I inclose my sonnet for insertion, if you think well of it.

M. SANDFORD.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

OLD BOOKS.

Old Books! Companions! may we sing of you?
Old friends and few, voiders of care and strife,
Breathing a benediction on our life
From out the Good, the Beautiful, and True!
Perennial wisdom, old and ever new,
Is in your voices, wit smiles from your page,
The garnered stores of every clime and age
Ye open, as by magic, to our view.
Dan Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, here are three,
Who make the glory of our English race;
And yonder stands Molière, the pride of France,
And near him, Dante, pride of Italy;
And Horace, well-beloved, in his place
Stares not à Kempis out of countenance.

Not a Tenth of One Per Cent. Can Live.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have had in mind for some time to write to you regarding old books, and now you have forestalled me in an editorial article on the subject, which has brought out some discussion and, I hope, will be productive of still more.

It will do an infinite amount of good if this subject can be thoroughly discussed and the attention of hundreds, yes, thousands, of readers be brought to bear on the importance of reading good literature that has had the approval of time and has passed not necessarily into the realm of the classic, but into the class of literature that will live "not for a day, but for all time."

In my opinion, very few people, comparatively, read old literature.

The mass of the people read the new books that come out in such overwhelming numbers that one cannot read a tithe of them, and, if one could, it would be time little better than wasted, for they nearly all belong to what Ruskin calls "the chopped straw of circulating libraries."

I do not mean to say that many of these stories are not more or less interesting and readable, in a way, but they lack "the precious life-blood of a master spirit"—they bear the imprint that marks them for time and not for eternity.

I venture the assertion, Mr. Editor, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the fiction that has been written in this country in the last decade will live for 100 years.

I know the foregoing statement will bring down on my head the wrath of thousands of writers and readers of books of the day, but is the statement—in your opinion—far from the truth?

There have been published, in all the past ages, more books that belong to "the eternal verities" than the average person can read in a lifetime.

How foolish, then, it is to try to keep up with the trash of to-day, to the neglect of the writings of the immortal minds of old!

For myself, I find Emerson's two rules excellent to apply to reading, viz.: "Never read a book until it is at least a year old," and the other and better one: "Whenever a new book comes out, I read an old one."

Success to you in your effort to bring out the best review of books published, not a little of which, in my humble opinion, is due to the amount of space you so generously grant to your subscribers in which to "air their opinions."

G. W. E.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1899.

"Read the Old Books" and "The Friendship of Books."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The editorial article in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 5 "The Reading of Old Books," so ably reinforced in the issue of Aug. 19, has doubtlessly found many delighted readers, among whom please number the undersigned. And, while voicing this appreciation, let me add a like word about an interesting article in the THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks ago. It was entitled "And the Books, but Especially the Parchments." It did my soul good, as did also the beautiful, just letter about the Brownings in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 12, signed K. M. N.

Quick, the educator, says: "I think one should spend a portion of the day with some great writer. How few intimacies one has with great writers!" Then, speaking of making friends among books, he mentions some that he has treasured. After alluding to his affection for Macaulay, Carlyle, and Helps, he says, "Perhaps the most lasting friendships I have formed are with Charles Lamb and Matthew Arnold." Is it not true that by their friends ye shall know them? Let me recall Dr. Butler's estimate of Quick that we may judge if it were not natural for him to make friends with the gentle Elia and the thoughtful Arnold. "His affectionate, brotherly ways; his instinctive sympathy; his readiness to receive as well as to give help; his sturdy common sense; his 'many-twinkling smile' of humor; his quiet enjoyment of being quizzed by his friends—these human gifts, added to the fact that he was one of the very few men who had made a scientific study of the history and principles of education abroad and at home, gave to his companionship a unique worth."

How heartily we all agree with the thought in THE SATURDAY REVIEW's other editorial article of Aug. 12 on "The Friendship of Books." "A book can never become one's real friend, in the full sense of the word, until it has been read and reread, loved and read again, and its contents so thoroughly mastered that it becomes a part of one's very nature, and the passages you want can be found without a moment's hesitation." How delightful it is to be so familiar with one's book friends as to be able to verify a quotation at once; to go to the library, as George Sand's son did, and, taking out one of his mother's works, turn with prompt accuracy to her description of Venice therein, a plagiarized copy of which she had just been praising, not remembering it was her own. How delightful to know one's Dickens so well that, given a certain noun of his, one could supply his adjective. How delightful, too, to meet in real life our book characters—a David Copperfield or Henry Esmond, a Maggie Tulliver or Amy Robsart. That we have met to our sorrow a Uriah Heep, and to our amusement a Micawber, only goes to prove that there are veritable personifications of our authors' fanciful creations, as witness the scores of letters that Dr. Watson received from those who wished to thank him for his faithful portraiture of their father, or husband, or brother in "A Doctor of the Old School." How pleasant to be able to think in numbers those sung by our poet friends as one looks up into the firmament that "declareth His handiwork," at "the stars of the Summer night," "the forget-me-nots of the angels," or down at "the dark and deep blue ocean," lit by the sunset when "the conscious water saw its God and blushed," or upon the tiny flowers, many of them "born to blush unseen" as the "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower," or standing on one of the thousand hills listens awestruck to the live thunder leaping "from peak to peak, the rattling crags among," or wandering by the water side remembers who it is that "leadeth by still waters," or feeling weary and lonely realizes that "Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh"—a place "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Whereas I intend to act upon the suggestion of the contributor who advises the reading of Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" and other works on American history, nevertheless it is with a gentle, loving touch that I take up my Irving and feel anew the magic of that enchanted land his wand calls forth; it is with a warm handclasp that I turn to Middlemarch friends and greet the earnest gaze of Dorothea and watch the ambitious step of Dr. Lydgate impeded by that of his pretty, faulty wife; it is with the tenderness of glance that one bestows on very old and dear friends that I look in upon Ivanhoe and Rowena and Rebecca; it is with buoyant cheer that I meet, from time to time, Whittier's Barefoot Boy, and then turn to extend kindly greeting to Tennyson's Princess; it is with reverent mien that I approach Evangeline and her dying lover, and it is with sweetest hope in an ideal life that I bow to St. John and his gospel of love. These are friends, indeed; friends who have entered the inner temple of the heart and hold their place there in preference to all newcomers. We greet them in propria persona when we can, touching them tenderly; but when this is impracticable we gaze upon their images reflected in the mind, as we do upon portraits of dearly loved ones, and not cursorily, or admiringly even, as we do upon great works of art, though may not these also prove a joy forever? Surely there are those among us who treasure their pictures, their works of art, or copies of them, as highly as they do their books, and who hang them in friendly places in their homes as well as make room for them in their hearts' sanctum. How many aspiring young musicians have gained new inspiration from looking up into the soulful face of their patron, St. Cecelia! How many strong men have been comforted in their suffering by the presence in their room of the beautiful face of the Man of Sorrows! How many women have dedicated themselves anew to their maternal duties while gazing at the sweet, rapt countenance of the Madonna!

But to return to the books. Miss Repplier, in her essay, "Our Friends, the Books," has many thoughtful and opportune things to say on our present topic. She refers to Hazlitt's counsel to a little lad at school: "As to the works you will have to read, * * * the best are the commonest. * * * Read them as you grow up with all the satisfaction in your power and make much of them. It is perhaps the greatest pleasure you will have in life, the one you will think of longest and repent of least." The expression "Read them with all the satisfaction in your power" carries with it the same force and the same limitations as the more familiar exhortation, "As far as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men"—the former a matter of mental ability, the latter of spiritual temperament. Such men as Hazlitt, Lamb, Scott, Shelley, Montaigne, the essayist tells us—and we feel the truth of the statement—"loved literature not contentiously, not austerely, but simply as their friend." They read not for critical purposes, or for vain glory, or under compulsion, but for the pure joy of reading, just as our most gifted authors write because they cannot help it, doing spontaneously that which they have greatest joy in doing. Miss Repplier speaks at some length of Lamb's lingering affection for these tried friends of his, saying, among other things, "He is even able, through some fine choice of words, to convey to us the precise degree and quality of pleasure which they yield him and which he wins us to share not by exhortations or reproaches, but gently, with alluring smiles and hinted promises of reward. How craftily he holds each treasured volume before our eyes! How apt the brief, caressing sentence in which he sings its praises. * * * 'Milton almost requires a solemn service of music to be played before you enter upon him. Who listens had need bring docile thoughts and purged ears.'"

Touching our editor's thought in the article "The Friendship of Books" that there is a time for all things, but especially for the reading of books, it is Lamb that says: "Winter evenings—the world shut out—with less of ceremony the gentle Shakespeare enters. At such a season 'The Tempest,' or his own 'Winter's Tale'!" Who does not read "The Cricket on the Hearth" at the yearly recurrence of the season of good cheer? What sorrowful exile wandering in Germany fails to read his "Hyperion," or riding at night through solitary places thinks not of the "Erlkönig," or sailing on the Rhine repeats not the "Lorelei," or on the Hudson peoples not its shores with Irving's creations—Rip Van Winkle towering above them all on the mountain top? Who in idle Summer hours has not enjoyed the pleasant company of "Marjorie Daw," and who on bleak Winter mornings has not lingered long with "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table"?

A lady dear to me has a pretty habit of writing to a friend each year as the Summer comes, the friend looking for the letter and treasuring it, and doubtlessly reading it over again many times as the year advances, for the writer's busy life during the Winter precludes the pleasure of letter-writing. Another friend always begins his new year by calling at our home, our paths lying widely apart during the year. Therefore, since Summer is confessedly the resting time of the year to those of us at least who dwell in cities, is it not a good time to visit and be visited by our old book friends? At all events, let us have seasons of reunion, when we can look into the old faces and breathe the atmosphere of true friendship. All hail, then, in the Spring to love and dreams—to "Romeo and Juliet," to "The Vision of Sir Launfal," to all the poets, (though they, indeed, are welcome at all times!)

And in the Summer we'll turn to the novelists and roam with them from the Hebrides to Samoa, sparing at least one hour for "A Midsummer Night's Dream." In the Autumn, when the melancholy days have come, we fasten our minds on text-books and pry into the secrets of nature with the scientists, and later soothe our Winter's discontent with the truths of history and the conceits, wise and otherwise, of the essayists. Books come to us like the days of which Emerson tells us—bearing gifts in their hands. We take of what is offered as they hasten by, often leaving us to regret that we missed our opportunity and took something insignificant or ignoble, or perhaps nothing at all, in our stupefaction, when we might have had something large or noble [illegible] are. Since we must feed as we run, let [illegible] take careful choice and make friends by the way.

HELEN CHURCH.

Tuxedo, N. J., Aug. 29, 1899.

SHAKESPEARE.

Jules Claretie's Lecture in London on Him and Moliere.

The following extracts are taken from a lecture delivered by M. Jules Claretie, member of the French Academy, at the Lyceum Theatre, London, the subject being Shakespeare and Molière. The entire lecture is to be found in The Fortnightly Review for August.

"In order that Shakespeare should be understood and admired according to his deserts—that is, infinitely, unrestrictedly, as the universe itself may be admired—it is essential that he be studied in his own tongue. To translate Shakespeare in all his power and grace would require a dramatic genius no less remarkable than his own. We Frenchmen possess, too, really superior translations of Shakespeare; those of Emile Montégut and François Victor Hugo. But, frankly speaking, to render Shakespeare adequately, the French language is lacking in mystery. Moreover, as Alfred de Vigny remarked when he was translating "Othello," a translation can only be to the original what a portrait is to its living subject. The truth is—despite the admirable translations of Shakespeare's plays into German—that music alone can convey to us the especial charm, the poetry, and the terror of Shakespeare. Victor Hugo, who cared nothing for music—and many a poet is no less indifferent than he to the divine art—opined that a Rossini could doubtless effectively set to music a witty and brilliant play like "The Barber of Seville," but that the musical composer, face to face with a psychological drama such as "Hamlet," cannot but recoil, acknowledging his impotence. "I cannot," he added, "conceive Hamlet figuring as Amleto! Amleto would be perfectly ridiculous."

Not so ridiculous; for, I say again, music—the divine and universal language which gives speech to the soul—has furnished the best interpretation of your incomparable Shakespeare's poetic predominance.

How should one speak of Shakespeare—of the poet who, as Dumas the elder aptly said, was the greatest of creators, except God? He who, defining Shakespeare as the incarnation of drama and Molière as the incorporation of comedy, should claim to have put forward a new idea, would only be retreading a beaten track and re-editing that which criticism has written throughout past ages; for it may well-nigh be asserted that in that vast world of poetry, caprice, terror, love, and grief, which is Shakespeare's achievement, there are no unknown nooks, no terra incognita. All in it has been explored, discovered, studied, and few fresh flowers can be gathered nowadays upon that beaten track. Nevertheless, in works of genius, no less than in nature's landscapes, each man sees what his soul bids him behold.

M. Paul Stapfer, in his excellent work dealing with Molière and Shakespeare, tells us that about the commencement of the present century John Kemble, the actor, your illustrious fellow-countryman, came to Paris. His comrades of the Comédie Française entertained him at a banquet. The conversation at table turned upon the tragic poets of both nations. With lively eloquence Kemble pointed out that Shakespeare was manifestly superior to Racine and Corneille. Under the influence of politeness—maybe of conviction—the French comedians were gradually giving way to him, when Michot, the actor, suddenly exclaimed, "So be it; we are agreed; but what do you say to Molière?" Smiling, Kemble replied, "Molière? That is another question. Molière was not a Frenchman." Those present protested vehemently. "No," continued Kemble; "Molière was a man. One day it pleased the Almighty to permit mankind to taste, in all their perfection and plenitude, the joys of which comedy is the source. Forthwith He created Molière, and said to him: 'Go, depict men, your brothers, and amuse them; if you can, make them better than they now are!' Then he cast Molière earthward. On what part of our globe's surface would he fall, to the north or the south—on this or that side of the Channel? Chance allotted him to France; but he belongs as much to us as to yourselves. No people or age can claim him as its own; he belongs to all time and to every nation."

You may be acquainted with this just and humorous judgment, pronounced by Kemble, but you are probably unaware that our celebrated historian Michelet cherished a theory of his own in relation to Shakespeare. Did he record it on any page of his published works? I doubt it. But one day he told me—and I quote this opinion of a gifted writer as a paradox—that Shakespeare, by his mother's side, was Welsh—that is to say, partly French—and that as all children, especially of the male sex, take after their mothers, the Welshwoman's son inherited from her the French temperament and genius. I well remember the vexation of Victor Hugo when our friend Castelar, proud to recognize the Spanish inspiration in "Hernani" and "Ruy Blas," said to him: "Dear master, you are a Castilian genius!" Hugo replied: "I do not know that I am a genius; but I do know that I am a Frenchman!" In the land of shadows Shakespeare may have replied to Michelet: "I am an Englishman—deeply and essentially an Englishman!"

Frenchmen have been accused of an incapacity to arrive at a perfect understanding of Shakespeare. Do you remember that exquisite page, winged and tuneful like a singing bird, which Henri Heine, the German Parisian, wrote one day apropos of the comedies of your inimitable poet? He reproached us Frenchmen for not comprehending "with our small ratiocinating heads" the delicious poetry of those fairy tales which impart a special charm to Shakespeare's works—the language which sounds like a fluttering of wings; the idiom which, he says, can only be learned by dreamers. In that rare page, which characterizes two races as well as their two most eminent representative men, in relation to whom I am addressing you to-day, Henri Heine says: "Frenchmen understand the sun, but are incapable of understanding the moon."

The saying is not absolutely correct, but it is altogether beautiful. As a matter of fact, the moon seems to enwrap and bathe in its floods of light Shakespeare's most fanciful works, to which it imparts I knew not what new charm, to which we may give the name of "mystery." Mystery is one of the greatest poets with whom I am acquainted; it is he who, with his silent and shadowy hands, opens to us the gates of the infinite. But it is not fair to assert that Frenchmen have no understanding of Shakespeare's delicious fancies. The other day I recognized the seductive grace of the personages who figure in Shakespear's comedies while listening to the Alexandrines of Corneille's "Menteur," the rhymes of which pick up the verses much as a chiseled sword hilt raises a fold of a velvet cloak. And in our eighteenth century has not Marivaux, the author of so many miniature chefs d'oeuvre of sentiment and grace, shed upon the satin coats of his marquesses and the white caps of his soubrettes some reflection of the poetic Shakespearean moonlight which so delighted Henri Heine? Paul de St. Victor justly remarked that the doors of Marivaux's boudoir opened upon Shakespeare's forest. And Musset—our Musset—the Musset of "On ne badine pas avec l'amour," of "Les Caprices de Marianne," and of "Carmosine"—has he not dreamed under Shakespeare's moon, the moon that his Lorenzaccio execrated, reviling it as "a livid face"? If the French love brightness, light, and the sun—as Heine says—are not their nineteenth century poets votaries of Chimaera and of the moon? Have not Théophile Gautier and Théodore de Banville, for instance—the former in "Le Baiser," the latter in "Le Pierrot Posthume"—asked "l'ami Pierrot, au clair de la lune," to lend them a pen wherewith to write delicious verses? This love of fantasy incarnate in the Pierrot of pantomime is Shakespeare's own humor equipped in French guise.

When at the production of "Zaire," (Aug. 13, 1732,) Voltaire put forward Orosmane upon the French stage, it was Shakespeare—or, at least, the shade of Shakespeare—that made a first appearance there. Thirty-seven years later (Oct. 30, 1769,) Hamlet "came on," somewhat timidly, impersonated by Ducis. Romeo and Juliet did not make their Parisian début until July, 1772, and De Rozay's colorless version of "Richard III." was first staged in July, 1781. Then, between 1783 and 1792, Ducis introduced "King Lear," "Macbeth," and "Othello" to the French theatrical public. In 1828, Frederic Soulié translated "Romeo and Juliet." Alfred de Vigny's adaptation of "The Merchant of Venice" dates from the following year. It was not until 1856 that "Hamlet" was produced at the Théâtre Historique—the "Hamlet" of Alexandre Dumas and Paul Maurice, which I had the nonor to add to the répertoire of the Comédie Française in 1886. And some of Shakespeare's very terms (employed in stage directions as well as in dialogue) only found acceptance in French acting versions by degrees and at long intervals. In 1732 and 1792 Desdemona—or, rather, Edelmone—let fall either a letter or a diamond ornament; in 1820 Marie Stuart "dropped a tissue"; in 1829 Mlle. Mars spoke the true word "handkerchief" for the first time as Desdemona on the French stage. Everybody should read in the pages of Stendhal—the literary precisian whose books simply teem with facts and ideas—Henri Beyle's account of the first performances given in France by an English company which came over to Paris to play Shakespeare. There was a terrific row. Berlioz, who shortly afterward composed a symphony in "The Tempest," fell in love at one and the same time with the author of "Hamlet" and with the actress who impersonated Ophelia—Henrietta Smithson, whom he married. Shakespeare certainly inspired the very great musician who composed "Le Damnation de Faust." Berlioz was dazzled by Shakespeare before he undertook to interpret Goethe in music. He wrote in his "Mémoires:" "I recognized true greatness, true beauty, absolute dramatic truth. I lived, I understood, I felt that I was a live man." Berlioz was not alone in feeling and acknowledging the influence of Shakespeare. The whole new literary school—Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas, Alfred de Vigny, Emile Deschamps, &c.—acclaimed "Hamlet" and its author unanimously.

Berlioz, however, felt assured that only Shakespeare's drama—not his humor—could be acclimatized in France, for he wrote: "It is more difficult for a Frenchman to gauge the depths of Shakespeare's style than for an Englishman to appreciate the delicacy and originality of that of Molière or La Fontaine."

Thinks that Editors Are Not Poetical.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, Mr. John B. Noyes, is most happy in his criticism of Mr. Richard Grant White. Mr. White, the fact is, was a better commentator than editor. His comments and elucidations of Shakespeare have never been surpassed for cogency and common sense, but as St. Beuve says, he had "the disabilities of his virtues." He had so little patience with criticastering and pene-literarianism that he could not "edit"—except to suit himself. He hated to (as he himself admitted in his preface to his Riverside Edition) "present his readers with a basket of chips rather than with the finished cabinet," and so, while his Shakespeare is Grant White's Shakespeare, and a good Shakespeare, it is not always everybody's Shakespeare. Others lack that which of course he did not miss. It would not be difficult to multiply instances of the obscuration of Shakespeare by means of the incense we burn before him. But I might rapidly note one or two from a familiar American edition, viz., Rolfe's.

When Rolfe copies servilely from his predecessors the "baskets of chips" he gathers are often useful. But when he launches out for himself, his illuminations are not always so invaluable. Perhaps one would even call them childish or worse. For example:

On the line, "Go, by Jeronimy," (Introduction to "Taming of the Shrew," line 8,) Rolfe writes as follows (the quotations are his): "Mr. T. Crosby thinks it probable that Sly, after hearing the phrase, 'Go, by Jeronimy,' thought that the 'by' meant an 'oath,' and he intended to say 'by Saint Jerome,' and, wanting badly to 'swear' at the hostess anyway, he got it all mixed up." Perhaps this might be intelligible to "Mr. T. Crosby," (who is he, and why does he "think"?) But for simple imbecility it can only be surpassed—if it can be surpassed at all—by the learned Rolfe's own handling of line 53 of Act III., Scene 1, of "The Comedy of Errors." Text and stage direction of that line are as follows

Dromio of E. (within)—If thy name be called Luce—Luce, thou hast answered him well!

Here, of course, any reader adult enough to read at all perceives from the context that Luce (pronounced Lucy) is the diminutive of Luciana, which is the name of Adriana's sister, and also (which is a minor element in "The Comedy of Errors") is the name of Adriana's servant. And so perceiving, of course, he lets the speech pass. But behold the astute Rolfe's commentary:

"As the word 'luce' meant a pike, (cf. M. W., I., 1, 22: 'The luce is the fresh fish,') it has been suggested that there is a play upon 'pike,' a spear, implying that she has given him a good thrust."

If anywhere Mr. Rolfe had found that so imbecile an attempt at elucidation of a perfectly apparent and immaterial passage "has been suggested," it was Mr. Rolfe's duty as an editor for either the adult or the infant mind to have labored to keep it out of his collection of "chips." But I rather suspect that the "it has been suggested" is Mr. Rolfe's own modest way of introducing his own masterpiece! An editor who would accept with impressment the Furnival classification of Shakespeare's dramas into groups—the "undit-ending-or-under-burden-falling" group, the "sunny-or-sweet-time" group, &c.—would hardly rest cheerfully without attempting something "truly poetical" on his own account!

As for the rest of our editors, let us thank the gods (as Touchstone thanked them for Audrey) that the gods have not made them poetical! HAROLD MacCHESNEY.

Springfield, Aug. 29, 1899.

A Warning to Baconians.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Under the heading "Convinced that Bacon Wrote the Plays" W. R. W. says: "The absence of testimony in his (Shakespeare's) favor from contemporary witnesses seems to prove an alibi in the authorship of the great plays and poems." I respectfully suggest to W. R. W. that he, or she perhaps, read a very interesting article entitled "Give the Poet a Day in Court," by Mr. Samuel M. Gaines, published in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW June 24. W. R. W. will then be convinced that Shakespeare has a multitude of witnesses. Again, W. R. W. says: "Bacon kept a private diary in which many of the thoughts and even words of Shakespeare are found. The word 'honorificabilitudion' ocurs in 'Love's Labour's Lost'; also the line, 'revealing day through every cranny peeps,' from the Shakespeare poem, 'Lucrece,' appears among the scribblings, and point to him as the possible author."

The diary of Lord Bacon proves, to my mind, that he was quite a diligent student of the mighty master, William Shakespeare. Remember, Bacon lived ten years longer than Shakespeare. Shakespeare died 1616; Bacon died 1626. Six quarto editions of the poem "Lucrece" were published before the end of 1624. "Love's Labour's Lost" (with Shakespeare's name for the first time on a play) in 1598, twenty-eight years before the death of Bacon, giving him ample time to study his great master's work. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll says: "Bacon's best can be compared with Shakespeare's common, but Shakespeare's best rises above Bacon's best like a domed temple above a beggar's hut."

The Baconian craze first startled the thinking world in 1856, exactly 240 years after Shakespeare's death. Delia Bacon was its author, but she was insane; she died insane. WILLIAM CHRYSTIE MILLER.

Coney Island, Aug. 29, 1899.

Hamlet's Family.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of your correspondents recently gave an interesting written report from Edwin Booth in regard to his view of Hamlet's mental condition. The actor took the usual ground of Shakespearean scholars—that Hamlet was not mad; but, wrote Mr. Booth, "The subject to which you refer is, as you well know, one of endless controversy among the learned heads, and I dare say they will 'war' over it 'till time fades into eternity.'"

Let me ask why such a war?

I believe that Shakespeare intended it. And how is this shown?

No appeal could be more forcible or pathetic than that which Hamlet makes to his friend Horatio:

What a wounded name, things standing thus unknown, shall live behind me!
If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my story.

When the bodies are placed in view Horatio says:

And let me speak to the yet unknowing world
How these things came about; so shall you hear
Of carnal, bloody, and unnatural acts;
Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cause;
And in this upshot, purposes mistook
Fall'n on the inventors' heads; all this can I truly deliver.

Notwithstanding the opportunity, Horatio makes not the slightest reference to Hamlet's sanity—feigned or real.

JOHN MURRAY.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 31, 1899.

The Age of Hamlet.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Albeit the subject is somewhat hackneyed, will you permit me to reply to your correspondent, G. H. Dunnell, whose communication appeared in your issue of Aug. 12, 1899, and set forth my own views? I find on reading Hazlitt and other critics that opinions incline both ways. Some imagine that the Prince of Denmark was a very young man, scarcely of full age, and I apprehend that Mr. Dunnell is one of those. Others, more consistently with the evidences of matured intellect and the reflective self-examination which his conversation and soliloquies display, believe Hamlet to have arrived at the full maturity of manhood, both physically and intellectually. Still, judging from your correspondent's communication, the question seems to remain in some doubt. In the first place, I think we must admit that the opinion, or idea, of Hamlet's being quite a young man is entirely incompatible with the philosophic discipline of his mind, its high intellectual culture, its discursive power of thought, its metaphysical subtlety, its polish, its exquisite refinement. What young man just fresh from college that any of us has ever known or heard of could have thought the soliloquy

"To be or not to be"?

What young man was ever capable of designing and building up that soliloquy in its solid and impregnable sequence of argumentative construction, and of combining in its eloquent expression by language the exactest reasoning and the highest sentiment such as are blended—with the power of an orator, the severity of a logician, and the imagination of a poet—in that wonderful outpouring of meditative abstraction? Again, where is the young man of so correct a judgment, so refined a taste, such critical acumen, or nicety of discrimination as to extemporize from the stores of his experience and observation that elaborate epitome of the actor's art and the purposes of the stage contained in the "Instructions to the Players"?

I have never met the young man yet who was capable of this, if such a one there be, I would go a long way to see him. My argument is that Shakespeare would not have put those passages into the mouth of Hamlet, but that Hamlet is supposed to be mature in years and judgment. It is scarcely possible that any young man who had not long made his début at court and in the world could have attained—Prince though he might be—so distinguished a position, by his accomplishments and elegance of mind and manners, as to merit the high eulogium of possessing the combination of excelling and diverse qualities, comprised in this description of Hamlet:

The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword,
. . . . . .
The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,
The observ'd of all observers!

This idea, it seems to me, is confirmed by the line that follows a little further on, in this description, in which Ophelia laments:

That unmatched form and feature of blown youth
Blasted with ecstasy.

The expression "blown youth," I think, clearly indicates Hamlet's age to be in the full maturity of manhood; when the rose of youth is full blown, not in its early opening, but in its full bloom, that is to say, about thirty years of age. And this I submit is the the very age at which we see him.

I will endeavor to establish my position by the text of Shakespeare. In the first scene of the fifth act, when Hamlet has returned from England, in his dialogue with the gravedigger occur these questions and answers:

Hamlet—How long has thou been a grave maker?

Clown—Of all the days i' the year, I came to 't that very day our last King Hamlet o'ercame Fortinbras.

Hamlet—How long is that since?

Clown—Cannot you tell that? Every fool can tell that; it was the very day that young Hamlet was born, he that was mad, and sent into England.

Hamlet—How came he mad?

Clown—Very strangely they say.

Hamlet—How strangely?

Clown—Faith, e'en with losing his wits.

Hamlet—Upon what ground?

Clown—Why, here in Denmark. I have been sexton here, man and boy, thirty years.

Thus we find that the clown has been a gravemaker thirty years, and that he came to it "the very day that young Hamlet was born." The clown calls him "young Hamlet" in contradistinction to the late King, his father, of the same name. It is sufficiently well established, to my way of thinking, that, at this period of the play, Hamlet is thirty years old.

It may be reasonably asked, if it may not be considered that this play occupies several years, perhaps, in the action; and, if so, was not Hamlet quite a young man at the commencement of the play? And the line in the original text—I think never given on the stage, at least I do not remember to have heard it—in the mouth of the King to Hamlet,

For your intent
In going back to school in Wittenberg
It is most retrograde to our desire,

may be put forward to show that Hamlet had not even finished his education, as Mr. Dunnell has done, and therefore certainly could not have attained the age of thirty years. But I do not construe the expression "going back to school in Wittenberg" to mean going back as a scholar for the purpose of continuing his studies. It is not unusual at this day, in England, for a man who has taken his degrees, and holds a Fellowship at one of the universities, to retire occasionally, for a period, to his college, under the pressure of grief, anxiety of mind, or great reverse of fortune, or even with the desire for contemplative study and retreat. In this sense, Hamlet, in grief at his father's sudden death, and indignant at his own exclusion from the throne by the usurpation of his uncle on his marriage with the Queen; in this view, Hamlet, weary of the world, which in the affliction of his mind seem to him "flat, stale, and unprofitable," might, even at thirty years of age not unnaturally desire the retirement of his college and the consolations of philosophy and study.

I do not consider that the action of the play occupies more than six months, or a year at the outside, for in the first act Laertes goes to France for the purpose of a visit of pleasure merely, such a visit as might fill up six months or a year at the most, and we do not hear of his coming back till his father, Polonius, has been killed by Hamlet, the news of which brings him to Denmark suddenly, probably, therefore, before the intended period of his visit had expired.

Nor do I think that Ophelia was more than eighteen or twenty years of age when she dies, which age she must have considerably passed—in fact, she must have been entering the respectable stage of old maidenhood—if Hamlet is to be taken to be eighteen or twenty years of age in the first act and thirty when he stands by Ophelia's grave.

I therefore submit that Hamlet's age is thirty in the fifth act, and not much less, perhaps six months or a year at the opening of the play. ALFRED L. BAURY.

Boston, Aug. 29, 1899.

Warwickshire Dialect Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was interested in reading Alvah Wiswall's letter in your admirable REVIEW of Aug. 26 relating to the Warwickshire dialect, but I want to protest against his suggestion of carrying the inane plan of making characters speak in the dialect of their respective localities into the realm of romance. He comments on the fact of "Ju-

dith Shakespeare" containing no speeches in the uncouth jargon of the unlettered oaf. Pray, who would read it if so written? A footnote would be enough to tell us how they talked. What the reader wants are the thoughts and actions of the characters that move before him, and he wants them, too, in readable English. Are we to read romances, whose chief charm should be glow and fervor, with the aid of glossaries? Heaven forbid!

I have not read "Master Skylark," mentioned by Mr. Wiswall as being written in the "stilted phrase of the Elizabethan courtier," but I have read "It Was Marlowe," to which the same defect is attributed, and in justice to it, and in correction of the erroneous opinion that such criticism may create, I want to say that not only is the speech of the characters absolutely free from everything that might be termed stilted or grandiloquent, but is modern enough to carry the reader along without thought except as to the action of the plot, of which the dialogue seems used for no other purpose than to speed.

Mr. Wiswall says that to not one of the authors of these stories of Shakespeare had it occurred that the Warwickshire people spoke in dialect. That is severe on the authors, who were necessarily deep students of the period they treated. To attribute it to Miss Imogene Clarke, John Bennett, and William Black is hardly fair, and the criticism falls flat as to the author of "It Was Marlowe," for its scenes are laid in London and Deptford, and the only Warwickshire character is William Shakespeare, who comes upon the scene a finished actor and a gentleman whose associates were scholars.

In referring to Mr. Wiswall's letter, which, notwithstanding his blundering criticisms, contains much of interest, I find that he states that Ben Jonson was the actual editor of the First Folio, and was also Bacon's amanuensis. That statement is startling in its novelty. Where does he get his authority for it? I thought that Heminge and Condell were the editors of the Folio Edition, and as for Rare Old Ben, the Poet Laureate, being an amanuensis, I would as soon think of Mark Twain being stenographer for Richard Croker. B. J. TREATOR.

Brooklyn, Aug. 29, 1899.

How Much We Know About Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Bacon could no more have written "Hamlet" than he could have created this planet.—Carlyle.

I note an article in your last SATURDAY REVIEW by "W. R. W." on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. If he will send me his address I will be pleased to send him a book which I wrote some years ago, entitled "Is There Any Resemblance Between Shakespeare and Bacon?" which covers the ground very fully.

It is very singular that "W. R. W." should think that little is known of Shakespeare, and that what is known of him is of a "damaging nature"; also that there is an "absence of testimony in his favor from contemporary witnesses."

I cannot imagine how any one who is familiar with what is known about Shakespeare could get such an impression. It is also singular to base Bacon's claim to Shakespeare's genius on such grounds. There were many men in Shakespeare's time far more capable of approaching his genius than Bacon, and there probably was no other literary man who had as strong a dislike for the stage and all its connections as Bacon. His writings abound in abuse of it.

If "W. R. W." knows of anything of a "damaging nature" in Shakespeare which would discredit him as the writer, then how about Bacon? He was a man totally devoid of a sense of honor. Pope said he was the meanest of mankind. Macaulay says as a Judge he accepted bribes from both sides. His treatment of his benefactor, Essex, who had given him Twickenham Court, which was so beautiful that he called it Garden of Paradise, is one of the basest instances of ingratitude and shamelessness in history. He hesitated at no cruelty or meanness in his servile pursuit of Court favor. He hunted the poor old man Peacham to death and presided at his torture in the Tower. He was convicted of taking bribes and banished from the precincts of the Court, and while he was in such disgrace he lived in great pomp and extravagance and begged the Government to pay his pension in advance, and to do it promptly, as the Treasury was very low and there were other claims against it. His mother and brother Anthony paid many of his debts out of pure shame of the way he defaulted on his promises. He died £22,000 in debt. He is credited as a writer of moral essays, but there is very little morality in them. His essay on "How a Person Should Behave When He Has Incurred the Displeasure of His Prince," where he advises the offender to "prudently transfer the blame upon others," is the plane of his whole career. It is reasonable to me to suppose that Shakespeare had him in mind when he wrote:

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp;
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning.

Certainly the plays cannot be credited to Bacon and denied to Shakespeare on the ground of something of a "damaging nature" being suspected of the latter.

Bacon's only attempt at fiction or fancy is his "New Atlantis." No one would ever suspect Shakespeare of having written it. It is a picture of the kind of a community that suited Bacon's taste. There is no thought of a theatre. There are no amusements, except, perhaps, a feast or a feed, in which the people watch the old Tirsan gorge himself for ninety minutes, and a most bored description of a parade, in which the Tirsan is the venerable and imposing figure. The chief interest of the people in this story seems to be such things as vivisection, sewage, and making composts. Bacon did not finish it. His historian, Rawley, explains why, by saying: "Bacon's desire for collecting the natural history diverted him, which he preferred many degrees before it."

If a story that contains a laboratory, dissecting room, dyehouses, observatories, and in which they manufacture thunder, lightning, and composts, and generate frogs, flies, and worms, does not satisfy a would-be scientist's longings in such respects, what must be thought of an attempt to attribute to him such works as "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Comedy of Errors," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor"?

The only verses that Bacon wrote were his versification of the One Hundred and Fourth Psalm. Let any one who thinks of crediting him with Shakespeare's works read that. It has never appeared or been mentioned in any Baconite publication. It was not written in Bacon's youth, but when he was mature, and the plays were all in existence. Why do not the Baconites show their idol's power by publishing the verses that we all know he did write. Bacon's historians have published them and commented on them. They speak of them as "flat effects," "bad lines," "ridiculous failure," and "low order." This versification is too long to quote here, but the fourteenth and fifteenth verses are specimens:

Causing the earth put forth the grass for beasts,
And garden herbs, served at the greatest feasts,
And bread that is all viands' firmament,
And gives a firm and solid nourishment,
And wine, man's spirits for to recreate,
And oil, his face for to exhilarate.

The first thing for the Baconites to do is to prove that Bacon never wrote these lines. Until that is done no one can honestly believe him to have been a poet. There is no other evidence so positive and conclusive against the Baconites' theory as a study of Bacon. People generally have a very erroneous estimate of him. Queen Elizabeth knew him well, and Shakespeare also. She never thought Bacon wrote the plays. She has left her estimate of Bacon on record. She said: "Bacon hath great wit and learning, but in law he showeth to the uttermost of his knowledge, and is not deep."

The only ground put forward by the Baconites to explain why Bacon did not acknowledge the plays as his own, is, I think, that he feared it might injure his chances of preferment by the Queen. The world has very positive knowledge as to what kind of a woman Queen Elizabeth was. She was a great friend of the players. If this reasoning had referred to Cromwell's time, there might be some force in it, but it is simply absurd when applied to Queen Elizabeth or King James. Bacon's essay on "Love" was probably a thousand times more fatal to him in the Queen's mind than to have been known as the author of the plays which she enjoyed so much. I imagine that the thing he needed most to gain the royal favor was just that gift which his admirers are trying to prove it was necessary for him to conceal. He did not like love. He called it the "child of folly," said it did "great mischief," and "rarely found entrance in an open heart," and "great spirits do keep out this weak passion." Can any one suppose that was the kind of sentiment that would gain him favor with the Queen?

I wonder how the Baconites account for Bacon's appearance—voluntarily—in the Essex trials, when the playing of "Richard II." was part of the indictment for treason. Can it be imagined that Bacon would prosecute, convict and have men executed for treason for acting a play that he had written and no word or hint of such fact ever be mentioned by Shakespeare, when one of the prisoners, Southampton, was his benefactor, and it was Shakespeare's company that gave the play. If Bacon had written the play or had had any connection with it he would naturally have been in constant dread, and common prudence would have kept him out of the contest; instead of that he thrust himself forward and accomplished the conviction of his benefactor, Essex, and Shakespeare's benefactor, Southampton. If he had been the author of the plays it is not possible that the fact would not have come out at that time. Such a revelation would have completely silenced Bacon and would have been most welcome to Shakespeare and those accused.

If Bacon wrote the plays, certainly Shakespeare never knew it, and Bacon's historians never suspected it. It is singular that the question of the dead languages should have any part in this discussion. It has no weight whatever. There were translations at that time of everything that was of use to Shakespeare in his writings. The knowledge of those languages was very general. Every schoolmaster and every monk was conversant with them and Bacon in his works complained that English was neglected and too much time given to the study of Latin and Greek in the schools.

In regard to the scribbling on Bacon's manuscript I think that passages from Shakespeare and even Shakespeare's name have been found, but they were proved not to be in Bacon's handwriting. He had an immense number of notes that he jotted down for future use. Mrs. Pott based her Promus on them. Bacon called them his "apparatus of rhetoric, doors, windows, staircases, and backrooms to be skillfully contrived." Is there any ground for the belief that Bacon wrote the plays because some of these words or expressions bore some resemblance to passages in the plays? Is it reasonable to suppose that a man who never wrote anything that could be called poetry under his own name, one who condemned the stage, and sneered at love, should in reality be the greatest poet that ever lived? Or is it not more reasonable to suppose that certain expressions caught his attention as a spectator at the representations which were being constantly given and that he followed his usual custom and jotted down a few of them?

A book has been written to show that Ben Jonson wrote all of Bacon's works. He did assist Bacon to put them into Latin. Bacon thought the English language would not survive.

If "W. R. W." thinks little is known of Shakespeare, he should read E. Gard Fleay's life of him, what Ben Jonson has said of him in his "Discoveries" and elsewhere; also what Heminge and Condell say of him. These two men spent seven years after Shakespeare's death collecting and publishing his plays. It was purely a labor of love. He should also remember that the sonnets have not been claimed for Bacon that I have ever heard, and if Shakespeare wrote them, why not also the plays? He should remember that Shakespeare's authorship was not questioned until more than 200 years after his death, and then the claim was made by Elizabeth Salter Bacon, probably on account of her name.

Fleay gives a connected history of Shakespeare's connection with the theatre from 1587 until 1610, and his association with some of his fellow-actors until his death in 1616. Instead of little being known of him, his lifetime association with his fellow-actors presents one of the most remarkable records of friendship known, especially in a calling that naturally provokes the most extreme tests of patience and indulgence; it is on all sides an indication of sturdy and steadfast character.

CHARLES F. STEEL.

Brooklyn, Aug. 31, 1899.

A Romance of Distemper.*

"How could you?" That is the question to be asked of the author of "Lady Blanche's Salon," which, despite Mr. Lloyd Bryce's cleverness, his glibness, his love of the paradox, concludes in a sinister manner. Lady Blanche runs a salon, and those who frequent it are an unfrocked Catholic priest who ran away with another man's wife, a decadé poet, a Positivist, a Parsee, a rabbi, an artist who could paint and could not talk, another artist who gabbled and could not paint, an impossible inventor, and Henry, who in the first person singular, tells of the meetings of the chatterers at Lady Blanche's room. The woman has for a husband an easy-going, sensible person, whose only mistake is not to hold a tight enough rein in his handsome wife's mouth.

And what do they not talk about? All the difficult and complex topics, every fad of the day, and the deeper they plunge into the quagmires the more muddy they are. Can the soul be photographed? That is one of the speculations. Is a man happier with a second wife than with a first one? Does Christianity deny souls to women? If you had a chance to talk with the immortal dead as a man would you beckon to Mrs. Browning or to George Eliot or to one of the Brontë sisters to come to you? There is a decadé poet present, and he sighs for Mme. Talleyrand. Now, as we all know, Mme. Talleyrand was a born fool. Some one, forsooth, would like to prattle with "Ouida," or perhaps, with Marie Corelli. That is when they wrote no more, and, of course, would have been dead. Finally the salon concludes that "there are women in all men's lives as there are men in all true women's," and that because union is so often impossible. Then the injustice of the world is apparent. But common sense Sir John tells a good story about a litter of pigs which is quite convincing that it is the stronger individuals who in the end suffer the most. Sir John has six little pigs. Three were stout and lusty, and drove off the weaklings, who went hungry, for in the trough the masterful pigs got all the food they wanted. But the butcher came and selected for killing the three fattest little porkers, and the thin and poor pigs lived on and throve.

Henry gradually gets rattled, and so does Lady Blanche, and they come to the wise conclusion that instead of settling anything they have unsettled every one and that "it is talk that paralyzes action, that saps the foundation of human happiness, and reduces the world to a mere Cave of the Winds."

At last, wearied out by talk, Lady Blanche, her husband, and Henry go to Paris. They try and seek forgetfulness "in frills and frivoles," and do not find it. You never can understand precisely whether Lady Blanche is honest or not or what are Henry's morals. Anyhow, excitable, aimless, too, as is Lady Blanche, for she has no children, there is a somewhat passionate declaration made between the two. Sir John catches typhoid fever, and his wife and the man she loves, or pretends to love, nurse the ill man. Then Lady Blanche is stricken down with the same fever, and she dies. Then over her corpse Henry says, "I loved her, too," and the husband's answer is, "My dear old friend, to know her was to love her."

He would be an acephalous critic who did not note the cleverness of Mr. Lloyd Bryce's fiction or did not appreciate the smart turn of phrase or the neatly worked off notices of current literature or art. Only this, that the estimate in which the woman and the wife is held is a singularly low one, and so we ask why a man has wanted to write fiction with such a total want of morals and where human souls are degraded.

Power Not Sustained.*

It is with a feeling of some disappointment that the reader finishes the new book "Dead Men Tell No Tales," by Mr. Hornung. With the inspiration derived from his recent volume, "The Amateur Cracksman," still lingering, the book is approached in the light of such inspiration, but neither in art of construction nor in the story that is resultant does this last rise to the high level of his former book. The marine or nautical setting that has been given to the plot does not seem to have been as favorable to its working out as where the scenes have been on land. Not every one, no matter how clever, can write good sea fiction, and it may have been this that has somewhat handicapped the present story. The narrative is not by any means dreary; it contains, rather, many situations that are full of powerful interest, but the present tale, it must be confessed, sometimes drags, which is not the case for one single moment with "The Amateur Cracksman." Mr. Cole, who is pictured as telling the tale, is not the kind of hero that binds the reader to him, as it were, "with hooks of steel," as was the case with Raffles in "The Amateur Cracksman," villain though he was. As a lover Mr. Cole does not excite our admiration. He is too sickly. His rival, Frank Rattray, appeals to us much more, for he is presented as a singularly handsome young fellow, "with the frankest face, the finest eyes, the brightest smile." He, too, is a villain, but he also largely lacks the qualities that make us forget crime and think only of the hero. Eva Denison was the woman in the case, and the impressions that remain of her are pleasant ones. She was the only lady on board the ill-fated Lady Jermyn, with the cargo of hidden Australian gold, which occupies so important a place in the narrative. It was easy for Mr. Cole to fall in love with her on shipboard. The burden of the story is not, however, of the love-makings of Miss Denison and Mr. Cole. The picture is rather of human greed. The lower passions of men and women are more in evidence. Conspiracy, robbery, murder, cruelty, all these and more are paraded before us, and across a dark background of crime there is thrown no ray of redeeming light. The story lacks simplicity. It also lacks clearness, and in the end one may not with certainty know whether Miss Denison finally married Mr. Cole or Frank Rattray. "The Amateur Cracksman" has but recently shown us that Mr. Hornung has power, but that power has not been sustained in "Dead Men Tell No Tales." Abundant material has not been lacking. There are some fine passages that find a place in the book, but the interest in it is not so well sustained as heretofore. The book certainly does not rise so high nor continue so long upon the wing as "The Amateur Cracksman."

The International Year Book.*

In a large and handsome volume, for it is fully illustrated, will be found a survey of most of the important events which have occurred in the world in 1898. The aim of the editor of the International Year Book has been to arrange the subject matter in cyclopedic form, so that the volume serves not only for a year book, but as a supplement and continuation of the cyclopedias. If the absolute facts are clearly reported, the work is not on that account to be considered as a bare catalogue. It contains discussions on topics and the record of public opinion.

Looking over the work in search of information, not in a perfunctory way, but for actual use, the topics were found, and they were fully, intelligible, and carefully treated. The International Year Book is, then, one of the most valuable additions to the general library.

Lord Ernest Hamilton's New Romance.*

It is all so simple, why young and pretty Miss Joe ran so many risks. Those entirely vicious de Metrier people wanted to get rid of her. Joe stood between them and a fortune. So they tried their level best to break her neck, mounting her on a wild horse, and they made a very fair effort to burn her in her bed, and besides that they did all they could to ruin her reputation. Joe was supposably the daughter of the younger de Metrier, when she really was the heiress of the elder son. Guy and Gerard, when babies, had been intentionally mixed up by Joe's grandpapa. But Sydney Grayle loved Joe and she loved him, and so altegether they got the better of the disreputable uncle, who levanted when his secret was discovered. You are very sure, when frauds are introduced into romance and the portraits of ancestors swing in their frames and open up into narrow and tortuous staircases, that there will come about many thrilling adventures, and that an author is most ingenious.

*LADY BLANCHE. A Story of Some Books. By Lloyd Bryce. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

*DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES. By E. W. Hornung. Cloth. Decorated cover. Gilt top. Deckle edges. 12mo. Pages 318. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.25.

*THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK. A Compendium of the World's Progress in Every Department of Human Knowledge for the Year 1898. Editor, Frank Moore Colby. Collating Editor, Harry Thurston Peck. New York: Dodd Mead & Co.

*THE PERILS OF JOSEPHINE. By Lord Ernest Hamilton. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

THE VEST POCKET OMAR

NOTHING like this exquisite little edition of Edward Fitzgerald's translation of Omar Khayyam has ever been offered the book-lover. Printed on Van Gelder hand-made paper of special size—it is simply unique. A special feature is the preface by Nathan Haskell Dole, with a pronouncing vocabulary of the Persian names, which appear in no other edition. It can now be had in various bindings.

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THOMAS B. MOSHER,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The English press is now reviewing the past art season in London, and particularly the record of the season's sales in pictures there. The sales included some of the most notable ones of many years past. The two principal collections sold were the Meirville, which realized £41,751 3s., and the Sir John Fowler sale, in which ninety-one lots realized a total of £65,355 13s. The works of the early English school maintained their prices, particularly works by Reynolds and Romney. The feature of the sale was the disposal of many canvases sold in the sixties and seventies and the fluctuations in the prices they brought. As a rule, the majority of these pictures brought higher prices than when sold ten or twenty years ago. In some cases there was a remarkable increase, and in a few others as marked a decrease. Romney's portrait of a "Boy Nursing a Dog" sold during this last season, for example, for £1,732 10s., while in 1875 it only brought £220 10s. A Holy Family of Rubens sold for £8,715, the same canvas having brought £5,250 in 1884. The works of the Barbizon school in every case showed enhancement of value. "A View on the French Coast," by Troyon, brought £2,730, while the same picture was sold in 1870 for £609. The works of men formerly popular, but now comparatively unknown, showed great depreciation from the prices they brought in the seventies and eighties. Some water colors by Turner brought large prices. All this would seem to prove that, except in the works of the great masters, there is not necessarily a permanent standard of value in paintings, as in precious stones, and experts now say that if the manufacture of imitation jewelry continues to improve, there will be a decided drop in the values of the rarest gems.

Opposition has been aroused in England to the proposal of the Burne-Jones Memorial Committee to purchase the artist's "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid" for presentation to the National Gallery. The idea of those who oppose this purchase is that the artist would be better represented by one of his earlier and more primitive pictures. It would seem as if an artist would be best represented by an example that marks the highest level of his development, and certainly the canvas depicting the choice of King Cophetua, which Tennyson has immortalized in verse, was one of the best products of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones's brush.

The choice of the Tate Gallery as the place where the splendid personality of Sir John Millais is to be commemorated is particularly appropriate, for he took an active part in the preliminaries that led up to the acceptance of Sir Henry Tate's generous offer. In his house the scheme for the gallery was first discussed by Lord Carlisle, Lord Leighton, and Sir Henry Tate; and when a little later on it was opposed by those captious critics who are always ready to attack new movements, he was most active in its defense. Moreover, the collection gathered at Millbank includes several of his most successful and significant canvases, representing the best of his art at various periods of his life.

The Art Amateur questions the utility of the New York Art Commission. "It is true," it says, "that it costs the taxpayers nothing, but, on the other hand, it has done nothing but get itself talked about. It has accepted the statues by Mr. Bissell and Mr. MacMonnies apparently without examining them and solely on the strength of the sculptors' standing, just as a committee of Aldermen might have done. Both of these works are, to tell the truth, much below the standard that ought to be set for our public sculpture."

Greuze's "The Milkmaid," which has been left to the Louvre by the late Baroness Nathalie de Rothschild, is said to be appraised at $120,000, and this valuation is claimed to be ridiculous. The Baroness also left the Louvre a collection of twenty water colors by Jacquemart and a group of paintings by the early Italian masters.

The late Gustave Moreau, who left his house and its artistic contents to the French nation, did not probably realize that his generous gift might be an embarrassment. Such it has been found to be, owing to the fact that the house is too small to properly display the 350 water colors, 800 oils, and the thousands of sketches and studies which it contained.

Activity in the art world of New York begins again in the early part of September. Artists, art dealers, models, all start work again in the city in readiness for the return of the patrons of art. From all points of the compass painters and sculptors are now returning to their studios in this city. Some of them come from pretty villages on Long Island; some from the mountains of the West; others from France and Italy; others again from the Orient. A successful artist becomes in a few years almost as great a traveler as an operatic star. The fear of producing works that are hackneyed in subject drives him to any out-of-the-way corner of the world where the picturesque may be found. And so it is that the landscapist or genre painter from New York is to be found during the Summer in temple courtyards of the Land of the Rising Sun, on the sands of Arabia and Northern Africa, and in the rose gardens sung of by Omar Khayyam.

When he returns to this city, the artist is invariably a man with a grievance. He wants to know who was responsible for making the Winter the time of year for the New York season. The arrangement is, according to him, the most ridiculous that could be devised. In Summer, when days are long and it is possible to work to advantage in the city, there is nothing doing here, while in Winter, when painting is possible only a few hours in the twenty-four, and not always that, he must be in New York if he expects to sell any pictures. It is not possible to produce finished work while traveling, and the explanation of the scamped productions in the exhibitions at which the critics occasionally grumble is an obvious one to the artists themselves.

The art dealer also finds that a Winter season has a good many disadvantages. He is forced to do his buying in Europe when the demand for antiquities is greatest and prices are highest, and he occasionally makes use of this argument in excusing the high prices he charges in New York.

Many consignments of art objects to be sold by auction in the coming season have already reached the city. There are to be a large number of sales of Japanese antiquities and Oriental rugs, and the increased prices which paintings by the old masters have been bringing here recently have tempted several European dealers to arrange for sales of works by Dutch and Italian painters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The eager manner in which at late sales last season Japanese dwarf trees were bid for has also resulted in the bringing to this city of several more consignments.

That the next art season will be a busy one is evidenced by the fact that more than one society has been utterly unable to secure any gallery for its annual exhibition. The water colorists, for instance, will probably have to hold their show in the Waldorf-Astoria, and if the miniature painters decide to have an exhibition, they may be also obliged to go to a hotel.

While an advance notice of the coming exhibition of photographic apparatus, which will be held at Madison Square Garden in October next, has already been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, there are many interesting details yet unnoticed. One of the features of the exhibition will be a fine historical collection, which has been loaned by some of the leading workers in photography on the other side of the Atlantic. The early literature of photography is thoroughly represented, and one of the books exhibited, published in 1761, some seventy years before the discovery of photography, contains a prophecy of the making of pictures by light, even going so far as to indicate the necessity of a dark room. The title of this book is "Giphantia," or "A view of what has passed, what is now passing, and, during the present century, what will pass in the world."

Possibly the most interesting photographic work extant is a large volume known as the "Photographic Album for the Year 1855." This is copiously illustrated with actual photographs, made by the great workers of that day, illustrating the various photographic processes then in vogue. There are forty-four of these photographs by such workers as Mansell, Rejlander, Bedford, and Fenton. These photographs are now forty-four years old, but are in a most excellent state of preservation, and compare more than favorably with the work of to-day. "Taylor's Photographic Memoranda" is a publication illustrated by actual photographs, and accompanying it are the four original calotype negatives from which the four prints were made. Three stereoscopic-daguerreotypes, which created a sensation at the exhibition of photographs at the Crystal Palace last year, are on exhibition, and bear out the statement that a stereoscopic-daguerreotype is the finest picture possible by photography. The calotype process is exceedingly well represented, some very large calotypes made by Henry Taylor about 1855 being possibly the best specimens extant. Five calotypes of Rye are exceedingly interesting. Another calotype entitled, "Pollards at Compton," is contained in an envelope made of the same paper as the support of the photograph. This particular paper was the only brand which, by reason of its absolute purity, would serve for the purpose. Other interesting prints are "Stonehenge," "Salisbury Cathedral," and the "House of the Five Gables," at Stratford-on-Avon. Another remarkable work is Daguerre's "History and Process of Photogenic Drawing," published by Daguerre in 1839, containing a bill granting him a pension, Arago's address before the French Academy announcing the discovery of photography, and the correspondence between Daguerre and Niepce.

NEW BOOKS.

Desiderius Erasmus.

Of Rotterdam, the Humanist in the Service of the Reformation. By EPHRAIM EMERTON, Ph. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Harvard University. No. 3 in *Heroes of the Reformation Series.* Fully Illustrated. 12°, 500 pages, $1.50.

Professor Emerton has laid the general public under a heavy obligation by producing a very carefully and, at the same time, brilliantly written study on the prince of the Humanists of the XVI. century. His book, when compared to other English books on Erasmus, will prove its superiority by reason of its sanity and thoroughness. Professor Emerton is no blind admirer of Erasmus, but rather a cool and critical, yet sympathetic, observer. He brings out very clearly the weaknesses of Erasmus, and also his strong points, and comes as near stating the position of Erasmus toward the Reformation as any one can now come.

Darwinism and Lamarckism.

Old and New. Four Lectures by FREDERICK WALLASTON HUTTON, F. R. S. 8°, 226 pages, $1.00.

Mr. Hutton states that his excuse for adding to the already voluminous literature on Darwinism is that the subject is always advancing, and that the interest attaching to it is not confined to naturalists, but enters into every-day life. It is therefore important that a knowledge of the theory should be widely spread. The author has aimed to convey that knowledge in simple language so that the subject may be readily understood by the general reader.

Bearers of the Burden.

Being Stories of Land and Sea. By Major W. P. DRURY, Royal Marines. 12°, 292 pages, $1.00.

"A humorist of rare quality and a story teller of infinite jest."—London Times.

"Satirical, droll, and pathetic by turns, each sketch is full of life-like touches, denoting keen observation and a faculty of expression which is used with dramatic effect."—Army and Navy Gazette.

The Treasure of Mushroom Rock.

A Story of Prospecting in the Rocky Mountains. By SIDFORD F. HAMP. Fully illustrated. Large 12°, 317 pages, $1.50.

This story concerns the adventures of two boys, one an American and one an English, who find themselves by mistake on a vessel bound for New Orleans. Fearing to return to England, they journey to the mining town of Golconda in Utah, which they reach after an adventure with train robbers. In company with a relative of one of the boys, they proceed upon a hunting and prospecting expedition, during which they meet with many exciting adventures, but finally succeed in securing the treasure of Mushroom Rock. The story is bound to be of great interest to every boy.

The Art of Dining.

By ABRAHAM HAYWARD, Q. C. With Annotations and Additions by CHARLES SAYLE. With photogravure portrait of the author. 12°, gilt top, 211 pages, $1.75 *net.*

The arts of Holy Living and Holy Dying, and the art of being a grandfather, have been taught by Bishop Jeremy Taylor, and by Victor Hugo. To Mr. Abraham Hayward, as to Brillat Savarin, was left the province of dining. We must all live and die, and a large proportion of the race must be grandfathers, but relatively few of us dine, in Mr. Hayward's sense of the word.

Embroidery and Lace.

Their Manufacture and History. By ERNEST LEFEBURE, Administrator of the Musee des Arts Decoratifs, Paris. Translated and enlarged, with notes, By ALAN S. COLE, Official Examiner, South Kensington Museum. With 156 woodcuts. 12°, 336 pages, $2.25 *net.*

This book has been compiled with the view of supplying a link which has been missing in the history of embroidery. M. Lefébure's work deals with the technical character of embroidery and presents a succinct and comprehensive sketch of its history.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West 23d St., New York. 24 Bedford St., Strand, London.

A Free Library as Part of a City's School System.

A notable example of a free library conducted as a part of the educational system of a city is afforded by the Public Library of Erie, Penn., the annual report of which has just been issued. The movement for the establishment of this library began ten years ago in the School Board of Erie, when a modest resolution was offered by one of its committees for the founding of a library for school uses. Its final realization is the work of the Board of Education of the City of Erie.

As the result of the efforts of the board, the present library law of Pennsylvania, permitting the establishment of free, non-sectarian libraries, was enacted. Under it, in 1896 and 1897, the board issued $110,000 of bonds. From the sale of these and an unexpended balance, the site was purchased, the building, which is monumental in design and of the most modern construction, erected and equipped, and the first books bought. The management of the library is delegated to a body of nine trustees, who act as agents for the Board of Education. It is, therefore, a part of the public school system of the city.

"It is a fact which will justify reiterations," say the Directors in their report, "that the chief aim and purpose of the Board of Education in establishing our public library was to add to the facilities for education which are supplied by our public schools. * * * That our public library should and can be made a most important factor in the education of our youth of both sexes may be considered a settled question. * * * It must be made to serve a better and wider purpose than simply to amuse the people and help them to while away an idle hour. Books are of no use unless they are diligently read, and in many instances more than the mere reading is necessary. In order to be practically benefited, the books must be studied."

The librarian's report shows that, at the end of the first year of the library's operation, May 31, 1899, it contained 11,618 volumes. In the selection of books, especial attention has been paid to works on engineering, electricity, machinery, and the useful arts in general, and the librarian adds that "the constant calls for books on these subjects have been a gratifying proof of the wisdom of this course." It is the aim of the management, and in that they have the co-operation of the school teachers, to cultivate and increase the intelligent use of the reference department, with the idea that "in this way the community may be helped to an early appreciation of the fact that a public library is a necessary part of a system of public education, and no more to be done without than the common school."

Acknowledgment is made of the gift of $6,000 from Andrew Carnegie. This is the largest donation made to the library by any one person.

New Books on the Dreyfus Case.

The proceedings in Rennes have caused renewed activity among the Paris publishers in regard to books, pamphlets, and articles on the Dreyfus case. The fact that many of the latest publications have been imported here shows that there is no let up in the demand.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have recently received the following publications: 'L'Affaire et l'Image," being a comic book containing over 200 illustrations of caricatures from all countries, compiled by John Grand Carteret; "Rapport sur les Cas des Cinq Détenus des Iles du Salut," by Joseph Reinach; "L'Affaire Dreyfus Devant la Cour de Cassation," by René Dubreuil; "'Karl' et Quesnay de Beaurepaire," by "Karl"; "Le Témoignage du Lieut. Col. Jeannel," "La Plainte en Escroquerie Contre Esterhazy," "La Conscience Militaire et l'Affaire Dreyfus," by Verax; "La France et l'Affaire Dreyfus," by Vanthier; "Rochefort?" and "Drumont?" by P. Marin.

Brentano's have received the following: "Enquête de la Cour de Cassation," "Débats de la Cour de Cassation," "Rapport de M. Ballot-Beaupré," "Conclusion de M. le Procureur Général," "Memoire et Plaidairie de M. Monard Manan," "Arret de la Cour," "Le Témoignage du Lieut. Col. Jeannel."